A

DESCRIPTION

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

CONTAINING

A particular ACCOUNT of each COUNTY,

WITH ITS

ANTIQUITIES,	SOILS,	TOWNS,
CURIOSITIES,	FOSSILS,	PALACES,
SITUATION,	CAVERNS,	SEATS,
FIGURE,	PLANTS and MINERALS,	CORPORATIONS,
EXTENT,	AGRICULTURE,	MARKETS,
CLIMATE,	CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS,	FAIRS,
RIVERS,	CITIES,	MANUFACTURES,
LAKES,		TRADE,
MINERAL WATERS,		SIEGES,
		BATTLES,

AND THE

LIVES of the illuſtrious MEN each COUNTY has produced.

Embelliſhed with two hundred and forty COPPER PLATES,

OF

PALACES, CASTLES, CATHEDRALS;

THE

Ruins of ROMAN and SAXON BUILDINGS;

AND OF

ABBEYS, MONASTERIES, and other RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Beſides a Variety of CUTS of

URNS, INSCRIPTIONS, and other ANTIQUITIES.

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M DCC LXIX.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

A DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, or HUNTINGTONSHIRE, is an inland county, which takes its name from Huntingdon, or Huntington, the county town, and is one of the leaſt counties in England. It is bounded on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, on the ſouth by Bedfordſhire, on the weſt by Northamptonſhire, and on the north by a part of Northamptonſhire and Lincolnſhire; it extending twenty-four miles from north to ſouth; eighteen in breadth from eaſt to weſt; and about ſixty-ſeven in circumference.

In the time of the Romans this county was part of the diſtrict inhabited by the Iceni, who alſo extended their dominion over the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeſhire. However, under the Saxons, Huntingdonſhire was ſeparated from that tract of country formerly poſſeſſed by

the Iceni, and became part of the kingdom of Mercia. Mr. Camden informs us, that he found in an ancient ſurvey, that this county was a foreſt till the reign of Henry the Second. But, be that as it will, it is certain that it was greatly ravaged by the Danes, which obliged many families to leave it, ſo that it became very thin of people; but the Danes being at length conquered by king Alfred, that prince obliged them either to depart, or to embrace Chriſtianity.

The principal rivers of Huntingdonſhire, are the Ouſe and the Nen. The Ouſe riſes near Brackley in Northamptonſhire, enters this county at St. Neots, then runs north-eaſt by Huntingdon, and ſome other towns, and, at length, having traverſed Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire and Norfolk, in which courſe it is joined by ſeveral other rivers, it falls into the German ocean near Lynn-Regis, in the laſt mentioned county.

The Nen has its ſource near Daventry in Northamptonſhire, and running north-eaſt almoſt parallel to the river Ouſe, winds round the north-weſt and north boundaries of this county, where it forms ſeveral large bodies of water, which the inhabitants call Meers. The firſt of theſe meers, or lakes, is called Wittleſey-Meer, and is no leſs than ſix miles long, and three broad. The other conſiderable meers formed by the river Nen, are Ug-meer, Brick-meer, Ramſey-meer, and Benwick-meer; from whence this river, continuing its courſe through Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire, falls into the German ocean near Wiſbich in Cambridgeſhire.

It is remarkabable that the above meers, particularly Wittleſey-meer, are frequently thrown into the moſt violent agitations, without the leaſt breath of wind being perceived, to the great terror and danger of the fiſhermen and others, who

paſs

paſs theſe lakes, whoſe agitations are generally ſuppoſed to ariſe from eruptions or ſubterranean winds.

With reſpect to mineral ſprings, there are two at Hailweſton, near St. Neots, one of which is of a brackiſh taſte, and is recommended in all cutaneous diſorders; the other is freſh, and is ſaid to be good againſt dimneſs of ſight. St. Ives was alſo once remarkable for its medicinal waters.

The air of this county is in general very good; except in the northern part, where it is rendered leſs wholeſome than many other counties, by the damps and fogs which ariſe from the ſtagnating waters of the fens and meers with which it abounds. The ſoil is in general very fertile. In the hilly parts and dry lands it yields great crops of corn, and affords excellent paſture for ſheep; and the meadows in the low lands are exceeding rich, feeding abundance of fine cattle, not only for ſlaughter, but for the dairy; and the cheeſe made at Stilton, a village near Yaxley, known by the name of Stilton cheeſe, is uſually ſtiled the Parmeſan of England. The inhabitants are well ſupplied with great plenty of water-fowl, as well as fiſh, and turf for firing, which laſt is a very uſeful commodity, as both wood and coals are ſcarce. Moſt of the plants that grow wild in Cambridgeſhire are to be found in this county.

Huntingdon lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Lincoln. It is divided into four hundreds, in which are ſix market towns, but no city, and ſeventy-nine pariſhes, in which are ſaid to be contained only about eight thouſand two hundred and twenty houſes, and forty-nine thouſand three hundred and twenty inhabitants. It ſends but four members to parliament, two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two for the town of Huntingdon. It is remarkable, that this coun-

ty and Cambridgeſhire are joined together under one civil adminiſtration, there being but one high ſheriff for both, who is choſen one year out of Cambridgeſhire in general, the ſecond out of the iſle of Ely, and the third out of this county.

We ſhall enter this county by the road which leads thro' St. Neots to Huntingdon.

ST. NEOTS, generally called ST. NEEDS, is in the Saxon annals denominated St. Neod, from a monaſtery of the ſame name burnt by the Danes. It is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the county, upon the river Ouſe, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge, ſeventeen miles weſt of Cambridge, thirty-three eaſt by ſouth of Northampton, and fifty-ſeven north north-weſt of London. It is a large, well built, and populous town, with a handſome church that has a remarkable fine ſteeple. Coals are brought up to the town by the river Ouſe, and from thence conveyed to the neighbouring parts. Here is a charity-ſchool for twenty-five poor children, opened in 1711. The market, which is on Saturdays, is well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions; and it has five fairs, which are kept on Aſcenſion-Thurſday, Corpus Chriſti, the 13th of June, and the 17th of December, for all ſorts of proviſions; and the 1ſt of Auguſt, for hiring ſervants.

It is ſaid, that St. Neot firſt placed monks in this town, but they were afterwards diſperſed by the Danes; they were, however, reſtored, and the monaſtery again endowed by the bounty of Leofric, and his wife Leofleda, upon the encouragement of Ethelwald, biſhop of Wincheſter, and Brithnod, abbot of Ely. It was a priory of Black monks, ſubordinate to Ely till after the conqueſt, when thoſe religious were expelled by Gilbert, earl of Clare; but about the year 1113, Roheſia, the wife of Richard, ſon to the above earl Gilbert,

bert, gave this manor to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, to whom it became a cell. It was ſeized, among other alien priories, during the wars with France, but was made *prioratus indigena*, by king Henry the Fourth, it being then in the patronage of the earl of Stafford. Its revenues were valued at the ſuppreſſion at 256l. 1s. 3d. a year.

HAILWESTON, a village about two miles weſt of St. Neots, is only remarkable for the two mineral ſprings we have already mentioned, one good for diſeaſes of the ſkin, and the other for ſore eyes.

Seven miles to the northward of St. Neots is GODMANCHESTER, or GODMANCESTER, which is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town, and the city which Antoninus, in his Itinerary, calls Duroliponte, inſtead of Duroſiponte, which in the Britiſh tongue ſignifies a bridge over the Ouſe, which Godmancheſter has at this day. During the time of the Saxons, this town loſt its Britiſh or Roman name, and obtained that of Gormonceſter, from a caſtle erected here by Gormon the Dane, to whom this part of the country was ceded by the peace with king Alfred; and from this appellation its preſent name is derived. As a proof of the great antiquity of this place, many Roman coins have been dug up here, and alſo ſome ſkeletons, ſaid to have been of a gigantic ſize.

This town, which is only parted by a bridge from Huntingdon, is no contemptible place, and has been long noted for its huſbandry, in which it has made greater improvements, than moſt of the other places in England. The inhabitants are ſaid to hold their lands by a tenure, which obliges them, when any king of England paſſes that way, to attend him with their ploughs and horſes, adorned with ruſtic trophies; and they

boaſt that, upon ſome ſuch occaſions, they have appeared with no leſs than nine ſcore ploughs. When king James the Firſt paſſed thro' this town, on his journey from Scotland, they met him with a cavalcade of ſeventy new ploughs, each drawn by a team of horſes, at which the king was ſo pleaſed, that he incorporated them by the name of two bailiffs, twelve aſſiſtants, and the commonalty of the borough of Godmancheſter. A fair is held here on Eaſter-Tueſday, for all ſorts of cattle.

Near this place, in the road from London to Huntingdon, is a tree well known to travellers, by the name of the Beggar's Buſh. How it obtained that name does not appear; but we are told, that king James the Firſt, being on a progreſs this way with the lord chancellor Bacon, and hearing that his lordſhip had laviſhly rewarded a man, who had made him a mean preſent, told him he would ſoon come to Beggar's Buſh, as he himſelf ſhould, if they both continued ſo very bountiful; and it is ſtill a proverb in the county, that when a perſon ſquanders his fortune, he is in the way to Beggar's Buſh.

HUNTINGDON, or HUNTINGTON, is ſeated on a ſmall hill on the north ſide of the river Ouſe, ſixteen miles weſt by north of Cambridge, twenty-three ſouth-weſt of Ely, and fifty-ſeven north by weſt of London. It received its name from the Saxon Huntandune, or Hunters Down, a name it acquired from the conveniency of this diſtrict for hunting, it having been one entire foreſt, till it was diſforeſted by king Henry the Second, king Henry the Third, and king Edward the Firſt, who left no more of the foreſt than his own land. King John granted to this town by charter a coroner, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two bailiffs; but it is at preſent governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen

men and burgeſſes. The aſſizes are always held here, and in this town is the county jail. It had once fifteen churches, which, in Camden's time, were reduced to four, and it has now only two, with ſeveral meeting-houſes. It is a thoroughfare in the great north road, and is ſtill a populous trading town. It chiefly conſiſts of one long ſtreet, pretty well built, and has a handſome market-place, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 25th of March, for pedlars goods.

The town is ſaid to have ſuffered by the villainy of one Grey, who, according to Speed, maliciouſly obſtructed the navigation of the river Ouſe to this place, which is now navigable by ſmall veſſels no farther than to Bedford. Here is a good grammar ſchool, and Richard Fiſhbourn, a citizen of London, and a native of this place, gave the town 2000 l. to be laid out in charitable uſes. The meadows on the banks of the river near Huntingdon are remarkable for their beauty, and in ſummer are covered with innumerable herds of cattle, and flocks of ſheep. In the month of June 1754, a ſturgeon was caught in the river Ouſe near this town, which weighed a hundred and thirty pounds, and the ſpawn between twenty and thirty pounds.

Near the bridge at Huntingdon is a mount, and the ground plot of a caſtle, erected by king Edward the Elder, in the year 917, and enlarged by the addition of ſeveral new works, by David, king of Scotland, to whom king Stephen gave the borough of Huntingdon; but this caſtle was demoliſhed by king Henry the Second, in order to put an end to the frequent quarrels that aroſe from a competition for the earldom of Huntingdon, between the kings of Scotland, and the family of St. Liz.

There was a priory of black canons at Huntingdon before the year 973, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded in or near the pariſh church of that ſaint; but was removed without the town by Euſtace de Luvetot in the reign of king Stephen, where it continued till the diſſolution, when it conſiſted of a prior, eleven canons, and thirty-four ſervants; and its revenues were valued at 187 l. 13 s. 8 d. a year. At the north end of the town was a houſe of Auguſtin friars, founded before the nineteenth year of Edward the Firſt. An hoſpital of St. John in this town is ſaid to have been founded by David, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry the Second, and was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 9 l. 4 s. a year. Here was alſo an ancient hoſpital dedicated to St. Margaret, for a maſter and brethren, and ſeveral leprous and infirm perſons, to which Malcolm, king of Scotland, who died in 1165, was a great benefactor, if not its founder. This, king Henry the Sixth annexed to Trinity-hall in Cambridge, which was confirmed by king Edward the Fourth, in the firſt year of his reign.

Oliver Cromwell, one of the moſt extraordinary perſonages, that ever appeared in this, or in any other nation, was born at Huntingdon, April the 25th, 1599, of a very good family; though he himſelf, being the ſon of a ſecond brother, inherited but a ſmall fortune from his father. In the courſe of his education, he was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge; but his genius was found little ſuited to the calm and elegant occupations of learning; and he made ſmall proficiency in his ſtudies. He even threw himſelf into a very diſſolute and diſorderly courſe of life; and conſumed, in gaming, drinking, and debauchery, the more early years of his youth, and by this means diſſipated part of his patrimony. Suddenly the ſpirit of reformation

formation ſeized him: he married, aſſumed a grave and compoſed behaviour, entered into all the zeal and rigour of the diſſenters, and offered to reſtore to every one whatever ſums he had formerly gained by gaming. The ſame vehemence of temper, which had tranſported him into the extremes of pleaſure, now diſtinguiſhed his religious habits. His houſe was the reſort of all the zealous clergy of the party; and his hoſpitality, as well as his liberalities to the ſilenced and deprived miniſters, expoſed him to very conſiderable charges. Tho' he had acquired a tolerable fortune by a maternal uncle, he found his affairs ſo injured by his expences, that he was obliged to take a farm at St. Ives, and apply himſelf, for ſome years, to agriculture as a profeſſion. But this expedient ſerved rather to involve him in farther debts and difficulties. In a word, his circumſtances were become ſo very low, that he had formed a ſcheme for going over to New England; and it was only in compliance with an order of council, that he was at length perſuaded to lay aſide his deſign. In the long parliament, he was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the town of Cambridge; and, upon the breaking out of the civil war, he raiſed a troop of horſe for the parliament's ſervice. This troop he ſoon after augmented to a regiment; and ſoon inſtituted that diſcipline, and inſpired that ſpirit, which rendered the parliamentary armies, in the end, victorious. He is ſaid, indeed, to have run away at the battle of Edge-hill; the firſt action in which he was engaged; but this, if true, may, with equal juſtice, be affirmed of ſome of the greateſt generals that ever lived. He was certainly a man of diſtinguiſhed courage and conduct, and had a capital ſhare in the battle of Newbury, of Marſton-moor, of Naſeby, and in almoſt all the great actions that happened during the

the courſe of thoſe civil commotions. Nor were his dexterity and addreſs inferior to his other eminent qualities. He got himſelf excepted in the *Self-denying Ordinance*; by which the members of both houſes were deprived of their military commiſſions: and thus became, in reality, the firſt, though in appearance only the ſecond, in the army. Inveſted with ſo formidable a power, he ſuffered it not to remain long unemployed. He eſtabliſhed a council of officers, by the name of Agitators, as a kind of counterpoiſe to the parliament, who wanted to diſband part of the forces. He cauſed the king to be ſeized at Holmby; and treated him, at firſt, with a good deal of reſpect: but upon his refuſing to agree to the propoſitions made him in the Iſle of Wight, he procured the vote of *Non-addreſſes*, by which his majeſty was in effect dethroned. He was one of the high court of juſtice, who tried the king; voted for his condemnation, and afterwards ſigned the warrant for his execution. In 1649 he went over to Ireland, and in leſs then a twelvemonth, ſubdued almoſt that whole kingdom. Upon his return to England, he was appointed commander in chief of the army in the room of lord Fairfax; and marching into Scotland, with a body of 16000 men, he obtained, on the 3d of September, 1650, a complete victory over the Scots at Dunbar. On the very ſame day of the enſuing year, he defeated king Charles the Second at Worceſter, and returning to London, which he entered in triumph, he diſſolved the parliament, and ſoon after aſſembled another, which being chiefly compoſed of fifth monarchy men, and other enthuſiaſts who were unqualified for the work of legiſlation. They, therefore, reſigned their power into the hands of Cromwell, who, in 1653, aſſumed the protectorſhip; and his title was acknowledged not only by the

the army, and a great part of the nation, but likewiſe by moſt of the ſovereign ſtates of Europe. Being thus placed at the head of the government, he exerciſed his authority with great ſpirit and vigour. He cauſed the brother of the Portugueſe ambaſſador, who had killed a man, to be ſeized, tried, and executed. He triumphantly finiſhed the war with the Dutch, which had been begun by the commonwealth. He made war upon Spain, and took from her Jamaica and Dunkirk; and being excellently ſerved by Blake, Dean, Monk, Montague, and other gallant officers, he carried the fame of the Engliſh valour to as high a pitch, as ever it had attained in any former period. But however ſucceſsful in his foreign expeditions, he was extremely unhappy in his domeſtic adminiſtration. His perſon, he knew, was hated, and his government deteſted by almoſt every party in the kingdom. The Royaliſts, the Republicans, the Preſbyterians, the Millinarians, all concurred in wiſhing the downfall of his power. A ſenſe of this dangerous and diſagreeable ſituation, joined to the preſſure of ſome more private calamities, at length produced ſuch an effect upon his ſpirits, that he was ſeized with a fever, which, notwithſtanding the enthuſiaſtic predictions of himſelf and of his chaplains, who foretold his recovery, put a period to his life on the 3d of September, 1658. His body was interred with regal pomp in Weſtminſter-abbey; but, after the reſtoration, it was taken, and buried under the gallows at Tyburn. With regard to his character, cardinal Mazarine was wont to call him a fortunate madman: father Orleans ſtiles him a judicious villain; lord Clarendon, a brave wicked man: Gregorio Leli ſays, he was a tyrant without vices, and a prince without virtues: and biſhop Burnet obſerves, that his life and his arts were

were exhauſted together, and that if he had lived longer, he would ſcarce have been able to preſerve his power. His mother was of the name of Stuart, and remotely allied, as ſome ſuppoſe, to the royal family.

HINCHINGBROOK, a village about a mile weſt of Huntingdon, is remarkable for a priory founded and endowed by William the Conqueror, after he had ſuppreſſed the monaſtery of Elteſley in Cambridgeſhire; and removed the nuns to this place. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the ſuppreſſion at about 181. a year. Part of the old ſtructure is ſtill remaining, and part is turned into a fine houſe belonging to the earl of Sandwich. Not many years ago, it was thought that one of the rooms here was the moſt magnificent in England; and hither cornet Joyce, when he had ſeized king Charles the Second at Holmby, brought his majeſty; where Mrs. Montague, wife of colonel Montague, afterwards earl of Sandwich, treated the king, and the parliament commiſſioners, with great honour and reſpect. Of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view.

BUGDEN, or BUCKDEN, which is ſituated about five miles to the ſouth-weſt of Huntingdon, is famous for being the ſeat of the biſhop of Lincoln. This beautiful brick palace, and its manor, belonged formerly to the abbey of Ely, which was then in the dioceſe of Lincoln; till Richard the laſt abbot obtained leave of king Henry the Firſt to turn his abbey of Ely into a cathedral, and to make himſelf, by this means, firſt biſhop thereof; but this not being to be done without the conſent of his dioceſan, he was obliged to purchaſe that, at the price of three manors, of which this was one; which in proceſs of time became the palace and reſidence of the biſhops of Lincoln, as it now continues.

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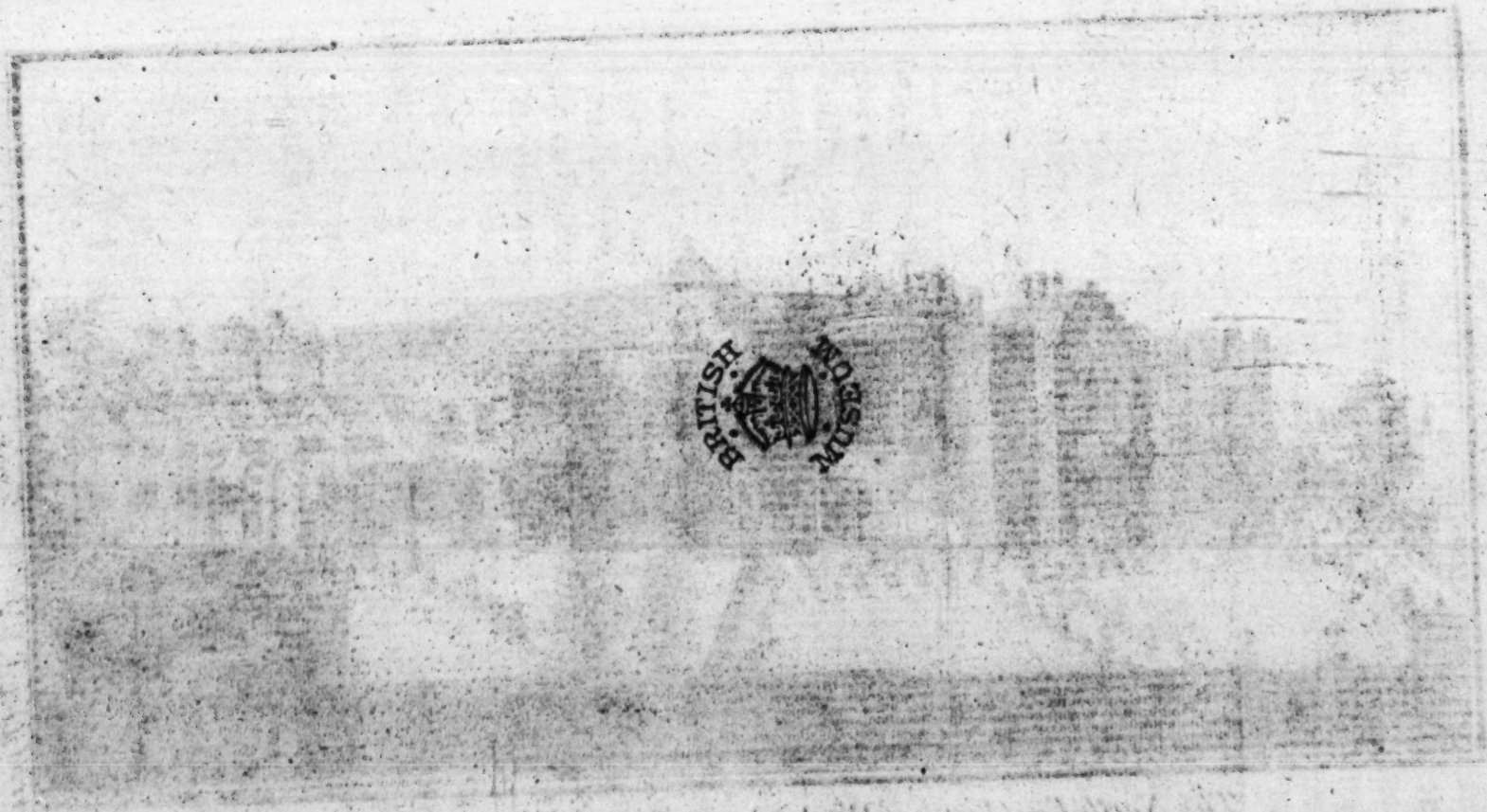
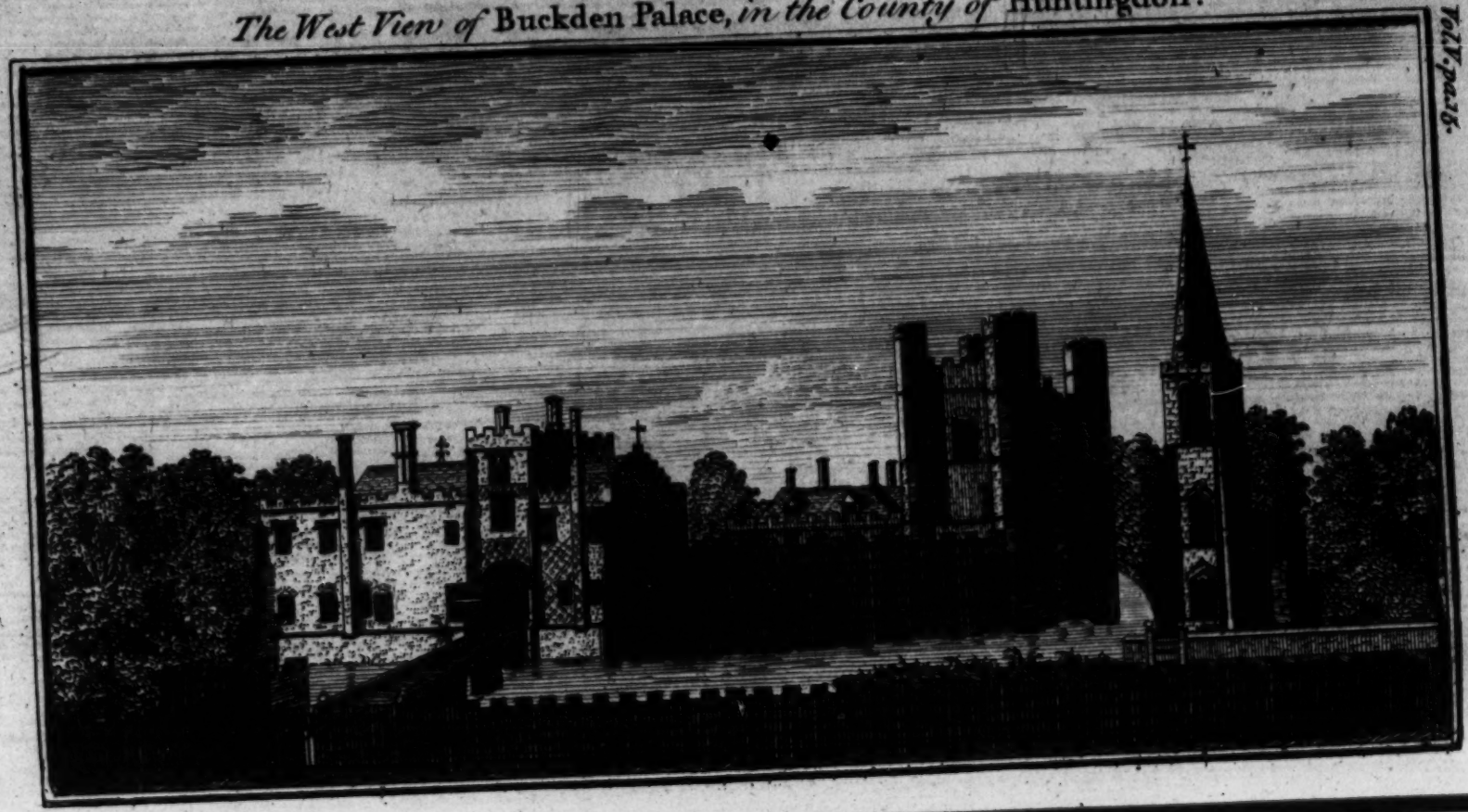
The North East View of Hitchinbroke Priory, *near* Huntingdon.


BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

The West View of Buckden Palace, *in the County of* Huntingdon.



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continues. Ruſſel, the forty-ſeventh biſhop created in 1480, built great part of it, as appears by his arms on the wall; and Dr. Sanderſon, who was created biſhop in 1660, beſtowed much coſt in repairing and beautifying it. For the ſatisfaction of the reader we have given a view of this palace.

Seven miles eaſt of Huntingdon is ST. IVES, which, according to Camden, was formerly called Slepe, but obtained its preſent name from one Ivo, a Perſian biſhop, who, about the year 600, came to England, where he preached the goſpel, and was interred in this place. It is a large, handſome town, ſeated on the Ouſe, ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Ely, and fifty-ſeven north of London. It has a fine ſtone bridge over the river, and in the ninth century had a mint, as appears by a Saxon coin found here. It was a flouriſhing town not many years ago, when it ſuffered greatly by fire, but it has been ſince rebuilt, and has ſtill a good market on Mondays, for fatted cattle, brought from the north; with two fairs, one on Whit-Monday, and the other on the 10th of October, for all ſorts of cattle and cheeſe.

About the year 1001, the relicks of St. Ivo being diſcovered in this town, which then belonged to the abbey of Ramſey, Ednoth, the abbot, built a church here dedicated to that ſaint, in which he placed a prior and ſome Benedictine monks, ſubordinate to Ramſey.

About five miles north-eaſt of St. Ives is EARITH, a large village on the road from Huntingdon to Ely, which has ſeveral good inns, and three fairs, which are held on the 4th of May, the 25th of July, and the 1ſt of November, for all ſorts of cattle.

RAMSEY, called by the Saxons Rameſige, is ſituated ten miles north of Huntingdon, and ſix-

ty-

ty-ſeven from London. It is every where encompaſſed with fens, except on the weſt ſide, where it joins the main land by a cauſey two miles long, incloſed with alders, bull-ruſhes, and reeds, which, in the ſpring, make a beautiful appearance, to which the gardens, corn-fields, and rich paſtures adjoining are no ſmall addition. Before it was inhabited, it was covered with trees, and particularly aſh; but ſince their being cut down, the ſoil has been found to be extremely fruitful. It was moſt remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, founded in the year 969, by Ailwin, earl of the Eaſt-Angles, which was conſecrated by St. Dunſtan, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by Oſwald, archbiſhop of York. This ſtructure was ſeated among the fens and marſhes, on a place abounding with alder-trees, and others that delight in wet grounds. It had a great many benefactors, inſomuch that ſome tell us, it was by far the richeſt abbey in England. It was dignified with a mitred abbot, who ſat in the Houſe of Lords, and was valued at the diſſolution at 1716 l. 12 s. 4 d. by Dugdale, and at 1983 l. 15 s. 3 d. by Speed. Some of the walls of this ſtructure, with a part of the gate-houſe, are ſtill ſtanding, and are ſufficient to ſhew, that it has been a magnificent ſtructure; and of theſe we have given an accurate view. The tomb of Ailwin, adorned with his ſtatue, is ſtill to be ſeen, and is thought to be the moſt ancient piece of Engliſh ſculpture now extant. He is repreſented holding two keys and a ragged ſtaff in his hand, as the enſigns of his office. The inſcription is as follows, HIC REQUIESCIT AILWINVS INCLITI REGIS EADGARI COGNATVS, TOTIVS ANGLIAE ALDERMANNVS, ET HVIVS SACRI COENOBII MIRACULOSVS FVNDATOR. After the diſſolution, the town went to decay, inſomuch that the market was entirely for-

The North West View of Ramsey Abbey, *in the County of* Huntingdon.

BRITISH MUSEUM

forſaken; but it has ſince been revived, the town lying very convenient for the ſale of fat and lean cattle, which are brought thither ſince the draining of the fens; and as for water-fowl, they are no where in greater plenty. It has a charity-ſchool for girls. The market is on Wedneſday, and there is one fair, on July 22, for ſmall pedlars ware.

Between Ramſey and Wittleſey-meer is a ditch, ſometimes called SWERDES DELF, and ſometimes KNOUTS DELF, but at preſent it goes by the name of STEEDS Dike. It parts this county from Cambridgeſhire, and is ſaid to have been occaſioned by the following circumſtance: as king Canute's family were paſſing over Wittleſey-meer, in their way from Peterborough to Ramſey, their veſſel was caſt away in one of the commotions that frequently happen in theſe meers, and ſeveral lives were loſt; upon which the king, to prevent the like diſaſters for the future, ordered his army to mark out a ditch with their ſwords and ſkeins, and afterwards employed labourers to dig, clean, and perfect this undertaking. This circumſtance occaſioned its being called Swerdes Delf, or Swords Ditch.

SALTRY, or SAWTRY, is the name of ſeveral villages that lie to the north-weſtward of Huntingdon. One of theſe is called SALTRY ABBEY, from an abbey of Ciſtercian monks, founded in the year 1148 by Simon de St. Liz, ſecond earl of Huntingdon. It had ſeveral benefactors, among which were ſome of the kings of Scotland. At the diſſolution it had an abbot, twelve monks, and twenty-two ſervants; and its revenue was valued at 141 l. a year by Dugdale; but by Speed, at 199 l.

About ſixteen miles north-weſt of Huntingdon is YAXLEY, which is ſeated near the fens, in the road

road from Stilton to Peterborough. The houſes are pretty well built, and the church has a neat and lofty ſpire. Here is a ſmall market on Tueſdays, and a fair on Aſcenſion-Thurſday, for horſes and ſheep.

DORNFORD, a village three miles weſt by ſouth of Peterborough, is taken by ſeveral authors to be a Roman ſtation, and Dr. Stukeley would have it to be Durobrives, to which Horſley aſſents, there being a place called Caſter, directly oppoſite to it, on the north ſide the river Nen in Northamptonſhire. Dr. Stukeley ſays, Dornford retains ſomewhat of the old name, where the road croſſed the river over a bridge; and at Cheſterton near it, there is a field called Caſtle-field. The Roman road ſtill retains its high ridge; and it is obſervable, that at all places, where the country was fenny, great precaution and ſtrength were employed. The Ermine-ſtreet, beyond the river, runs for ſome ſpace along the ſide of it, upon the meadow, and then turns up with an angle, and proceeds full north. Caſter was above half a mile from it upon the hill; and there is a piece of the foundation of the wall, of the Roman Caſtrum, in the ſtreet to the north-weſt corner of the church. It is eaſily know by the vaſt ſtrength of the mortar; this Caſtrum then went round the church-yard, and took in the whole top of the hill, facing the ſouth. Underneath it lay the city, for below the church-yard, the ground is full of foundations and moſaic pavements. There have been a great number of coins found here, which are called Dormen pence, and there are other antiquities dug up every day. Part of the church is an ancient fabrick, but new modelled, and the ſteeple ſtands in the middle of the church; the tower is a fine piece of ancient architecture, with ſemicircular arches; but the ſpire ſeems to

be

be of later date. The ſquare well by the church porch is taken to be Roman; and though it ſtands on a hill the water is very high. Some think, that the Roman city took in both banks of the river Nen, which ſeems very probable, becauſe hiſtory takes notice of a place called Durman-ceſter, by the river Nen, where Kinneburga founded a ſmall nunnery,

At CONNINGTON, or CUNNINGTON, a village ſouth of Yaxley, are the remains of an ancient caſtle, which was given by king Canute to Turkill, a Daniſh lord, who called in Sueno, king of Denmark, to plunder the nation. In digging a pool here ſome years ago, there was found the ſkeleton of a fiſh near twenty feet long, lying ſix feet below the ſurface of the ground, and as much above the level of the fens.

Eight miles weſt of Huntingdon is LEIGHTON, which gives name to the hundred in which it ſtands, and was once a conſiderable town, but is now only a village, and has two fairs; one of them held on the 12th of May, and the other on the 5th of October, for all ſorts of cattle.

STONELY, is a ſmall village five miles ſouth-weſt of Huntingdon, and has been famous for its priory of canons of the order of St. Auſtin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by William Mandeville, earl of Eſſex, about the year 1180. It contained at the diſſolution ſeven canons, who had a revenue of 46 l. 5 s. a year.

Eight miles ſouth-weſt of Huntingdon is KIMBOLTON, the Kinnibantum of the Romans, from which its modern name is ſuppoſed to be derived. This town is remarkable for its caſtle, which is eſteemed a great ornament to the weſt part of the county. We are no where informed when it was built; but it was anciently very ſtrong, and had a double ditch. Sir Richard Wingfield,

Wingfield erected new lodgings and galleries on the old foundations; it was afterwards beautified at a great expence by Henry Montague, earl of Mancheſter, and was in a manner rebuilt by his great grandſon, Charles duke of Mancheſter. The town has a market on Fridays, and a fair on the 11th of December, for a few cattle and hogs.

About four miles north by eaſt of Kimbolton is SPALDWICK, or SPALDICK, a village that was given to the church of Lincoln by Henry the Firſt, as a reparation for taking the biſhopric of Ely out of the dioceſe of Lincoln; but it is now the manor of the duke of Mancheſter. It has two fairs, held on the Wedneſday before Whit-Sunday, and on the 28th of November, for all ſorts of cattle.

Among the eminent men which Huntingdonſhire has produced, was,

Sir Robert Cotton, a moſt eminent antiquarian, who was born at Denton in this county, on the 22d of January 1570. He had his education in Trinity college in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. From thence he removed to his father's ſeat in the country; and afterwards to London, where he became a member of a ſociety of Antiquarians. Upon the acceſſion of king James the Firſt to the crown of England, he was created a knight. It was he that ſuggeſted to that monarch the expedient of raiſing money, by inſtituting a new order of knights, called *Knights Baronets*. He compoſed a great number of tracts, chiefly relating to the hiſtory and conſtitution of England; and made a moſt excellent collection of antiquities, known by the name of the *Cottonian Library*, now incorporated into the *Britiſh Muſeum*. He died May 6, 1631, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age.

KENT.

THIS is a maritime county, and has made very little change in its ancient name, it being called Centium, or Κάντιον, by Caeſar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and other Roman and Greek authors; by the Saxons it was called Gant-Guar-Lantd, or the country of the inhabitants of Kent; but whence the name was originally derived, has been a ſubject of much ſpeculation: Mr. Lambard is of opinion, that the name of Kent is derived from the Britiſh word Cainc, which ſignifies a green leaf, and was applied to this county from its being anciently ſhaded with woods: but Mr. Camden ſuppoſes, that it received its name from its figure and ſituation, it being a large point or angle, projecting into the ſea. To confirm this opinion it has been obſerved, that ſuch a point in Scotland is called Cantir; the inhabitants of another point in North Britain, are by Ptolemy called Cantae; and the Cangani were poſſeſſed of ſuch another angle in Wales.

Kent, lying in the ſouth-eaſt part of England, is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and the German ſea; by the ſame ſea on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt; and by Suſſex and Surry on the ſouth-weſt and weſt; extending in length fifty-ſix miles from eaſt to weſt, thirty-ſix from north to ſouth, and a hundred and ſixty-ſix in circumference.

This county, in the time of the Britons, was governed, according to Caeſar, by four petty kings; who,

who, ſome imagine, were only four of the principal inhabitants appointed to defend them againſt their enemies. Caeſar being in Gaul, obtained ſome knowledge of this iſland, and twice invaded it with different ſucceſs; but at length the Romans, not only became maſters of Kent, but of all England, when this county was put under the juriſdiction of the governor of Britannia Prima. At length, the Romans being obliged to leave the iſland, the Britons elected ſeveral princes, and at laſt choſe Vortigern their chief, in order to put a ſtop to the ravages of the Picts and Scots, and he, by the conſent of the people, called in the Saxons to their aſſiſtance. They landed under the conduct of their two leaders Hengiſt and Horſa, and with them were the Angles and Jutes. Theſe joining with king Vortigern, had no ſooner conquered his enemies, than Hengiſt obtained the government of Kent. Some time after South-Britain was divided into ſeven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, the firſt of which was this of Kent, which had ſucceſſively ſeventeen kings, the laſt of whom was Baldred, who being conquered by Egbert, Kent, after having been a ſeparate kingdom three hundred and ſeventy-two years, became ſubject to the Saxon and Daniſh kings of England, till the Norman conqueſt.

William the Conqueror having fought the deciſive battle at Haſtings in Suſſex, was marching towards London, when he was met by a large body of the men of Kent, each with a bough or limb of a tree in his hand. This army, which had the appearance of a moving wood, boldly marched up to him, and demanded the preſervation of their liberties, and let the conqueror know, that they were reſolved rather to die, than to part with their laws, or to live in bondage; but if he would grant their equitable demands, they were ready to ſubmit

mit to his government. William, ſtruck with the reaſonableneſs of this addreſs, as well as with the boldneſs and intrepidity of the people, wiſely granted their demands, and ſuffered them to retain their ancient cuſtoms. Theſe privileges they now enjoy under the name of Gavelkind, by virtue of which, every man poſſeſſed of lands in this county, is in a manner a freeholder, not being bound by copyhold, cuſtomary tenure, or tenant right, as in other parts of England. The male heirs, and in default of ſuch, the female, ſhare all the lands alike; and the lands of a brother, if he have no legal iſſue, are ſhared by the ſurviving brethren. An heir may enter upon his eſtate at fifteen years of age, and diſpoſe of it as he pleaſes; and laſtly, the heirs enjoy their inheritance, though the anceſtor has been convicted of theft or murder, which has given occaſion to the Kentiſh proverb, "The father to the bough, and the ſon to the plough;" but this privilege does not extend to treaſon, piracy, outlawry, and abjuring the realm.

The conqueror having thus obtained poſſeſſion of Kent, provided for its ſecurity, by appointing a conſtable of Dover caſtle, and conſtituting him governor of five ports, with the ſtile and title of warden of the cinque-ports, which are Haſtings, Dover, Hithe, Rumney and Sandwich, to which Winchelſey and Rye are annexed as principals, and ſome other ſmall towns as members, all of which enjoy many conſiderable immunities.

The principal rivers of this county, beſides the Thames, are the Medway, the Stour, and the Darent. The river Medway riſes in the Weald of Suſſex, and entering this county, flows north-eaſt by Tunbridge to Maidſtone; thence running north-weſt to the city of Rocheſter, directs its courſe

courſe north-eaſt, dividing into two ſtreams, one of which runs north into the mouth of the Thames, and is called the Weſt Swale; and the other runs eaſt, and diſcharging itſelf alſo into the mouth of the Thames, is called the Eaſt Swale; the country included between theſe two arms of the river is rendered an iſland, and called the Iſle of Sheppey.

The Stour conſiſts of two ſtreams, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Greater and Smaller Stour: both riſe in the ſouthern and woody parts of this county, called the Weald of Kent, and direct their courſe north-eaſt; the Greater Stour thro' the city of Canterbury, and the Smaller Stour through Elham; and falling into one channel, called the Wantſume, are again divided into two other ſtreams; one of which flows north-weſt, and the other ſouth-eaſt, cutting off the north-eaſt angle of the county, and thus forming the Iſle of Thanet, falls into the German ſea.

The Darent, or Darwent, riſes near Weſtram, and running north, diſcharges itſelf into the river Thames near Dartford.

With reſpect to the air and ſoil of this county, a great part of it lying upon the ſea, the air is thick, warm and foggy, tho' it is often purified by the ſouth and ſouth-weſt winds; and the ſhore being, in general, cleaner than that of Eſſex, the marſhy parts of this county are more healthy, and do not produce agues in the ſame degree as the hundreds of Eſſex. As to the higher parts of Kent, they enjoy a very healthy air.

This county affords ſome mines of iron, and that part of it which borders upon the Thames abounds with chalk hills, from whence, not only the city of London and the adjacent parts, but even Holland and Flanders, are ſupplied with chalk for making lime; and from theſe hills the refuſe

refuſe of this chalk is carried in lighters and hoys to the coaſts of Eſſex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is ſold to the farmers as manure for their lands. The ſoil is generally rich and fit for the plough, paſture, or meadow; and the land abounds with plantation of hops, corn fields, orchards of cherries, apples, and other fruit. The ſouth and weſt parts of Kent, eſpecially that called the Weald, are covered with woods of oak, beach, and cheſnut-trees, which afford timber for ſhipping and other uſes: here are likewiſe many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers of Southwark are abundantly ſupplied. Several parts afford a romantic variety of landſcapes, particularly about Thong and Shorn, where, ſays an ingenious author, the hills are wild, ſteep, and almoſt covered with wood, and riſe into bold variations, between the breaks of which vaſt proſpects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are every now and then ſeen; and from the tops of ſome of them moſt prodigious proſpects of the whole country at large. Between Dartford and Shooter's-hill the huſbandry is very good. They proceed thus, 1. peaſe; 2. turnips; 3. barley, or oats, generally the former; 4. wheat; but ſometimes clover is ſown with the barley, and then the wheat ſucceeds that. They reckon ſix or ſeven quarters of wheat and ſpring-corn, which is very conſiderable, a good common crop. This plainly proves the land to be very good, otherwiſe ſuch a quantity of wheat could never be got after barley; but the introduction of clover muſt be a better courſe; for that graſs mowed twice would abate any rankneſs in the ground, which threatened a laid crop of wheat. There is much ſainfoin ſown, many fields of which produce three tons of hay per acre. This county alſo produces woad and madder for

dyers. On the cliffs, between Dover and Folkſtone, is found plenty of ſamphire, and here in particular ſainfoin grows in great abundance. Cattle of all ſorts are reckoned larger here than in the neighbouring counties; and the Weald of Kent is remarkable for the extraordinary ſize of its bullocks: here are warrens of grey rabbits, and ſeveral parks of fallow deer. In ſhort this county abounding in rivers, and a great part being waſhed by the ſea, is ſupplied with a variety of excellent fiſh, and is particularly famous for large oyſters.

It will be proper here to take notice of the Iſle of Thanet, where the manner of agriculture, being different from that in other parts of the kingdom, deſerves particular notice. The common red wheat is ſown almoſt all over the iſland, for they cultivate little of the bearded Kentiſh wheat. The farmers begin to plow about the beginning of November; and if the wheat be rank, and the ſeaſon dry in March, ſome turn in their ſheep, who eat it off, by which means the wheat comes again thicker, the ground is ſettled, and the root faſtened by the treading of the ſheep. The produce in harveſt is ſeldom leſs than three quarters on an acre, and frequently four or five. On the light lands they ſow about three buſhels and a half, and on the richer lands, four buſhels on an acre.

Of the common ſort of barley they ſow on the lighter lands four buſhels on an acre, and on the richer ſomething more. For this purpoſe the land is laid as fine as poſſible, and the farmers have frequently five or ſix quarters of grain, and ſometimes ſeven, on an acre.

The planting of beans is a modern improvement. They plow the land as ſoon as the wheat ſeaſon

ſeaſon is ended, that is, about the beginning of December. The land thus plowed lies till about the beginning of March, when they furrow their land with a plough, and into the furrows, women hired for that purpoſe, drop the beans; but as they cannot always get a ſufficient number of women, they frequently make uſe of a box, out of which they are dropped by the ſeedſman. The lands being thus furrowed, give the farmer an opportunity of keeping them clear of weeds, by people going between the rows of beans to pull up the weeds which grow among them, while the ſpaces between the furrows are houghed with a large hough, or cleared of weeds by what they call a Shim or brake-plough. This a piece of iron at the bottom of two cheeks, with holes in them, which are put through a frame of timber drawn with one horſe, and let up or down as there is occaſion, with iron pins. By this management the fields, where theſe beans are planted, lie very neat, and clear of weeds. In the choice of their ſeed, the farmers have not only regard to its being free from damage, by being mixed with wild oats, cockle, &c. but to the ſoil on which it has grown, which they deſire may be as different as poſſible from that on which it is to be ſown. Thus they chooſe to have the ſeed, which they ſow on the light land, that which grew either on a gravel or deep clay land. They likewiſe wet their ſeed with ſalt water, which they fetch from the ſea, and mix lime amongſt it to prevent the ſmut, &c.

In plowing their land, the farmers here, in common with others in Eaſt Kent, uſe a plough with wheels, on the ſide of which is a piece of timber, which they call a Wreeſt, made to take off and on, as it muſt always be on the ſide next the plowed land. Accordingly, at every end of

the furrow, the horſes ſtand ſtill for the plough-man to change the place of this piece of timber.

In harveſt they bind all their corn whatſoever. The wheat they reap very high, to leave as much ſtraw as poſſible in the fields, in order to ſave barn room. The ſame perſon who reaps makes the bands, which he cuts lower than the reſt of the corn, and binds the ſheaves. The barley and oats which they intend for bands, they pull up by the roots, almoſt as ſoon as they begin to change, and let them lie upon the ground, till the barley, &c. is ready to bind, when they bind them into ſheaves, and carry them into the barn, where they are made into bands; which being tied up into bundles, are carried back again into the fields, and are by a perſon employed on purpoſe diſtributed to thoſe who bind the barley and oats. After the whole field is cleared of the ſheaves, what is ſcattered in the binding, &c. is collected together by a large rake, with wooden or iron teeth, drawn by a horſe, and likewiſe bound into ſheaves; theſe rakings are, by cuſtom, not tithable, unleſs it can be proved that they are fraudulently left.

The wheat ſtubble that is left, is either mown for the uſe of the maltmen, to dry their malt, or elſe raked off the field by a horſe rake, carried off the ground, and laid on heaps to rot, to make manure.

The beans they commonly pull up by the roots, and letting them lie in rows till they are dry, bind them with bands made of wheat ſtraw, the ears of which are threſhed firſt. But when they cut or reap them, they do it in the following manner: in their left hand they have an iron hook, with which they hold the beans, and in their right hand an inſtrument called a Twibill, with which they cut them.

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The land in the marſhes newly broken up, being reckoned too rich to bear wheat, &c. they ſow it with canary ſeed, for eight or ten years after its being firſt plowed. This land is thus prepared: firſt, it is ſown a year or two with peas to kill the greenſword, and prepare the mould. After the crop of peas is off, it is plowed, and the canary ſeed ſown on it, if it be a dry ſeaſon, in the beginning of March. It uſed to be ſtrewed like other ſeeds all over the ground, but experience has taught the farmers, that the beſt way is to ſow it in furrows made for that purpoſe. This ſome have done by pouring the ſeed through the ſpout of a tea pot, or the like; but others, who think this way too tedious, chooſe rather to ſow it by hand; for which purpoſe they make the ridges between the furrows as ſharp as they can, that all the ſeed may fall into the furrows. By theſe means the land is eaſily kept clear of weeds, and the crop of canary is ſaid to be greater by a quarter and a half on an acre, more than when ſown the other way. The common quantity of ſeed ſown on an acre is ſix gallons: this as it grows up is often weeded, and the furrows cleanſed; and when the wheat is reaped and carried into the barn, the harveſt of the canary ſeed uſually comes on.

It is remarkable, that the common people here are equally ſkilled in holding the helm and the plough: and according to the ſeaſon of the year, catch cod, herrings, mackrel, &c. go voyages, and export merchandize; dung the land, plow, ſow, harrow, reap and carry in the corn. When they are boys they go to catch whitings and herrings, and to the north ſeas, whither they make two voyages a year, and come home from the latter ſoon enough for the men to reap the corn, and have a winter's threſhing, which laſt they

have done time enough to go to ſea in the ſpring. Beſides this, there are two ſeaſons for the home fiſhery, called by the inhabitants Shot-fare, and Herring-fare. The firſt of theſe is the mackrel ſeaſon, which is commonly about the beginning of May, when the ſowing of barley is ended; the other is the ſeaſon for catching herrings, which begins about the end of harveſt, and ends ſoon enough for their ſowing the wheat.

The more uncommon plants found in this county are,

Cluſius's ſea-fir, *Abies marina Belgica.*

Baſtard gromel, *Anchuſa degener facie milii ſolis.*

Red alkanet, *Anchuſa alcibiadion.*

Yellow alkanet, *Anchuſa lutea.*

Small alkanet, *Anchuſa minor.*

Sea-pimpernel, *Anthyllis lentifolia, ſive alcine cruciata marina.*

Sea-orach, *Artiplex marina.*

White beets, *Beta alba.*

Engliſh ſea-colworts, *Braſica marina Anglica.*

Engliſh coralline, *Corallina Anglica.*

Smalleſt coralline, *Corallina minima.*

Thorny ſampier, or ſea-parſnip, *Crithmum ſpinoſum.*

Round ſalt-marſh cyperus, or round-rooted baſtard cyperus, *Cyperus rotundus littoreus inodorus Anglicus*, C. B. In the iſles of Shepey and Thanet.

Sea-rocket, *Eruca marina.*

Sea-fennel, *Fucus ferulaceus.*

Fennel coralline, or fennel-moſs, *Fucus marinus tenuifolius.*

Sea-girdle and hangers, *Fucus phaſganoides & polyſchides.*

Sea-ragged ſtaff, *Fucus ſpongioſus nodoſus.*

Black ſalt-wort, *Glaux exigua maritima.*

Common

Common ſea-purſlaine, *Halimus vulgaris, ſive portula marina.*

Sea rag-weed, *Jacobaea marina.*

Garden-ſpurge, *Lathyris, ſeu Cataputia minor.*

Rock lavender, *Limonium parvum*, on the cliffs near Margate and Ramſgate,

Purple-flowered gromel, *Lithoſpermum anchuſae facie.*

Engliſh ſea-campion, *Lychnis marina Anglica.*

White coralline or ſea-moſs, *Muſcus marinus, ſive corallina alba.*

White ſea-moſs, *Muſcus marinus albidus.*

Coral, or mountain moſs, *Muſcus corallinus, ſive corallina montana.*

Branched ſea-moſs, *Muſcus marinus Cluſius.*

Broad-leafed ſea-moſs, *Muſcus marinus.*

Yellow-horned poppy, *Papaver cornutum flore luteo.*

Petty-ſpurge, *Peplus, ſive eſula rotunda.*

Dwarf water-plantane, *Plantago aquatica humilis.*

Plantane with ſpoky tufts, or beſom plantane, *Plantago paniculis ſparſis.*

Sea-bindweed, *Soldanella marina.*

Engliſh matweed, or helm, *Spartum Anglicanum.*

Sea orach with the longeſt leaf, *Artiplex marina folio longiſſimo*, found by Ramſgate pier.

The leaſt hares ear, *Bupleurum minimum anguſtiſſimo folio, ſive auricula leporis minima*; found near Sandwich ferry.

Broad-leafed indented ſea-wreck, *Fucus, ſive alga latifolia major dentata.*

Sea holly, or eringo, *Eryngium marinum.*

In the iſle of Thanet fennel grows naturally in the hedges, and under the chalk walls, and the ſoil agrees particularly with roſemary, of which the rev. Mr. Lewis informs us, he had two hedges

in the year 1723, that were ſeventeen yards long, and five feet high.

This county is divided into five lathes, which are ſubdivided into fourteen bailiwicks, and theſe again into ſixty-eight hundreds. A lathe is a diviſion peculiar to this county and Suſſex, it conſiſting of two or more bailiwicks, as a bailiwick does of two or more hundreds. It contains two cities, twenty-nine market towns, and four hundred and eight pariſhes. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in that dioceſe, and partly in the dioceſe of Rocheſter. It ſends eighteen members to parliament, two knights of the ſhire for the county, two members each for the cities of Canterbury and Rocheſter, two for the borough of Maidſtone, two for that of Queenborough, and two for each of the four cinque ports in this county, Dover, Sandwich, Hithe and Rumney.

The name of Cinque Ports is derived from quinque portus, five havens oppoſite to France, thus called by way of eminence, on account of their ſuperior importance. Our kings have thought them worthy a peculiar regard; and in order to ſecure them againſt invaſions, have granted them a particular form of government. They are under a keeper, who has the title of lord warden of the cinque ports (an officer firſt appointed by William the Conqueror) who has the authority of an admiral among them, and iſſues out writs in his own name. The privileges anciently annexed to the cinque ports, and their dependants, were firſt an exemption from all taxes and tolls. Secondly, a power to oblige all that lived in their juriſdiction to plead in their courts, and to puniſh offenders in their own bounds, and alſo murderers and fugitives from juſtice. Thirdly, a power to puniſh foreigners as well as natives for theft; to have a pillory and tumbrel or cucking-

ing-ſtool. Fourthly, a power to raiſe mounds or banks in any man's land againſt breaches of the ſea. Fifthly, to appropriate to their own uſe all loſt goods, and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day. Sixthly, to have commons, and to be at liberty to cut down the trees growing upon them. Seventhly, to convert to their own uſe ſuch goods as they found floating on the ſea; thoſe thrown out of ſhips in a ſtorm, and thoſe driven aſhore when no wreck or ſhip was to be ſeen. Eighthly, to be a guild or fraternity, and to be allowed the franchiſes of court-leet and court-baron. Ninthly, a power to aſſemble, and keep a portmote or parliament for the cinque-ports; to puniſh all infringers of their privileges, make by-laws, and hear all appeals from the inferior courts. Tenthly, their barons to have the privilege of ſupporting the canopy over the king's head at his coronation.

In return for theſe privileges, the cinque-ports were required to fit out fifty-ſeven ſhips, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the king's ſervice for fifteen days at their own expence; and if the ſtate of affairs required their aſſiſtance any longer, they were to be paid by the crown. The number of ſhips required from each of the four ports in this county, was as follow, Dover, and its members, twenty-one; Sandwich, with its members, five; Hithe five, and Rumney, with its members, five more.

We ſhall begin this county with the road which leads from London to Sandwich.

At the diſtance of five miles ſouth by eaſt of the city of London is DEPTFORD, which was anciently called Weſt Greenwich, and is ſaid to have received its preſent name from its having a deep ford over the little river Ravenſborn, near its in-

flux into the Thames, where it has now a bridge. It is a large and populous town, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, which together contain two churches, ſeveral meeting-houſes, and about one thouſand nine hundred dwelling houſes, but is moſt remarkable for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ſhips at Woolwich and other places, where the depth of water is much greater: yet, notwithſtanding this, the yard is enlarged to above double its former dimenſions, and a prodigious number of hands are conſtantly employed in repairing and encreaſing the royal navy. It has a wet dock of two acres for ſhips, beſides another of an acre and a half, with vaſt quantities of timber and other ſtores; and extenſive buildings, as ſtore-houſes of every kind, for the uſe of the place. Among theſe ſtore-houſes was a victualling-office, built in 1745, which was accidentally burnt down in January 1749, with a great quantity of proviſions and other ſtores. There are alſo dwelling-houſes for thoſe officers who are obliged to live upon the ſpot, in order to ſuperintend the works. Here Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy, worked for ſome time, in order to complete his ſkill in the practical part of naval architecture.

In this town is a ſociety incorporated by the name of the Trinity-houſe, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, for the regulation of ſeamen, and the convenience of ſhips and mariners on our coaſt. The poſſeſſions and privileges of this ſociety were confirmed by grants from queen Elizabeth, king Charles the Second, and James the Second. It is governed by a maſter, four wardens, eight aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder brethren; but the inferior members of the fraternity, termed younger brethren, are of an unlimited number, as every maſter

maſter or mate, expert in navigation, may be admitted among them. The maſter, warden, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren, are by charter inveſted with the following powers; that of examining the mathematical children of Chriſt's hoſpital, London. The examination of the maſters of his majeſty's ſhips. The appointing pilots to conduct ſhips in and out of the river Thames; the ſettling the ſeveral rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houſes, and other ſea-marks, upon the coaſts of the kingdom. The granting licenſes to poor ſeamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames. The puniſhing ſeamen in the merchants ſervice for mutiny and deſertion. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and ſeamen in the merchants ſervice; but ſubject to an appeal to the lords of the Admiralty, or the judge of the admiralty court. To this company belongs the ballaſt office for deepening the river, and ſupplying the ſhips that ſail out of it; and all ſhips that take in ballaſt, pay them one ſhilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ſhips ſides. By this company there are annually relieved about three thouſand poor ſeamen, their widows and orphans. They have at Deptford a college, commonly called Trinity-houſe of Deptford Strond, which contains twenty-one houſes; the other called Trinity-hoſpital, which has thirty-eight houſes, and is a handſome edifice, with large gardens belonging to it.

To the north-weſt of Deptford is the Red houſe, which was a collection of warehouſes and ſtore-houſes built of red bricks, whence it had its name. It was filled with hemp, flax, pitch, tar, and other commodities, which in July 1739 were all conſumed by fire.

GREENWICH was anciently called GREENWIC, which ſignifies a green creek, wic in the Saxon tongue

tongue ſignifying the creek of a river. It is ſituated on the Thames, a little to the eaſt of Deptford, at the diſtance of ſix miles from London. It is a large, populous town, eſteemed one of the pleaſanteſt in England, and many of its inhabitants are perſons of rank and fortune. Its pariſh church, which is dedicated to St. Alphage, was ſome years ago rebuilt as one of the fifty new churches erected by queen Anne's bounty. Here was formerly a royal palace, which was firſt erected by Humphrey, duke of Gloceſter, who, from the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, called it Placentia. It was greatly enlarged by Henry the Seventh, who added a ſmall houſe to it of Mendicant friars, and finiſhed a tower, which duke Humphry had begun on the top of the hill, from whence is a delightful proſpect of the adjacent country; and was completed by his ſon Henry the Eighth, who was greatly delighted with its ſituation; and in that palace queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, were born. The tower, on the top of the hill, was afterwards demoliſhed, and a royal obſervatory erected in its room by Charles the Second, who furniſhed it with mathematical inſtruments, for aſtronomical obſervations. Charles the Second alſo enlarged the park, walled it in, and planted it with trees. The palace at length became ſo ruinous, that Charles the Second pulled it down, and began to erect another; one wing of which he lived to ſee magnificently finiſhed at the expence of 36,000 l. This wing, with nine acres of land adjoining, king William appropriated for a royal hoſpital, for aged and diſabled ſeamen. The other wing was begun in the reign of king William, carried on in the reigns of queen Anne, and king George the Firſt, and finiſhed in the reign of king George the Second. Such are the noble

ſymmetry,

ſymmetry, architecture and decorations, and ſuch the fine ſituation and ample endowment of this ſpacious and magnificent edifice, that there is ſcarce ſuch a foundation and fabric in the world. But if it be conſidered as merely appropriated to the uſe of humanity, and the encouragement of navigation, the humane and generous mind will at all times be ready to wiſh, that a great part of what has been beſtowed on coſtly decorations, and expenſive ornaments, had been applied to enlarging the foundation, and admitting a greater number of thoſe brave ſeamen, who have been maimed or grown old in the ſervice of the nation. Its hall, which is very ſuperb, was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end of it are repreſented, under an alcove, the late princeſs Sophia, king George the Firſt, king George the Second, the late queen Caroline, the late queen of Pruſſia, the late prince of Wales, his majeſty's father, the duke of Cumberland, and his five royal ſiſters. On the cieling near the alcove are queen Anne, and prince George of Denmark; and nearer the door king William and queen Mary, with ſeveral emblematical figures, finely executed. On a pedeſtal, in the middle of the area, fronting a noble terrace by the Thames, is a fine ſtatue of king George the Second. The chapel belonging to this hoſpital is extremely elegant; the proportion is exceeding beautiful, and forms one of the fineſt rooms in England. It is a hundred feet by fifty, and fifty feet high: the ornaments are all white and gold; the cornice very elegant, and the cieling of the altar truly beautiful.

Greenwich park has as much variety, in proportion to its extent, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the obſervatory, and the one-tree hill, "are, ſays the ingenious Mr. Young, beau-

"tiful

"tiful beyond imagination, particulary the "former. The projection of theſe hills is ſo "bold, that you do not look down upon a gradu- "ally falling ſlope or flat incloſures, but at once "upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in "knots and clumps out of deep hollows and em- "browning dells: the cattle which feed on the "lawns, and appear in breaks among them, ſeem "moving in a region of fairy-land. A thouſand "natural openings among the branches of the "trees, break upon little picturesque views of "the ſwelling turf, which, when illumined by "the ſun, have an effect beyond the power of "fancy to exhibit. This is the fore-ground of "the landſcape; a little farther the eye falls on "that noble ſtructure the hoſpital, in the midſt "of an amphitheatre of wood. Then the two "reaches of the river make that beautiful ſerpen- "tine, which forms the Iſle of Dogs, and pre- "ſents the floating millions of the Thames. To "the left appears a fine tract of country leading "to the capital, which there finiſhes the proſ- "pect."

The firſt admiſſion of diſabled ſeamen was in 1705, and there are now between two and three thouſand men, and a hundred boys, maintained in the hoſpital, with ſix nurſes to every hundred penſioners, who are to be ſeamens widows, and have a ſalary of 10 l. a year each; but thoſe that attend the infirmary, have two ſhillings a week more. The penſioners are cloathed in blue, and are allowed ſtockings, ſhoes and linen; and beſides their commons, have one ſhilling a week to ſpend, and the common warrant officers have one ſhilling and ſix-pence. The ſeveral benefactions, which appear in tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209 l. and in 1732, the earl of Derwentwater's forfeited eſtate, amounting

to

to near 6,000 l. a year, was given to it by parliament. In 1737, a market was appointed at Greenwich, the direction of which is in the governors of this royal hoſpital, to which the profits that ariſe from it are appropriated. For its better ſupport, every ſeaman, both in the royal navy, and in the merchants ſervice, pays ſix-pence a month, and money is granted by parliament for the ſupport of the hoſpital as occaſion requires.

At the end of the town, fronting the Thames, there is a handſome college for the maintenance of twenty old decayed houſekeepers, twelve of whom are to be out of Greenwich, and eight are to be preſented alternately from Snottiſham and Caſtle-riſing in Norfolk; or elſe from Bungey in Suffolk. This is called the duke of Norfolk's college, tho' it was founded and endowed in 1613, by James Howard, the duke of Norfolk's brother, who was earl of Northampton; and on him James the Firſt beſtowed the old palace. It was called at firſt the Trinity hoſpital, and was committed to the care of the mercers company in London. The penſioners, beſides victuals and drink, are allowed eighteen pence a week, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years. Mr. Lambard, author of the perambulation of Kent, likewiſe built an hoſpital here in the year 1560, calling it queen Elizabeth's college. It is for twenty poor people, and is ſaid to be the firſt of this kind built by an Engliſh proteſtant. This town contains about one thouſand three hundred and fifty houſes, and there are two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, which were firſt appointed in the year 1737. In the reign of queen Anne, the late duke of Argyle was created duke of Greenwich.

There are alſo in this town two charity-ſchools; one built by Sir William Boreman, Knt. for twenty

twenty boys, and endowed with 400 l. a year, left in truſt to the drapers company of London; the other built by Mr. John Roan, who left an eſtate of 95 l. a year, in truſt with the vicar, churchwardens, and overſeers of this pariſh, for teaching twenty-eight boys, and allowing 40 s. a year for their cloaths.

That which is now properly called the palace, is but a ſmall ſtructure, and is converted into apartments for the governor of the royal hoſpital, and the ranger of Greenwich-park, which is well ſtocked with deer.

Jonathan Goddard, a learned writer, an excellent chemiſt, and a celebrated phyſician, in the ſeventeenth century, was born in this town, about the year 1617. After taking the degree of bachelor of arts in Magdalen-hall, Oxford, he travelled into foreign countries; and, upon his return, he graduated as bachelor of phyſic in Chriſt's college, Cambridge. In 1642, he proceeded doctor of phyſic in the ſame univerſity, and was choſen fellow of the college of phyſicians in London. He afterwards acted as phyſician to Oliver Cromwell, by whoſe intereſt he was elected warden of Merton college in Oxford. Being removed, upon the reſtoration, from this honourable office, he ſpent the remainder of his days at his lodgings in Greſham college, where he had lately been choſen profeſſor of phyſic. He died of an apoplexy on the 24th of March, 1674. His works are numerous, moſt of them were printed in the tranſactions of the Royal Society. The principal is, *A Diſcourſe concerning Phyſic, and the many Abuſes thereof by the Apothecaries*; and *a Propoſal for making Wine from the Juice of Sugar-canes.*

Near Greenwich is BLACKHEATH, where Watt Tyler, the Kentiſh rebel, muſtered a hundred thouſand men. Here are held two fairs, one on the

the 12th of May, and the other on the 11th of October.

On Blackheath is the ſeat of Sir Gregory Page, which is finely ſituated, and is a noble building, with two handſome fronts, and that to the ſouth adorned with an Ionic portico. The wings contain the offices and ſtables, which are joined to the body of the houſe by a colonade. The hall is a very elegant room, ſupported by handſome columns, and other ornaments in a juſt taſte. On the left hand you proceed from it into the dining-room, which is well proportioned: it is fitted up with rich carving and gilding, on a white ground; the chimney-piece is of white marble, very beautiful, and finely poliſhed. This room opens into the gallery, which is ſixty feet long, twenty broad and twenty high: the cieling, cornice, and door-caſes, are exceeding elegant, and adorned with gilt carving on a white ground. In this room there are a number of fine paintings by the great maſters. This leads into the drawing-room, which is twenty-five feet by twenty, ornamented in a very rich and elegant taſte, and adorned with twelve very fine pictures, containing the hiſtory of Cupid and Pſyche, by Luca Giardino. From thence you paſs into the ſaloon, which is thirty-five feet by twenty-five, the chimney-piece of which is exquiſitely elegant. The door-caſes and all the ornaments are very beautiful. The dreſſing-room is likewiſe finely ornamented, and contains a capital collection of pictures, particularly twelve pieces by the chevalier Vanderwerff. Theſe are ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes dancing, a beautiful piece; the Roman charity, which is very elegant; Venus and Cupid, a moſt beautiful piece; Joſeph and Potiphar's wife, which is extremely fine, as is alſo king Zeleucus giving his kingdom to his ſon; Bathſheba bathing, which is exquiſitely done; the choice

choice of Hercules, in which Vice is repreſented as a moſt tempting lady; Mary Magdalen reading in a grotto, which is aſtoniſhingly executed; our Saviour and Mary Magdalen; the angels and the ſhepherds, in which the light proceeds entirely from the angels; the chevalier Vanderwerff, his wife and daughter, which are very fine. In the ſame room are alſo a fine landſcape, and four beautiful pieces of fruit and flowers, the latter by VanHuyſum. You are next ſhewn into the crimſon bed-chamber, which opens into the library. The rooms are hung with crimſon and green ſilks and damaſks, and the door-caſes, ſlabs, ſophas, and chair-frames, carved and gilt in a good taſte.

On Blackheath are alſo ſeveral handſome houſes, the ſeats of wealthy citizens and others; and on the eaſt ſide of it is Morden college, erected for the ſupport of decayed merchants, by Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turky merchant, ſome years before his death, which happened in 1708. This is a large brick building with two ſmall wings, ſtrengthened at the corners with ſtone ruſtic. The principal entrance in the centre is adorned with Doric columns, feſtoons, and a pediment on the top, over which riſes a turret with a dial. The chapel is neatly wainſcoted, and has a coſtly altar-piece. There are here maintained thirty-five poor gentlemen, and the number not being limited, it is to be encreaſed as the eſtate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold fifty. The treaſurer is allowed 40 l. a year, and the chaplain has 60 l. per annum, he reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday; theſe officers, as well as the penſioners, are obliged to reſide in the college. The penſioners, who wear gowns, have each 20 l. a year, and have a common table in the hall to eat and drink at meals, and each has a convenient apartment,

ment, with a cellar; but no perſon can be admitted as a penſioner, who cannot bring a certificate to prove his being upwards of ſixty years of age. This hoſpital is under the direction of ſeven Turky merchants, to whom the treaſurer is accountable, and when any of theſe die, the ſurviving truſtees chuſe others in their room.

CHARLETON, or CHARLTON, is a pleaſant well built village, on the edge of Blackheath, famous for a very diſorderly fair held in its neighbourhood on October 18, St. Luke's day, when the mob, who have horns on their heads, take all kinds of liberties, and the lewd and vulgar among the women, give a looſe to all manner of indecency. This is termed horn-fair, and there are ſold at it rams horns, and horn ware of all ſorts. A vulgar tradition gives the following origin of this fair; king John, who had a palace at Eltham in this neighbourhood, being hunting near Charleton, was ſeparated from his attendants, when entering a cottage, he admired the beauty of the miſtreſs, whom he found alone, and debauched her; her huſband, however, ſuddenly returning, caught them in the fact, and threatening to kill them both, the king then found himſelf under the neceſſity of diſcovering himſelf, and of purchaſing his ſafety with gold; beſides which, he gave him all the lands from thence as far as the place now called Cuckold's point, and likewiſe beſtowed on him the whole hamlet, eſtabliſhing a fair as a condition of his holding his new demeſne, in which horns were both to be ſold and worn. A ſermon is preached on the fair-day in the church, which is one of the handſomeſt in the county, and was repaired by Sir Edward Newton, Bart. to whom king James the Firſt granted this manor. This gentleman built his houſe at the entrance of the village; it is a long Gothic ſtructure,

ture, with four turrets on the top. It has a ſpacious court-yard in the front, behind it are large gardens, and beyond theſe a ſmall park, which joins to Woolwich common. This houſe at preſent belongs to the earl of Egmont.

At a ſmall diſtance from the church, on the edge of the hill, are two fine houſes, one of which was in the poſſeſſion of the late governor Hunter, and the other was erected by the late lord Rumney. The gardens, being on the ſide of a hill, ſlope down towards the Thames, and in ſummer render the proſpect very delightful.

WOOLWICH is ſeated on the river Thames, three miles eaſt of Greenwich, and nine eaſt by ſouth of London. It is rendered conſiderable by its ſhip-yard, where is the oldeſt dock belonging to the royal navy, and is ſaid to have furniſhed as many men of war, as any two others in the kingdom. Here are ſeveral fine docks, rope-yards, and ſpacious magazines; beſides the ſtores of planks, maſts, pitch and tar. In the warren, or park, where they make trial of great guns and mortars, there are ſeveral thouſand pieces of ordnance for ſhips and batteries, beſides a vaſt number of bombs, mortars and granadoes. The largeſt ſhips may ſafely ride here even at low water. A company of matroſſes are employed here to make up cartridges, and to charge bombs, carcaſſes and granadoes, for the public ſervice. The church was lately rebuilt in a handſome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. It is remarkable, that part of the pariſh is on the other ſide of the Thames, on the Eſſex ſhore, where there was once a chapel, and is included in this county. Here is an alms-houſe for poor widows, and the town has a market on Fridays, but no fairs.

In 1236 the marſhes near Woolwich were overflowed by the river Thames, and many of the inhabi-

inhabitants were drowned, as were alſo a great number of cattle; and in the reign of James the Firſt, another inundation laid many acres of meadow ground under water, which have never been recovered. In 1627, a grampus was taken at Woolwich that meaſured thirty feet long, and was five feet in thickneſs.

CRAYFORD, a town in this road, fourteen miles from London, and two miles ſouth by eaſt of Dartford, obtained its name from its having anciently a ford over the river Cray or Crouch, a little above its influx into the Thames. In the adjacent heath and fields are ſeveral caves, ſuppoſed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of ſhelter and ſecurity for their wives, children and effects, while they were at war with the Britons.

DARTFORD is a large handſome town, originally called Darentford, from its ſituation upon the Darent, which runs through the town, and had a ford here. It is ſixteen miles diſtant from London, and watered with two or three very good ſprings. This town is full of inns and other public houſes, on account of its lying on the great road from London to Canterbury and Dover. Here is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with two church-yards, one round the church, and the other on the top of the hill, without the town, which is ſo high, that it overlooks the tower of the church. The town has a harbour for barges, and a good market on Saturdays for corn, with a fair on the 2d of Auguſt, for horſes and bullocks.

The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw began in this town, in the reign of Richard the Second, for which it was long in diſgrace; but it has ſince given the title of viſcount to the earl of Jerſey. The firſt paper-mill in England was

erected

erected on the Darent by Sir John Spilman, to whom Charles the Firſt granted a patent, and 200l. a year to encourage the manufacture. On this river was alſo erected the firſt mill for ſlitting iron bars, to make wire. In January 1738, a powder mill was blown up here, as it had been three times before in the ſpace of eight years, but the laſt time no perſon was hurt, though all the ſervants belonging to the mill were buſy in their ſeveral employments. A nunnery was founded here by Edward the Third, in the year 1355 for a prioreſs, and thirty-nine ſiſters of the Auguſtine order. The prioreſs and nuns, on account of its being a royal foundation, were generally elected out of noble families, and the abbeſs had the title of lady. It was valued at the diſſolution at 380l. 9s. a year. Here ſeems alſo to have been a priory of Benedictine monks ſubordinate to Rocheſter.

GRAVESEND is ſeated on the ſouth bank of the river Thames, oppoſite Tilbury Fort in Eſſex, about ſix miles eaſt of Dartford; about the ſame diſtance north-weſt of Rocheſter, and twenty-two from London. In the reign of Richard the Second, the French and Spaniards ſailing up the river, burnt and plundered the town, and carried off moſt of the inhabitants. To enable the town to recover this loſs, the abbot of St. Mary le Grace on Tower-hill, to whom king Richard the Second had granted a manor belonging to Graveſend, obtained that the inhabitants of Graveſend and Milton, a ſmall place in its neighbourhood, ſhould have the ſole privilege of carrying paſſengers to and from London by water, at two pence a head, or four ſhillings the whole fare; but it is now raiſed to nine pence a head in the tilt-boat, and one ſhilling in the wherry. Coaches ply here at the landing of people from London, to carry them to Rocheſter. King Henry the Eighth

Eighth raiſed a platform here and at Milton; and theſe towns were incorporated by queen Elizabeth, by the name of the portrieve, (which has been changed to that of mayor) the jurats and inhabitants of Graveſend and Milton. The whole town of Graveſend was burnt down in 1727, on which the parliament in the year 1731, granted 5000 l. for rebuilding the church.

Graveſend nearly reſembles Wapping in London, it conſiſting of dirty narrow ſtreets of mean houſes. Here is a handſome charitable foundation, Mr. Henry Pinnock having, in 1624, given twenty-one dwelling houſes, and a houſe for a maſter weaver, to employ the poor; and a good eſtate is alſo ſettled for the repairs. Round the town are ſeveral kitchen gardens that yield excellent aſparagus, which not only ſupplies the neighbouring places, but great quantities are ſent to the London markets, where it is preferred to that of Batterſea. All outward-bound ſhips are obliged to anchor in this road till they have been viſited by the cuſtom-houſe officers; and for this purpoſe a centinel at the block-houſe gives notice by firing a muſket; and as theſe veſſels generally ſtay to take in proviſions here, the town is full of ſeamen, and is in a conſtant hurry. It has two markets, which are held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, one kept on the 23d of April, and the other on the 24th of October, for horſes, cloaths, toys, and other articles.

COBHAM, formerly the ſeat and manor of the Cobhams, from whom it took its name, is a village four miles ſouth by eaſt of Graveſend, and about two miles to the north of the road to Rocheſter. The church of this town is collegiate, and in it are very ancient monuments of the families of Cobham and Brook. It had the grant of a market

a maket and fair; but they are now both diſcontinued.

CLIFF is a village ſix miles eaſt of Graveſend, and five ſouth of Rocheſter. In the Conqueror's time it was called Biſhops Cliff; for ſome ages before they had their yearly meetings here, on the firſt of Auguſt, to enact and ſettle rules for the regulation of the clergy. The village is pretty large, as is alſo the pariſh church, and it had once a fair, which is now diſcontinued.

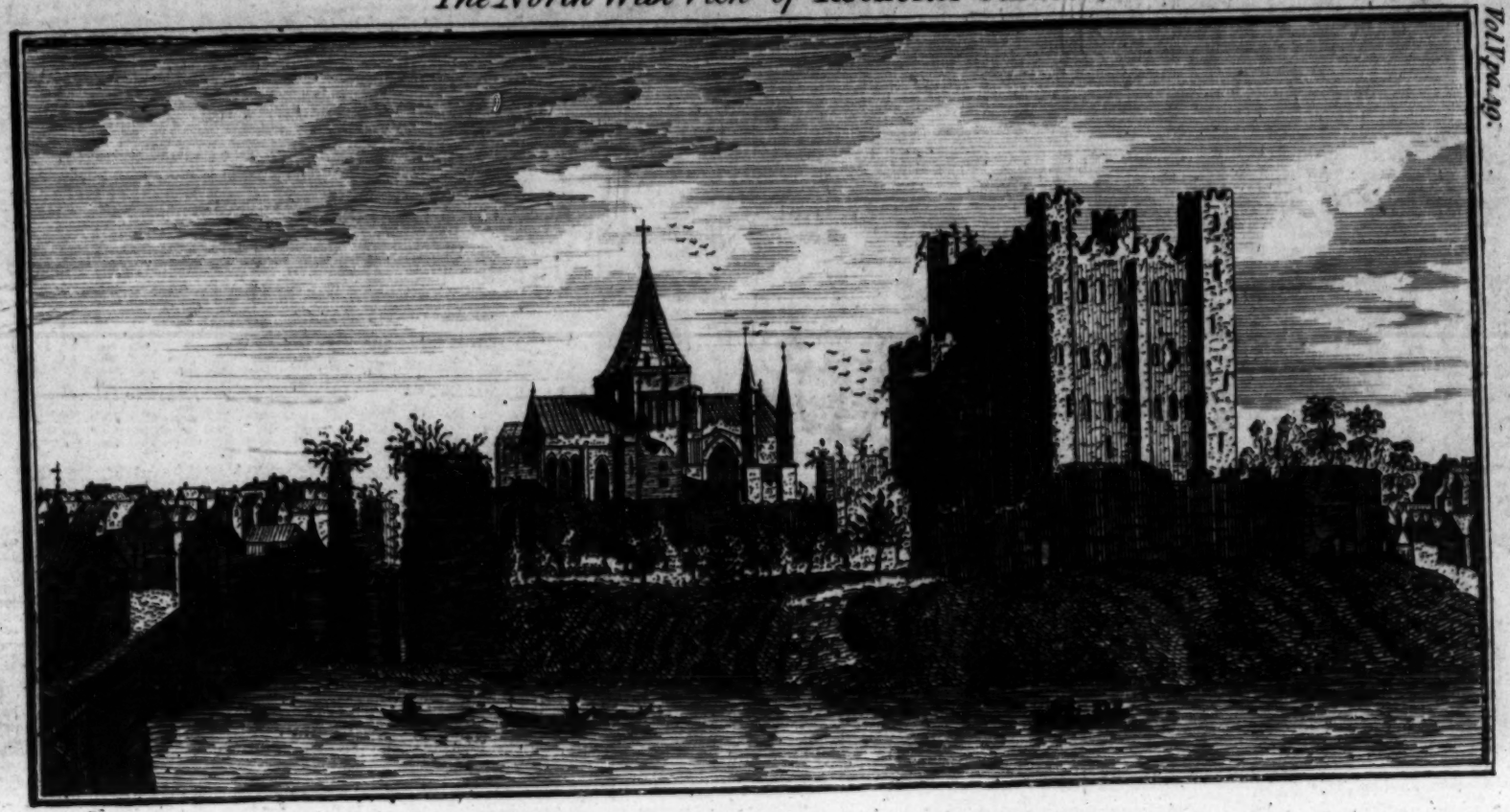
COWLING Caſtle is a little to the eaſt of Cliff, and was built by John, lord Cobham, in the reign of Richard the Second, in the year 1381, and with the barony by heirs general, deſcended to the noble family of Brook, and at length came to Thomas Beſt of Chatham, Eſq; There are large remains of it, which are moated round, and there are ſtill two embattled round towers on each ſide the entrance, that ſeem to be entire, beſides ſeveral others that are half ruined, but ſhow that it was once a very large, magnificent, and ſtrong place.

From Graveſend the road extends about ſix miles ſouth-eaſt to STROUD, which joins to Rocheſter, from which it is parted by the river Medway, but joined to it by a bridge. Here was a manſion of the knights templars, and though the order has been long ſince diſſolved, the manor in which it ſtood is ſtill called the Temple. In 1194 Gilbert Glanville, biſhop of Rocheſter, built an hoſpital, called the New Work, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the reception and relief of poor, weak, infirm people, and indigent ſtrangers and travellers, who were to be allowed a bed, with meat and drink, till they either recovered or died. Here was a maſter, warden, and ſeveral prieſts, but the revenue at the ſuppreſſion was only valued at 52 l. 9 s. 10 d. a year. The church of this

town

BRITISH
MUSEUM

The North West View of **Rochester Castle.**



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town was anciently only a chapel of eaſe, erected by the above mentioned biſhop. There is a fair at Stroud on the 26th of Auguſt, for toys.

ROCHESTER is a very ancient city, and the Duro Brives of Antoninus. It is ſeated in a valley, on the eaſt ſide of the river Medway, which is here very broad and rapid, at the diſtance of twenty-nine miles from London, and is joined to Stroud by a ſtately bridge, built in the reign of Henry the Fourth, by Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knowles, out of the ſpoils they had taken from the French. It conſiſts of twenty-one arches, and is one of the beſt and ſtrongeſt bridges in England, next to thoſe of London, Weſtminſter, and Newcaſtle upon Tine. This bridge is kept in conſtant repair out of the produce of certain lands, appropriated to that purpoſe by act of parliament in the reign of king Richard the Third, and by two other acts in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In 1744 it was repaired and adorned with iron palliſades. The Roman city, which was one of their principal ſtations, was very ſtrong, it being ſurrounded with a wall and ditch. Near the angle below the bridge is a large piece of the Roman wall made of rubble-ſtone, here and there intermixed with Roman bricks, and many Roman coins, urns, and other antiquities have been found here. The ancient city ſeems to have been of a ſquare form, with the Roman road, called Watling-ſtreet, running directly through the midſt of it. Some part of an old caſtle, ſaid to have been built by William the Conqueror, is ſtill ſtanding and kept in repair. It is uſed as a magazine, and a party of ſoldiers conſtantly do duty in it. Of this ſtructure we have given a north-weſt view. Many lands in this county are ſtill held by the ancient tenure of Caſtle-guard; that is, upon condition, that the tenant, in his turn,

ſhould mount guard at the caſtle; but a compoſition is taken for this ſervice, which the tenants are obliged to pay; for upon a day appointed, a flag is hung out from that part of the caſtle, which is ſtill kept in repair, and ſuch of the tenants as do not then appear and pay their quit-rents, are liable to have them doubled at every tide of the Medway. Under the caſtle wall, next the river, is a chalky cliff, part of which being waſhed away, by the extraordinary rapidity of the ſtream, the wall which it ſupported is fallen to ruin, and forms a romantic appearance; the ground on that ſide is low, marſhy, and overflowed by every high tide.

Rocheſter is a ſmall city, that chiefly conſiſts of one broad, ill built ſtreet, and has only the cathedral and one pariſh church. The body of the cathedral was originally erected by Ethelbert king of Kent, who dedicated it to St. Andrew, and made Rocheſter an epiſcopal ſee. It was repaired upon the original plan in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Gundulph, biſhop of this dioceſe, who is ſaid to have been an architect, and to have ſuperintended the building of the caſtle by the king's orders. On the north ſide of the north-weſt tower of the cathedral, is the effigy of this biſhop, and here are walls four yards thick, which are the remains of a ſtructure called Gundulph's tower. Rocheſter has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the firſt ſummons for ſuch an aſſembly, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen, of whom the mayor is one; twelve common-councilmen, a town-clerk, three ſerjeants at mace, and a water-bailiff. Here is a town-houſe and charity-ſchool, which are the beſt buildings in the place, except the churches. A free-ſchool intended for inſtructing the freemens ſons chiefly in the mathematics,

tics, was founded here by Sir Joſeph Williamſon, one of the members for the city, and formerly one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryſwick. Here is an alms-houſe, built by Richard Watts, for ſix poor travellers to lodge in at nights, who are allowed four pence in the morning when they go away, but thoſe afflicted with any contagious diſeaſe, and all rogues and proctors, are to be refuſed admiſſion. The latter he excepted, becauſe one of that profeſſion whom he had employed, when ſick, to make his will, villainouſly deviſed the whole eſtate to himſelf; but Mr. Watts happily recovering, he was detected. This foundation is now ſo improved, as not only to anſwer the firſt intention, but to ſet poor people to work; and in ſummer here are always ſix or eight lodgers, who are admitted by tickets from the lord mayor. Here was an hoſpital for the habitation and relief of thirteen poor perſons, which was begun by Haimo, biſhop of Rocheſter, about the year 1336, and dedicated to St. Bartholemew; the revenues of which, in the year 1562, were valued at only 8l. a year.

In ſeveral of the creeks and branches of the Medway, within the juriſdiction of the city, is an oyſter fiſhery; and every perſon who has ſerved ſeven years apprenticeſhip to any fiſherman or dredger, who is free of it, hath the privilege of taking them. Once a year, or oftner upon occaſion, the mayor and citizens of Rocheſter hold what is called an Admiralty-court, to appoint the times when oyſters ſhall be taken, and ſettle the quantity each dredger-man ſhall take in a day. Thoſe who dredge for oyſters, without being free of the fiſhery, are termed cable-hangers, and are proſecuted and puniſhed by this court. This fiſhery is now in a flouriſhing ſtate, and every licenſed dredger annually pays 6 s. 8.d to the ſup-

port of the court. The town has a market on Fridays, with two fairs, the firſt held on the 30th of May, and the other on the 11th of December, for horſes, bullocks, and various commodities.

This city has undergone many misfortunes; for in the year 676, it was deſtroyed by Etheldred, king of Mercia; and in 839 it was pillaged by the Danes; they alſo beſieged it again in 885, when they caſt up works round it; but it was relieved by king Alfred. In the reign of William Rufus, Rocheſter was ſeized by the Normans and Engliſh, who kept it for Robert, the king's brother, whom they intended to place on the throne. William Rufus was ſix weeks before it, without making any progreſs, and the beſieged defended themſelves with ſuch bravery, that he began to loſe all hopes of ſucceſs; but at length a contagious diſtemper ſo weakened thoſe who held the city for Robert, that they were compelled to deſire a capitulation, and his adherents were permitted to march out with their horſes.

CHATHAM, which joins to Rocheſter on the eaſt, is famous for being a ſtation of the royal navy, and has a dock, which was begun by queen Elizabeth, and has been ſo greatly improved by her ſucceſſors, who built ſuch a number of ſtore-houſes, that there is not at preſent a more complete naval arſenal in the world. They have formed new docks, launches, maſt-houſes, boat-houſes, and ſtore-houſes, one of which is ſix hundred and ſixty feet in length: beſides theſe, are boat-yards, anchor-yards, forges, foundaries, canals and ditches, for preſerving the maſts and yards in water. In the ſtore-houſes are depoſited all the ſails, rigging, ammunition, guns, great and ſmall ſhot, ſmall arms, ſwords, cutlaſſes, half pikes, and the other furniture of the ſhips moored in the Med-

way,

way, powder excepted, which, to prevent accidents, are generally kept in paticular magazines. Theſe ſtores are laid up in ſeparate buildings, and may be taken out on the moſt emergent occaſions without confuſion. Beſides theſe, are warehouſes for ſtores, &c. for ſhips in general, and for thoſe that are to be built, or repaired. For this purpoſe there are ſeparate magazines of hemp, flax, tow, pitch, tar, roſin, and oil; alſo ſail-cloth, ſtanding and running rigging, ready fitted, and cordage not fitted; with blocks, tackles, runners, &c. cooks, boatſwains, and gunners ſtores; anchors of all ſizes, grapples, chains, bolts, ſpikes, wrought and unwrought iron, caſt iron, pots, cauldrons, furnaces, &c. alſo ſpare maſts and yards, with great quantities of lead, nails, and all other neceſſaries. Here buſineſs is done without the leaſt confuſion, ſo that even a firſt or ſecond rate is often completely equipped for an expedition in a very few tides.

The church ſtands on a precipice near the yard, and commands an extenſive proſpect up and down the Medway. Under the church yard, adjoining to the river, is the gun yard, in which are ſeveral hundreds of the largeſt and fineſt cannon in the kingdom, fit for immediate uſe; and in the town is a handſome victualling-office, for the more ſpeedily furniſhing the men of war with proviſions on any emergency. Here are two commiſſioners, with other officers of the navy, whoſe houſes are well built, and the public buildings are extremely large and beautiful. This important ſtation is defended by Upnor and Gillingham Caſtles. The former ſtands on the weſt ſide the river, almoſt oppoſite to the dock, and was erected by queen Elizabeth: on its platform are thirty ſeven guns that command two reaches of the river, and defend all the ſhips that ride between that place and

Rocheſter bridge. Gillingham caſtle is well furniſhed with guns, that likewiſe command the river, there being no leſs than one hundred and ſeventy embrazures for cannon, which would ſtop the progreſs of any enemy that ſhould paſs by Sheerneſs Fort, before they could reach Chatham. In the late war, lines were drawn for the defence of Chatham yard, and it was defended by a ſtrong garriſon: the workmen in the yard were alſo embodied and diſciplined, that in caſe of any emergency they might be able to aſſiſt the garriſon.

That called the Cheſt at Chatham was inſtituted in the year 1558, when the ſeamen in the ſervice of queen Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay, for the relief of their fellows, who had been wounded in the defeat of the Spaniſh Armado; this cuſtom has continued ever ſince. An hoſpital was alſo erected here at the private expence of Sir John Hawkins, for the relief of ten or more aged or maimed mariners or ſhipwrights. Chatham has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on May 15 and September 19, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities.

Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, founded at Chatham an hoſpital for leprous perſons, in the reign of William Rufus, dedicated to St. Bartholemew. It was afterwards confirmed by Henry the Third, and other kings, and increaſed by ſeveral benefactors. The governor was ſtiled cuſtos or warden, and ſometimes prior, and the brethren, canons.

In the year 1667, while a peace was negociating between England and Holland, the Dutch ſent a fleet commanded by admiral Ruyter, who, on the 8th of June, came to the mouth of the Thames, from whence he detached vice admiral Van Ghent, with ſeventeen of his lighteſt ſhips, and ſome fire ſhips. That officer two days after

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ſailed up the Medway, took the fort of Sheerneſs, burnt a magazine of ſtores to the value of 40,000l. and blew up the fortifications. This action alarmed the city of London, and to prevent greater miſchiefs, ſeveral ſhips were ſunk, and a large chain laid acroſs the narroweſt part of the river Medway. But by means of an eaſterly wind and a ſtrong tide, the Dutch ſhips broke the chain, ſailed between the ſunk veſſels, and immediately burnt three large ſhips and ſeveral others. Then ſailing up a far as Chatham, burnt the Royal Oak, the Loyal London, and the Great James. The citizens of London were now ſtruck with conſternation, and apprehended that they ſhould ſee the Dutch fleet at London bridge; and to prevent this, thirteeen ſhips were ſunk at Woolwich, and four at Blackwall, while platforms furniſhed with artillery were raiſed in ſeveral places. But the Dutch, after this bold ſtroke, thought fit to retire.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON, is ſaid to have been ſo called from its ſituation in the middle of the coaſt of the county, reckoning from Deptford to the Downs. It is ſituated about eight miles to the eaſtward of Rocheſter, near two miles to the north of the road to Canterbury, and forty-four weſt by ſouth of London. The kings of Kent had a palace here, for which reaſon it is ſtiled, in ancient records, the Royal villa of Middleton; and the court being often kept here, rendered it in a flouriſhing condition, till earl Godwin, and his confederates, burnt down the palace in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. The church ſtands near a mile from the town, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has ſeveral ancient monuments. The town is large, and governed by a portrieve, annually choſen on St. James's day, who ſuperviſes the weights and meaſures all over

the hundred. It has a port for barges, and a great fiſhery for oyſters, vaſt quantities of which are ſent to London, where they are uſually called Melton oyſters. The town, though large, is ſo hid among the creeks of the Eaſt Swale, that it is ſcarcely to be ſeen at any diſtance either by land or water. It has a conſiderable market on Saturdays, for corn, fruit and other proviſions; and a fair on the 24th of July, for toys. The reader ſhould not confound this town with Milton, which we have already mentioned as united to Graveſend, that being only a ſmall inconſiderable place, when compared to this.

To the north of Milton, out of the road to Canterbury, is the Iſle of SHEPPEY, which we have already obſerved in treating of the rivers of this county, is ſeparated from it by the Eaſt Swale. This iſland is ſo called on account of the great number of ſheep uſually fed here. It is thought by Camden to be the Toliatis of Ptolemy. In all the marſhy parts are Tumuli, termed by the inhabitants Coterels; and are ſuppoſed to have been caſt up, in memory of the Daniſh officers buried there. It is twenty-one miles round, and yields plenty of corn; but the inhabitants are obliged to buy their wood, at a dear rate, from the continent. The paſſage hither from the main land of Kent, is by King's ferry, where the boat is towed over by a cable, about one hundred and forty fathoms long, faſtened at each end acroſs the water. Moſt of the ſprings in this iſland are brackiſh; but a well being lately ſunk, it ſupplies Sheerneſs with freſh water. On the north ſide of this iſland are clifts of different ſtrata or clay, to about eighty feet high, which decreaſe gradually to the weſtward. As theſe clifts moulder down by froſts and ſtormy weather, a great variety of extraneous bodies, ſaturated with pyritical matter,

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are ſcattered along the ſhore; among theſe are found teeth, vertebrae, and other parts of fiſh, and many entire crabs, and other fiſh of the cruſtaceous kind, petrified wood, and variety of ſeed veſſels; there are nodules alſo, which being broken, contain within them fair ſpecimens of the nautilus craſſus Indicus. In this iſland are the following places worthy of notice.

SHEERNESS is a point on Sheppey iſland, where that branch of the Medway, called the Weſt Swale, falls into the Thames: it has a royal fort raiſed by king Charles the Second, and a line of cannon facing the mouth of the river, with good apartments for the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garriſon; and here is a yard and dock as an appendage to Chatham. The above fortifications were erected here to ſecure the entrance of the river Medway, after the Dutch had paſſed up it to Chatham.

MINSTER is a village in the Iſle of Sheppey, two miles ſouth-eaſt of Sheerneſs, and is ſo called, from a convent built there by Sexburga, widow to Ercombert, king of Kent, and the mother of king Egbert, in the year 660, who endowed it for ſeventy nuns of the order of St. Benedict. This houſe was burnt down by the Danes about a hundred and twenty years after it was erected, but it was afterwards rebuilt, and filled with Benedictine nuns, by William, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1130, and dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Sexburga. At the time of the diſſolution, here was a prioreſs and ten nuns, whoſe annual revenues amounted to 122 l. 13 s. 6 d.

QUEENBOROUGH, in the Iſle of Sheppey, is a town of great antiquity; it had a caſtle, not only for defence, but to be a place of refuge to the inhabitants, in caſe of an invaſion; it was erected by Edward the Third, and ſome ſay he built both

the caſtle and town, in honour of his queen. The caſtle becoming ruinous, it was repaired by Henry the Eighth, who alſo at the ſame time erected block-houſes along the ſea-coaſt. It has a corporation, governed by a mayor, four jurats, a conſtable, a town-ſerjeant, and a water-bailiff, granting it the cognizance of pleas; with a market on Mondays and Thurſdays; and a fair, namely, on the 5th of Auguſt; but the markets have been long diſuſed; and tho' it has a mayor, &c. and ſends two repreſentatives to parliament, it is a dirty poor place, the chief townſmen being oyſter-dredgers and alehouſe-keepers.

We ſhall now return into the road from Rocheſter to Canterbury, at SITTINGBORN, which is near two miles ſouth of Milton, and eight miles north-eaſt of Rocheſter. It had once a market, and was governed by a mayor, but now has neither market nor corporation, though it is a conſiderable thoroughfare, and has ſeveral commodious inns, particularly one ſtill known by the ſign of the Red lion, where John Norwood, a neighbouring gentleman, gave an entertainment to king Henry the Fifth and his retinue, on their return from France, the whole expence of which was no more than nine ſhillings and nine pence, wine being then ſold at two pence a pint, and every thing elſe proportionably cheap. Near this place are ſome ſmall remains of the ſtone work and ditches of a fortification, raiſed by king Alfred, for its defence. This town has two fairs, one held on Whit Monday, for linen and toys; the other on the 10th of October, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hard-ware.

About two miles from hence is TONG, or TONGE, where there was a famous caſtle, which, after the heptarchy, came into the hands of the kings of England, by whom it was poſſeſſed, till

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it was given to the family of Bedeleſmere, who had a fair granted to be held here for three days, which is now neglected.

About ſix miles to the eaſt of Sittingborn is FEVERSHAM, which is ſeated a little to the north of the road to Canterbury, not far from the eaſt end of the Iſle of Sheppey, forty-eight miles from London. It is a populous, flouriſhing town, ſituated in the pleaſanteſt part of the county, and has a creek coming up to it from the Eaſt Swale, on which account it is well frequented by hoys, and other ſmall veſſels, which carry on a good trade, it being the principal port-town in this part of Kent. In the charter of king Kenulf, granted in the year 812, it is called the King's Little Town, on account of its ſmall dimenſions, tho' it is now a very conſiderable place. This town chiefly conſiſts of one long broad ſtreet, with a market-houſe, and charity-ſchool, for ten boys and ten girls, at the expence of the inhabitants. This is a member of the cinque-port of Dover, and a corporation governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. From hence the London markets are ſupplied with abundance of cherries, apples, and the beſt oyſters for ſtewing, of which ſuch great quantities are purchaſed by the Dutch, that in the winter a conſiderable number of men and boys are employed in dredging for them. The value of thoſe annually taken from this town by the Dutch, amount to 2000, or 2500 l. at the firſt purchaſe. The fiſhermen will allow none but married men to take up their freedom. Here are two markets, kept on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, held on the 25th of February, and the 12th of Auguſt, for linen, woollen-drapery, and toys.

Anciently the Saxon kings had a manſion houſe here, and here alſo, in 903, king Athelſtan held a great

great council, by which were enacted ſeveral laws. There was alſo an abbey of Benedictine monks, tranſlated from the abbey of Bermondſey in Surry, by king Stephen, the founder thereof. They at firſt came from Clugni in Normandy, but afterwards were diſcharged from obedience and ſubjection, to thoſe foreign monks, and were made of the order of St. Benedict. Selden tells us, that the abbots of Feverſham were called to twelve ſeveral parliaments, though they were afterwards excluded. Beſides the abbot, there were but twelve monks, in imitation of Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles, and they had ſeveral rules peculiar to themſelves. They never dined alone, but entertained gueſts, living in or near the town, ſtrangers living in the country, pilgrims travelling for devotion, and beggars. The abbey was alſo a ſanctuary, and offenders, if they could reach the altar of the church before they were ſeized, were freed from the rigour of the law. At the time of the diſſolution, it was valued at about 286 l. a year.

Near this place, as well as in other parts of the county, there are pits, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom, with diſtinct rooms, ſupported by pillars of chalk. Some think they were deſigned for chalk pits, others for granaries, and others for places of retreat, in times of war.

DANUTON, or DAVINGTON, is a ſmall village ſeated on a hill, not far from Feverſham, which had a convent of black nuns, whoſe founder is not certainly known, but it was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 400 l. a year.

At OSPRING, near Feverſham, was an hoſpital founded about the year 1235, by king Henry the Third, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It conſiſted of a maſter, and three regular brethren, of the order of the Holy-Croſs, and two ſecular clerks; but fell to decay about the end of the reign

reign of king Henry the Fourth. After which, by the procurement of biſhop Fiſher, king Henry the Eighth preſented it to St. John's college in Cambridge.

BADLESMERE is a village three miles ſouth of Feverſham, the church of which is dedicated to St. Leonard, and it has a fair on September 9, for linen and toys. Bartholemew, lord of Badleſmere, in the thirteenth year of Edward the Second, obtained a licence for founding here a houſe of regular canons.

Thomas Randolfe, an eminent ſtateſman in the ſixteenth century, was born in the year 1523, at this village, and educated, firſt under the famous George Buchanan, and afterwards at Chriſt's church college in Oxford. Being a zealous proteſtant, he retired into France in the reign of queen Mary; but returning to England at the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was taken into favour, and employed in no leſs than eighteen embaſſies, all of which he executed with equal prudence and ſucceſs. Nor was his courage inferior to his other great qualities; for during one of his embaſſies in Scotland, he ſent a challenge to Virac, the French ambaſſador there, on account of ſome inſult, which that gentleman had offered him. Queen Elizabeth, ſenſible of his diſtinguiſhed merit, beſtowed upon him the honour of knighthood, appointed him chamberlain of the Exchequer, and maſter of the poſts; and gave him, at the ſame time, ſome conſiderable eſtates. He ſeems to have been a man of a religious turn of mind, and to have had no great opinion of the integrity of public miniſters; for, in one of his letters to Sir Francis Walſingham, his brother-in-law, he ſays, *'Tis now full time for us to bid farewel to the tricks; you, of a ſecretary, and I, of an ambaſſador: and for both of us to endeavour to make our peace*

peace with heaven. He died June the 8th, 1590, and was interred in the church of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London.

At THROWLEY, about four miles ſouth of Feverſham, there was an alien priory of monks, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omers in Artois, which, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, was given in exchange to Sion abbey in Middleſex.

CANTERBURY, was called by the Saxons Cant-Wara-Byrig, or the City of the People of Kent; and from thence its preſent name is derived. This ancient city, the chief of this county, and the metropolitan ſee of all England, is ſituated twenty-ſeven miles eaſt ſouth-eaſt of Rocheſter, ſixteen north-weſt of Dover, and fifty-ſix ſouth-eaſt of London. It is a county of itſelf, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a ſheriff, twenty-four common-councilmen, a ſword-bearer, and four ſerjeants at mace. A court is held every Monday in the Guildhall for civil and criminal cauſes, and every other Thurſday for the government of the city. It is divided into ſix wards, which receive their names from its ſix gates, North-gate, Weſt-gate, Worth-gate, Riding-gate, Newin-gate and Bur-gate. It conſiſts of four ſtreets, all of which lead to St. Andrew's church in the center of the city, and, including the cathedral and gardens, is about three miles in circumference. The buildings are generally old, and neither grand nor elegant; but there is a good market-houſe, over which are rooms, in which the mayor and aldermen tranſact the affairs of the corporation. Beſides the cathedral, here are ſixteen pariſh churches, and ſeveral meeting-houſes. The churches are St. Mary North-gate's, St. Paul's, All Saints, St. Mildred's, St. Mary Caſtles, St. Andrew's, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Peter's,

ter's, St. George's, St. Alphage's, St. Martin's, St. Dunſtan's, Holy Croſs of Weſt-gate's, St. Margaret's, St. Mary Bredin's, and St. Mary Breadman's.

The cathedral was in part originally built in the time of the Romans, by Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian king of the Britons; and here the converted Britons worſhipped till they were driven beyond the Severn by the Pagan Saxons; but Ethelbert, king of Kent, being converted by St. Auguſtine the monk, about the year 600, he gave him this church, together with his palace, and the royalty of the city and its territories. This cathedral being thus become the metropolitan church, Auguſtine repaired and conſecrated it by the name of Chriſt church; but in 1011 it was rifled and burnt, together with the reſt of the city, by the Danes. King Canute, however, repaired it, and preſented to it, his crown of gold; but in 1043, it was again much defaced by fire. Afterwards Lanfrac, the archbiſhop, rebuilt it entirely, and dedicated it to the honour of the Holy Trinity; but in the reign of Henry the Firſt, it was again dedicated in the preſence of the king and queen, David, king of Scotland, and many of the biſhops and nobility of both kingdoms, by the name of Chriſt church. It was again conſumed by fire in 1174, but was begun to be rebuilt in the reign of king Stephen, and compleated in that of Henry the Fifth.

Before the reformation, it had no leſs than thirty-ſeven altars, and in it lie interred the bodies of Henry the Fourth, and his queen, beſides thoſe of ſix other kings, thoſe of Edward the Black Prince, and of other princes, cardinals, archbiſhops, &c. Among the reſt St. Auguſtine, with the ſeven archbiſhops that immediately ſucceeded him, lie interred in one vault. Theſe were Laurentius,

rentius, Mellitus, Juſtus, Honorius, Deus-Dedit, and Theodoſius. To whoſe honour the following verſes were engraved on a piece of marble in this vault.

Septem ſunt Angli primates & protopatres
Septem rectores, ſeptem coeloque triones;
Septem ciſternae vitae, ſeptemque lucernae;
Et ſeptem palmae regni, ſeptemque coronae,
Septem ſunt ſtellae, quas haec tenet area cellae.

The ſhrine of St. Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was here murdered, was ſo rich, by the conſtant offerings for ſeveral ages made to it, that we are told by Eraſmus, that his chapel glittered all over with jewels of ineſtimable value, and that there appeared through the whole church a profuſion of more than royal ſplendor. Gold was one of the meaneſt treaſures of this ſhrine; and at the general diſſolution of religious houſes, we are told by Dugdale, that the plate and jewels belonging to this tomb filled two large cheſts, each of which required eight men to remove it.

This cathedral is at preſent a noble Gothic pile in the form of a croſs, five hundred and fourteen feet long, ſeventy-four broad, and eighty high, and in the middle is the tower, two hundred and thirty-five feet high. It is entirely vaulted with ſtone, but like all other Gothic buildings, is much too high for its breadth. The place where the ſhrine of Thomas Becket ſtood, is ſtill known by the marks of the knees of the devotees round about it, they having left deep impreſſions in the hard coarſe marble. The font is a moſt curious and beautiful piece of workmanſhip. One had been formed by Dr. Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, but was deſtroyed in the civil wars; but he afterwards cauſed this to be made

made in its room. Under the cathedral is the church of a Walloon congregation, which to ſome appears ſomewhat ſtrange, as they do not conform to the liturgy of the church of England. To this cathedral belong a dean, an archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, ſix preachers, ſix minor canons, ſix ſubſtitutes, twelve lay clerks, ten choriſters, two maſters, fifty ſcholars, and twelve alms-men.

In the city is a ſumptuous conduit erected by archbiſhop Abbot, who died in 1633, and is of great benefit to the city. Near the cathedral is a free-ſchool, termed the king's ſchool, and here are three charity-ſchools, in which are contained fifty-eight boys, and ſixty-ſix girls. Here are no leſs than ſeven hoſpitals, one of which is called Bridewell, and is both a houſe of correction, and a place for the reception of the ſons of poor tradeſmen. Canterbury has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; that on Wedneſdays is toll-free for hops; it has alſo a fair on the 29th of September, for toys.

The Walloons who came hither in the reign of queen Elizabeth, brought the art of weaving broad ſilks with them, and that manufacture is now carried to ſuch perfection, that the ſilks are reckoned as good, if not better, than any foreign ſilks; and great quantities of them are ſent to London. Canterbury alſo derives great advantages from the hop grounds that lie round it, which conſiſt of ſeveral thouſand acres, and were ſome years ago eſteemed the greateſt plantation of hops in this kingdom. This city is alſo famous for its collars of brawn.

Canterbury is of very great antiquity, and ſome would have it to have been built upwards of 900 years before the birth of Chriſt; but this is altogether improbable, for the inhabitants of Britain had in thoſe early ages ſcarce any buildings, they lived

lived in huts, much in the ſame manner as the natives of North-America now do, and had no more cloaths to cover them than they. That it was a place of ſome importance in the time of the Romans, when it was called Durovernum, and Darvernum, appears from the Itinerary of Antoninus, from the Roman coins frequently dug up here, the remains ſtill viſible of Roman buildings, of a military way, and Roman cauſeways leading from hence to Dover, and the town of Limme, near Hithe. Vortigern, king of the Britons, reſided here after the Romans, and yielded this city to the Saxons, in whoſe time the chief magiſtrate was called a Praefect, afterwards a Portrieve, and in 1011, the king's provoſt of Canterbury. During the Saxon heptarchy it was the capital city of the kingdom of Kent, and the ſeat of their kings, though not built by them; for Hengiſt long before kept his court here, as alſo did his ſucceſſors, till Ethelbert, becoming a Chriſtian by the preaching of Auguſtine the monk, gave him not only his palace, but the royalty, with the city and its territories; and when that monk was created archbiſhop, he made it the place of his reſidence, as his ſucceſſors the archbiſhops did for a long time after. This city ſuffered greatly during the Saxon and Daniſh wars, and yet roſe again with greater beauty. It appears that at the time of the conqueſt, the juriſdictions of the king and the archbiſhop were intermixed; and that though the archbiſhop had a mint, and ſome other conſiderable privileges, yet the king had the ſupreme royalty, till William Rufus gave the city, without any reſervation, to biſhop Anſelm.

Canterbury has been long famous both for its Roman and religious antiquities. It was ſtrongly walled round, and had many towers at due intervals,

BRITISH
MUSEUM

The North East View of Canterbury Caſtle.

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intervals, with a deep ditch under the walls, and a great rampart of earth within. The materials of the walls, which are now very ruinous, are chiefly flint. Here alſo was a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Saxons, the decayed bulwarks of which ſtill appear on the ſouth ſide of the city. This ſtructure, of the ruins of which we have given a view, appears to have been of the ſame form with that at Rocheſter, and the walls are of the ſame thickneſs. The original ground plot of the ancient city is, however, ſpoiled by churches being built in the middle of the ſtreets. North-gate, which ſtands under the caſtle, and is now partly walled up, is entirely a Roman work, and has a ſemicircular arch of Roman brick beautifully turned, with piers of ſtone, of the thickneſs of three Roman feet. At a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle is a very high mount, called Dungeon hill, with a ditch and high bank that encloſed the area before it. The top of Dungeon hill is as high as that of the caſtle, and has a fine proſpect over the city and country. Oppoſite to it, without the walls, is a hill, probably raiſed by the Danes, when they beſieged the city. Ridingate, which is at a ſmall diſtance, is of a modern date, but has part of a Roman arch. Here are the remains of the famous monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, built by the firſt metropolitan, near the palace of St. Ethelbert, two gates of which remain next the city, both of which are very ſtately. Perhaps one belonged to the palace, and the other to the monaſtery, which was doubtleſs very magnificent and extenſive, as appears from the great compaſs of ground it took up, ſurrounded with a very high wall. At the weſt end of the church, as is ſuppoſed, were two great towers; half of one of them is ſtill remaining, and called Ethelbert's tower, as is alſo a part of the other.

This

This is about thirty feet high, and was undermined by digging away a courſe at the bottom, in order to throw it down; but this was not done effectually, for it lodged itſelf in the ground, in an inclining ſtate. The ſight is ſomewhat dreadful, and forbids too near an approach on any ſide. The adjacent cloſe is full of religious ruins and foundations, but a great part of it is turned into a ſtable. In one corner are the walls of a chapel, the lower part of which is of Roman brick.

Eaſtward of this, and farther out of the city, is the church of St. Martin, ſaid to be a Chriſtian place of devotion, where king Ethelbert's queen uſed to attend divine ſervice. It is built for the moſt part of Roman brick.

The monaſtery of St. Auguſtine belonged to the cathedral, and was for the moſt part under the care of a dean, and ſecular canons, till archbiſhop Aelfric, in the year 1003, expelled them, and put monks in their place; but the ſeculars ſoon after ſeem to have repoſſeſſed themſelves, and continued till biſhop Lanfrac rebuilding the cathedral, and the adjacent buildings, filled them with a hundred and fifty monks of the Benedictine order; from which time the monaſtery was often ſtiled the church or priory of the Holy Trinity, as well as Chriſt church; and beſides the rich offerings at the ſhrine of Thomas Becket, it was at the general diſſolution endowed with a yearly revenue of 2387 l. 13 s. clear.

King Ethelbert alſo founded another monaſtery here in the year 605, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; but it was afterwards called St. Auguſtine's abbey. The monks, who were of the Benedictine order, had a revenue, which at the diſſolution amounted to 1413 l. 4 s. 11 d. a year.

Without

Without the North-gate, Lanfrac, archbiſhop of Canterbury, founded an hoſpital for poor, infirm, lame, or blind, men and women, which he dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, and endowed with 70 l. a year. It was almoſt deſtroyed by fire in the reign of Edward the Third, and charitable contributions were gathered for rebuilding it. This is ſtill in being, and it is ſaid to contain a prior, a reader, eighteen in-brothers, twenty in-ſiſters, and the like number of out-brothers and out-ſiſters. It has a handſome chapel decently kept, where divine ſervice is performed, and its revenues amount to 195 l. a year.

St. Gregory's was a priory, which ſtood near the North-gate of the city, and was built by Lanfrac, for ſecular prieſts in the year 1084; but archbiſhop William, in the reign of Henry the Firſt, made it a priory of black canons. About the time of the diſſolution, here were thirteen religious, who had an annual revenue of 121 l. 15 s.

St. Sepulchres was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, built by archbiſhop Anſelm, about the year 1100. Elizabeth Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, was a nun here; and pretended a revelation from heaven, againſt Henry the Eighth's divorce from queen Catharine, and againſt the doctrine of Luther. This nunnery conſiſted of a lady prioreſs, and ſix nuns. It was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 39 l. a year.

The hoſpital of Kingſbridge or Eaſtbridge, ſtill in being in this city, is thought to have been founded by archbiſhop Lanfrac, but archbiſhop Stratford did ſo much for it, as to be ſtiled the ſecond founder. It was originally for the entertainment of pilgrims, but its revenues at the diſſolution amounted only to 23 l. 18 s. 9 d. a year. It was preſerved at the reformation, but being like to be ſwallowed up in queen Elizabeth's time, it

was

was recovered by archbiſhop Whitgift, who made ſtatutes, which were confirmed by act of parliament; by which there are here eſtabliſhed a maſter, a ſchool-maſter, five in-brothers, five in-ſiſters, and as many out-brothers and out-ſiſters.

In the ſouth-eaſt ſuburb, Hugh, the ſecond of that name, abbot of St. Auguſtine, built an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Laurence, in the year 1137, for the relief of leprous monks, and the poor parents and relations of any of the monks of that abbey. It conſiſted of a warden, or keeper, a prieſt, one clerk, and ſixteen brethren and ſiſters, the chief of whom was ſometimes called the prioreſs. The revenues of this houſe were valued at the diſſolution at 39 l. 18 s. 6 d. in the whole, and 31 l. 7 s. 10 d. clear.

In St. Peter's pariſh, almoſt oppoſite to the gate of the black friars, was an ancient hoſpital, called St. Nicholas and St. Catharines, founded by one William Cockyn, a citizen here, which was, about the year 1203, united to the neighbouring hoſpital of St. Thomas at Eaſtbridge.

The Minor, Franciſcan, or Grey friars, came into England in the year 1224, and were nine in number, five of whom, by the direction of king Henry the Third, fixed the firſt houſe of their order on a piece of ground near the poor prieſts hoſpital. John Diggs, an alderman, and ſeveral times ſheriff of Canterbury, tranſlated them to an iſland called Bynnewith, on the weſt ſide of the city. King Henry the Seventh was a benefactor to them, as was alſo Richard Martin, who by his will gave liberally both to the church and convent. Hugh Rich, warden of this convent, was one of thoſe who joined the holy maid of Kent in her impoſture, and ſuffered with her. This was ſuppreſſed with the other religious houſes, but the value of its revenue is not known.

In

In the pariſh of St. Margaret, Simon de Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury, founded an hoſpital for poor, infirm, aged prieſts, which was valued at the diſſolution at 28 l. 16 s. in the whole, and 10 l. 13 s. 8 d. clear. It continued undiſſolved till the ſeventeenth of Elizabeth, when being ſurrendered up, the queen granted it, with all its lands, to the mayor and commonalty of the city; and it is now, as hath been already mentioned, called Bridewell hoſpital, from its being a houſe of correction.

Mainyard's Spittle, was an hoſpital founded by the mayor and commonalty, who endowed it with as much land and old leaſes, as amounted to five marks a year. In 1562, ſeven poor people were maintained in it.

St. James, or St. Jaques hoſpital for leprous women, was dedicated to St. James, and was deſigned to maintain one clerk, three prieſts, and twenty-five leprous women. At the time of the ſuppreſſion it was found to be worth 46 l. a year, tho' it was not diſſolved till a little while after.

In the reign of king Edward the Firſt or Second, the friars heremites, of the order of St. Auguſtine, obtained a ſettlement and a houſe in the pariſh of St. George, by the gift of Richard French, baker: to this houſe king Edward the Third, and others, were benefactors.

The knights templars had alſo a houſe, and wore croſſes on their upper garments, to diſtinguiſh them from all other orders. They alſo built themſelves houſes in moſt great towns, and that at London is ſtill called the Temple; but this order was aboliſhed in 1318. There was alſo another houſe built by Edward the Black Prince, for certain chantry prieſts, and their ſucceſſors. It is ſtill ſtanding, and the prince's arms are to be ſeen

over

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St. James, or St. Jaques hoſpital for leprous women, was dedicated to St. James, and was deſigned to maintain one clerk, three prieſts, and twenty-five leprous women. At the time of the ſuppreſſion it was found to be worth 46 l. a year, tho' it was not diſſolved till a little while after.

In the reign of king Edward the Firſt or Second, the friars heremites, of the order of St. Auguſtine, obtained a ſettlement and a houſe in the pariſh of St. George, by the gift of Richard French, baker: to this houſe king Edward the Third, and others, were benefactors.

The knights templars had alſo a houſe, and wore croſſes on their upper garments, to diſtinguiſh them from all other orders. They alſo built themſelves houſes in moſt great towns, and that at London is ſtill called the Temple; but this order was aboliſhed in 1318. There was alſo another houſe built by Edward the Black Prince, for certain chantry prieſts, and their ſucceſſors. It is ſtill ſtanding, and the prince's arms are to be ſeen

over

over the porch, though the uſe of it is quite changed.

Thomas Linacre, one of the moſt learned phyſicians of the ſixteenth century, was born in this city about the year 1460, and educated at the ſchool of his native place, and at All Souls college in Oxford. After going through the uſual courſe of an academical education, he went over to Italy, and ſtudied Greek under Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Latin under Angelo Politian: of both theſe tongues he acquired ſo thorough a knowledge, that he was conſidered as one of the moſt accompliſhed linguiſts of the age. Having thus perfected himſelf in claſſical learning, he repaired to Rome, and applied to the ſtudy of natural philoſophy and phyſic, particularly the latter; and, upon his return to England, became phyſician, firſt to prince Arthur, then to king Henry the Seventh, afterwards to king Henry the Eighth, and, laſt of all, to the princeſs Mary. In order to encourage the ſtudy of phyſic, he founded two lectures in that ſcience at Oxford, and one at Cambridge. It was he, likewiſe, that projected the foundation of the *College of Phyſicians*, which was eſtabliſhed in 1518, and of which he was choſen the firſt preſident. Towards the latter end of his life he ſtudied divinity, entered into orders, and obtained ſome livings in the church. He died of the ſtone, aged ſixty-four; and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, London. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory by his friend Dr. Caius. He tranſlated into Latin *Proclus de Sphaera*, and ſome treatiſes of *Galen*; and wrote a learned book, entitled, *De Emendata Latini Sermonis Structura*. Eraſmus commends the elegance of his ſtile, and even alledges, that it is rather too elaborate. There goes a common report, that he was much addicted to ſwearing; and that having

ving never read the ſcriptures till his old age, he happened, at his firſt glance into them, to light upon thoſe words of Our Saviour, where he forbids ſwearing; upon which Linacre cried out with a great oath, *that either this book was not the Goſpel, or there were no Chriſtians in the world.*

Richard Boyle, one of the ableſt ſtateſmen of the ſeventeenth century, and commonly known by the name of the *Great Earl of Cork*, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and born in this city October the 3d, 1566. He was educated at Canterbury ſchool, and in Bennet college, Cambridge. In 1588, he went over to Ireland, where he ſoon raiſed himſelf to eminence and diſtinction. The firſt foundation of the great fortune, which he afterwards acquired, was the marriage portion of his firſt lady, amounting to 500 l. per annum. In 1616, he was advanced to the peerage, by the ſtile of baron of Youghall; and, about four years after, was created viſcount Dungarvan, and earl of Cork. His credit under the ſucceeding ſovereign Charles the Firſt was rather increaſed than diminiſhed; for he procured from that monarch titles of honour for moſt of his younger ſons, even in their infancy. In 1631, he obtained the poſt of lord treaſurer of Ireland; and, by a felicity peculiar to himſelf, this high office was made hereditary in his family, as it has ever ſince continued. Upon the breaking out of the grand Iriſh rebellion, he made a noble ſtand againſt the inſurgents; for having armed all his tenants, and committed the command of them to his four ſons, he kept the enemy in ſuch awe, that the province of Munſter, where his lordſhip's intereſt chiefly lay, was the laſt part of the kingdom, which the rebels dared to attack. He died September the 15th, 1643, and was interred in his pariſh church of Youghall.

William Somner, an excellent antiquary of the ſeventeenth century, was born March the 30th, 1606, in the city of Canterbury, and bred in the free-ſchool of that place. Though this was all the education he received, he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his literary productions. His firſt treatiſe was that of the *Antiquities of Canterbury*, which was publiſhed in the thirty-third year of his age. He then applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Saxon language, of which he became a moſt accompliſhed maſter. He was alſo a conſiderable proficient in the old Gallic, Iriſh, Scotch, Gothic, Sclavonian, German, and in moſt of the ancient and modern tongues of Europe. He wrote obſervations upon Sir Roger Twiſden's edition of the laws of king Henry the Firſt, and accompanied them, at the ſame time, with a very uſeful gloſſary. His treatiſe of *Gravelkind* was finiſhed about the year 1648, tho' not publiſhed till 1660. He adhered ſteadily to king Charles the Firſt, and upon the deceaſe of that prince, wrote two poems on his ſufferings and death. He aſſiſted Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Dodſworth in compiling the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*; and about the year 1659 finiſhed his Saxon dictionary. He died March the 30th, 1669, and was buried in St. Margaret's church in Canterbury.

Aphara Behn, an excellent poeteſs of the laſt age, was deſcended of a good family in the city of Canterbury, and born ſome time in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, but in what year is uncertain. Her maiden name was Johnſon. When very young, ſhe was carried by her father to Surinam, where ſhe contracted an acquaintance with the American prince, named Oroonoko, whoſe adventures ſhe has ſo feelingly deſcribed in the celebrated Novel of that name. After her return to England, ſhe married Mr. Behn, a merchant of London,

London, and ſoon became ſo eminent for her wit and ingenuity, that ſhe was employed by king Charles the Second in ſeveral negociations in Flanders; in all which ſhe acquitted herſelf to the entire ſatisfaction of his majeſty. Returning once more to her native country, ſhe devoted the remainder of her life to poetry and pleaſure; and dying on the 16th of April, 1689, was interred in the cloyſter of Weſtminſter abbey. Beſides the novel above-mentioned, ſhe wrote ſeveral miſcellaneous poems, ſeventeen plays, ſome hiſtories and romances; and tranſlated Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds.

At LIDDEN, near Canterbury, two men in July 1760, grubbed up a very large aſh-tree, whoſe circumference at the root was upwards of fifty feet. In the center were two human ſkeletons almoſt entire, which, by the bones and teeth, ſeemed to have been of a large ſtature, and by them lay a ſcymeter or dagger; their heads lay very near together, but their bodies, one to the eaſt, and the other ſouth-eaſt, and each had a head-ſtone. It is not certain whether this tree grew on them caſually, or was ſet over them as a memorial.

At STURRY, a village near Canterbury, ſome men being digging in May 1755, they diſcovered a large broad ſtone, five feet deep in the earth, and under it a ſtone coffin, with a leaden one incloſed, containing the remains of a human body, almoſt decayed, though the teeth in the jaws ſeemed perfect. Some of the lead was much waſted, as well as ſome of the ſtone coffin. The lead ſeemed to be put together in ſix pieces, without ſolder, and each foot thought to weigh thirty pounds. There was no inſcription nor letter viſible, and it was ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity, as no burial-place was near. An earthen quart jug was found

near it, which upon handling crumbled to pieces; The length of the ſtone coffin was ſix feet four inches, and the lead coffin five feet eight; the perſon interred was ſuppoſed of ſmall ſtature.

CHARTHAM, is a village upon the Stour, about three miles ſouth-weſt of Canterbury. Here ſome perſons who were ſinking a well, in the year 1668, having reached the depth of ſeventy feet, found a number of petrified bones of an uncommon ſize and figure; among theſe were four perfect teeth nearly as large as a man's hand. Some imagine them to be the bones of a ſea animal, which had periſhed there. This opinion was founded upon a ſuppoſition, that the long Vale, which extends upwards of twenty miles, and through which the Stour runs, was formerly an arm of the ſea. Others were of opinion, that they were the bones of an elephant; for many elephants are ſaid to have been brought over into Britain by the emperor Claudius, who landed near Sandwich, and probably came this way in his march to the Thames. The ſhape and ſize of theſe teeth have been thought to agree with thoſe of an elephant; and the depth at which they were found is accounted for by the continual waſhing down of earth from the hills.

Six miles to the ſouth-weſt of Canterbury, and ſeventeen to the weſt of Deal, is CHILHAM, which is ſaid to be the place where Julius Caeſar encamped after his ſecond expedition into Britain. He tells us himſelf, that he marched twelve miles from the ſhore by night, and firſt encountered the Britons here; when they retreating into a wood, he encamped. The Britons cut down a great number of trees, and poſted themſelves in a place, extremely well fortified both by art and nature. Now this place being exactly twelve miles from the ſea coaſt, as ſome would have it, without any

any river between, they think there is great probability that this was the place, where he continued encamped for ten days, and that the word Chilham, is only a corruption of Julham, ſo called from this emperor. But the author of the additions to Camden does not agree to this opinion, becauſe Julius Caeſar affirms, that the place where he encamped, was twelve Roman miles, from that where he firſt landed, whereas Chilham is ſeveral more, eſpecially if he landed at Deal, as ſome maintain. Below this town there is a green barrow, ſaid to be the burial-place of Jul-Labar, ſaid to be a giant; but Mr. Camden thinks it was Laberus-Durus, the tribune, who was ſlain by the Britons, in the march of the Romans from the camp above-mentioned. King Lucius is ſaid to have built a palace here, which, when the Danes ravaged England, was turned into a caſtle, which William the Conqueror gave to one Fulbert, who rebuilt it. It afterwards came to the crown, and was given to lord Badeleſmar, who forfeiting it for high treaſon, it came to the crown again, and paſſed through ſeveral other hands, till it came to Sir Dudley Diggs, maſter of the Rolls in 1636. It is very probable, that here were Roman buildings, becauſe when Sir Dudley Diggs removed the ruins of the old caſtle, and was digging the foundation of his ſeat in the place where it ſtood, there was diſcovered the baſis of a more ancient ſtructure, and many Roman veſſels. This village has one fair on November 8, for cattle.

About ſix miles north-eaſt of Canterbury is FORDWICH, a place ſeated on the river Stour, over which it has a bridge. This town is a member of the port of Sandwich, and was anciently incorporated by the name of the barons of the town of Fordwich, but more lately by the name of the

mayor, jurats, and commonalty, who enjoy the ſame privileges as the inhabitants of the cinque ports, but it has at preſent neither market nor fair.

WINGHAM is a village ſix miles eaſt of Canterbury in the road to Sandwich. Here was a college founded and endowed by John de Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1286, for ten ſecular canons, two deacons, and two ſubdeacons, which was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 84 l. a year. Here are two fairs, held on the firſt of May, and the firſt of November, for cattle.

SANDWICH received its name from the Saxon word Sondwic, which ſignifies a ſandy creek, it being ſituated at the bottom of a bay near the mouth of the river Stour, at the diſtance of thirteen miles to the weſt of Canterbury, and ſeventy eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of London. It is ſeparated only by a ſmall channel from the Iſle of Thanet, and is thought to have been built out of the ruins of the ancient Rutupiae, which was ſeated at a ſmall diſtance, and was anciently a large and populous place, that carried on a great trade; for in the reign of Edward the Fourth, the merchants of this town had ninety-five ſhips, and employed one thouſand five hundred ſailors, and the crown received from its cuſtoms 17,000 l. a year, an immenſe ſum in thoſe days. King Edward the Confeſſor reſided here a conſiderable time. Here many great armaments were fitted out; and ſeveral battles were fought in its neighbourhood. Sandwich haven was then one of the beſt in England, and it is ſaid lay near two miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of the preſent; but it is now filled up with a prodigious quantity of ſmall pebbles, thrown into the bay by the rolling of the ſea, and a hundred acres of the flat ground are covered ſix or ſeven feet deep; ſo that it is with ſome difficulty the communication

is

is kept up with the ſea, and it can only receive ſmall veſſels. Indeed the navigation was long ago obſtructed by a ſhip of great burthen of pope Paul the Fourth, which was ſunk in the channel. Sandwich is a cinque port, and has a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty; and alſo ſends two members to parliament. The members belonging to this town are Fordwich, which we have already deſcribed; Deal, which lies to the ſouth of Sandwich; Walmar, which lies to the ſouth of Deal; Ramſgate and Serre, two towns in the Iſle of Thanet; Stonar, on the other ſide of the Stour oppoſite to Sandwich, and Brightlingſey in Eſſex. Sandwich was once walled round, and ſome of the wall on the north and weſt ſides is ſtill ſtanding, while on the ſouth and eaſt, it is only ſecured by a ditch. It ſuffered much in the wars with the Danes, &c. for here king Canute, in the year 1015, inhumanly ſlit the noſes, and cut off the hands of ſuch of the Engliſh as were given to Swain, his father, for hoſtages. In 1217 it was burnt by the French; and in 1457, the French again plundered and burnt the town, and alſo killed the mayor and other officers. In the reign of Richard the Second, the woolſtaple was removed hither from Queenborough; and in that of queen Elizabeth, ſome Walloons and Dutch flying from perſecution, came hither, and ſettled here a manufactory of woollen cloth. This town gives the title of earl to the noble family of Montague. Here were anciently four churches, dedicated to St. James, St. Clement, St. Peter, and St. Mary, but the firſt is entirely demoliſhed. Here are alſo three hoſpitals, a cuſtom-houſe, a quay, and a free-ſchool, built out of the ruins of a Carmelite monaſtery by Sir Roger Manwood, with an exhibition for ſending two ſcholars annually to Lincoln college in Oxford.

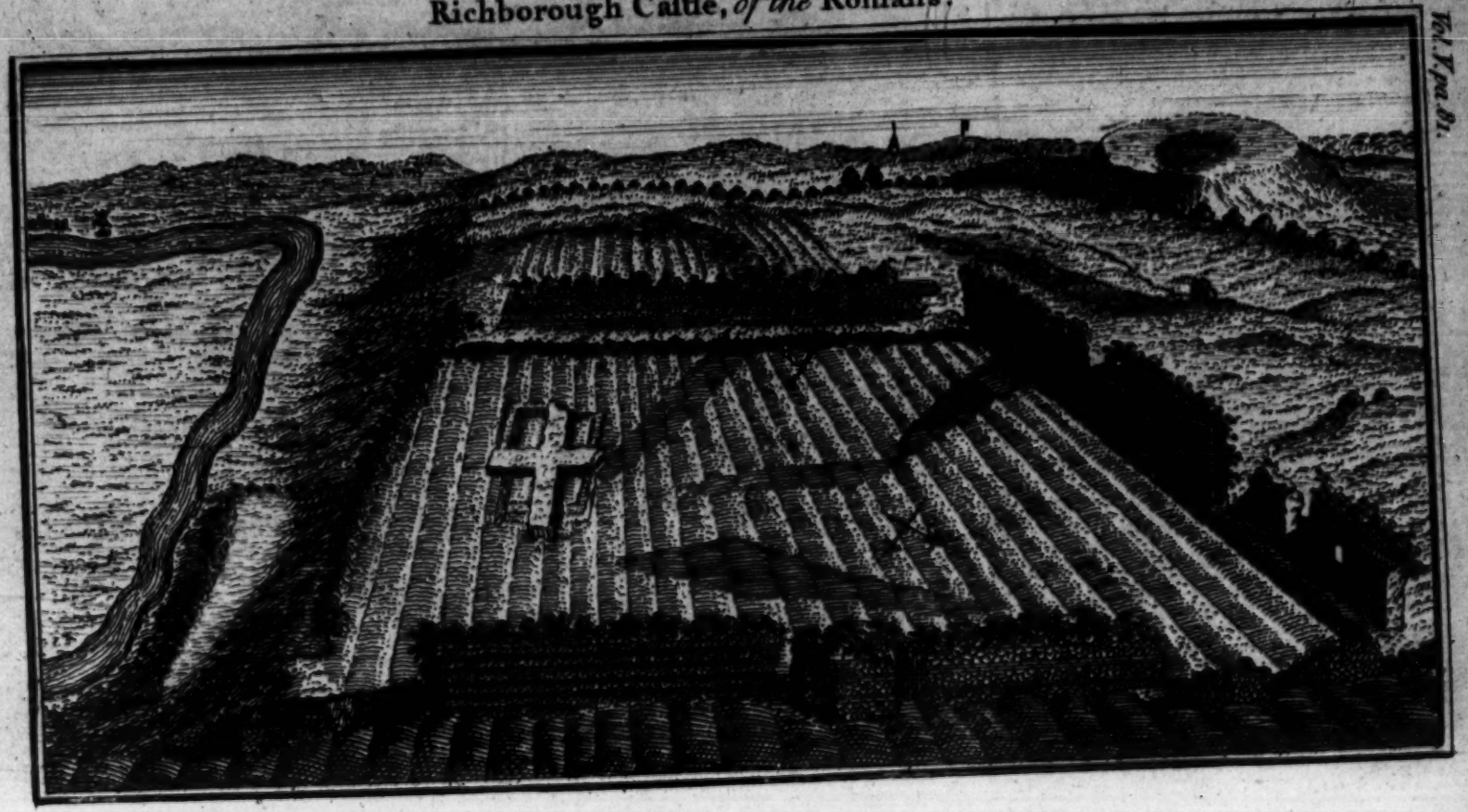
Here are likewiſe two charity-ſchools, one for twenty-five boys, and the other for the ſame number of girls. The chief trade of this town is in ſhipping and malting. It ſupplies London market with carrots, thoſe of this town being in great requeſt; and it likewiſe ſupplies the ſeedſmen with the greateſt part of their ſtock for the kitchen garden. It has two markets, which are held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and one fair, on the 4th of December, for drapery, haberdaſhery goods, ſhoes, and hardware.

Sandwich was anciently a manor of the church of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury, given for clothing the monks, and was alſo a lathe and hundred within itſelf; but in the year 1290, the monks ſurrendered all their right to it, except to a few houſes, and the quays. Here was a monaſtery dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by the lady Domneva, who was aſſiſted by king Egbert. This ſtructure being deſtroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by queen Emma; but it was afterwards demoliſhed by the French, when the materials were made uſe of in building St. Mary's church. Here was another monaſtery founded in 1272, by one Henry Cowfield, for Carmelite friars. In this town was likewiſe an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, founded by Thomas Crompthorn, Eſq; and Maud his wife, about the year 1190, for a maſter, brethren and ſiſters, and three prieſts, one of whom was to be prior. The revenues were ſo encreaſed by Sir Henry Sandwich, lord warden of the cinque ports, that here were maintained twelve brethren and four ſiſters. It was valued in 1562 at 40 l. a year, and is yet in being; for there are ſix poor men, and as many women, who have each a houſe and garden, with a handſome allowance. It is under the care and government of the mayor and jurats. Here

was

BRITISH MUSEUM

Richborough Caſtle, *of the* Romans.



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was alſo an hoſpital for twelve poor perſons, dedicated to St. Thomas, but it has been long ſince demoliſhed.

About a mile to the north of Sandwich is RICHBOROUGH, which is generally allowed to be the Roman town, called Rutupiae by Ptolemy, Rhitupis Portus by Antoninus, and Portus Rhutupenſis by Tacitus, which in the time of the Romans was a great city, and had a celebrated harbour, before it was choaked up with ſand; for here the Roman forces uſually landed, and from hence they ſailed to the continent. At this town they erected a caſtle, which was begun by Veſpaſian, and finiſhed by Severus. This was the ſtation of the garriſon appointed to watch and defend the coaſt; but it was deſtroyed, together with the city, by the Danes: however, the walls of the caſtle on three ſides are pretty entire, and in ſome places twenty-five and thirty feet high, but without any ditch. Of theſe ruins we have given an engraved view. The ſide of the wall next the ſea being upon a kind of cliff, its top is only level with the ground. At the eaſt angle the wall deſcends to another ſlope, juſt upon the river, which ſeems to have been in the nature of an out-work. In the middle of the north-eaſt ſide, is a ſquare work projecting from the wall, which appears to have been an oblique gate, for the uſe of thoſe who came from the water ſide; and it is not unlikely, that the gap on the north-eaſt ſide was another ſtrong gate. It evidently appears from the ruins of the walls in various places, that both they and the caſtle were deliberately demoliſhed. At a ſmall diſtance are the remains of an amphitheatre made of turf, probably for the diverſion of the garriſon. Many Roman antiquities have been found here, and particularly gold and ſilver coins. However, the ſite of the city is now a corn field,

but where the corn is grown up, the courſe of the ſtreets may be eaſily diſcerned, by the corn growing conſiderably thinner than in other places.

WOODNESBOROUGH is at a ſmall diſtance to the eaſtward of Sandwich, and is ſuppoſed by ſome authors to have received its name from the God Woden, worſhipped by the Pagan Saxons, who had probably a temple dedicated to him in this place. It has a fair on Holy-Thurſday, for toys.

To the north of Sandwich is the Iſle of THANET, which derived its name from the Saxon word Thaenet, which ſignifies moiſt or watry, it being in many parts low and damp, and is beſides ſurrounded with water. Others derive its name from the Britiſh word Tan, or Fire, which they ſuppoſe was given to it, either on account of the many beacons formerly erected there to alarm the country in caſe of an invaſion, or from the nightly fire kindled on the North Foreland, as a direction to mariners to ſhun the rocks and ſands, with which this part of the coaſt abounds.

This iſland extends about nine miles from eaſt to weſt, and eight from north to ſouth. The ſouth and ſouth-weſt ſides lie low and marſhy, and the inhabitants are ſubject to agues: but on the upper part to the eaſt and north, it is ſeparated from the ocean by a high perpendicular cliff of chalk. The ſoil is here quite dry, and the air remarkably pure; but it is rather too keen in winter for perſons who are of a tender conſtitution. The whole ſurface of the country is extremely level, and in this part is great plenty of all kinds of corn, and but few paſtures. This was the firſt place given to the Saxons by the Britiſh king Vortigern, when he ſent for their aſſiſtance againſt the Scots and Picts; and here the Danes began their ravages in England. The places moſt worthy of notice in this iſland are Margate and Ramſgate.

MARGATE

MARGATE, or ST. JOHN'S, is ſeated on the north ſide of the iſland, ſeventy-two miles ſouth-eaſt of London, and is a member of the town and port of Dover, to which it is ſubject in all matters of civil juriſdiction. The principal ſtreet is near a mile in length, and being built on an eaſy deſcent, the upper part is clean and dry, but the lower part much otherwiſe, though there are plenty of pebbles lying uſeleſs in the beach. This harbour is pleaſant, but not much frequented, for want of depth of water ſufficient for ſhips of heavy burden.

The church ſtands on a little hill, about half a mile from the lower part of the town, next the ſea, and is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. It is a large building of flints rough-caſt, with the quoins, windows and door-caſes of hewn ſtone. It has three iſles, three chancels, and in the times of popery, there were three altars dedicated to St. Anne, St. John, and St. George, and over them in niches ſtood the images of thoſe ſaints. At the weſt end of the north iſle ſtands the tower, which is ſquare and low, with only a ſhort ſpire on the top of it; and within this tower is a ring of five bells, the largeſt in the iſland. Adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the church yard, anciently ſtood two houſes called the Wax-houſes, where were made the wax lights uſed in the church, and at proceſſions.

By that part of the town which lies next the ſea is a pier of timber, built eaſt and weſt in the form of an half moon, to defend the bay from the main ſea, and make a ſmall harbour for ſhips of little burthen, the corn hoys and fiſhing boats. The trade of Margate with London is at preſent not very great, and it would be much leſs, was it not for its being the market of the whole iſland, where the inhabitants bring their corn, in order to ſend it to London. Margate has however received great advantage

vantage from its being lately much frequented for bathing in the ſalt water, there being covered carriages conſtructed for carrying the patients into deep water, where, by a peculiar contrivance, the back part of the carriage ſinks down into the water, and forms a bath. Two phyſicians uſually reſide here during the bathing ſeaſon. Here is alſo an aſſembly-room, elegantly furniſhed, which ſtands on the parade, and commands a fine view of the harbour; and a theatre, in which a company of comedians from Canterbury perform three times a week. Hoys ſet out from London to Margate, and from Margate to London, every week, and ſometimes perform the paſſage in eight hours, though at others, they are two or three days; and in theſe hoys the paſſengers pay only two ſhillings and ſix-pence for the voyage.

We ought not to leave Margate without obſerving, that on the 2d of December, 1763, was a dreadful ſtorm, in which the ſea made a free paſſage over the new pier head, beat down the light that guided veſſels into the port, threw down the gun battery, and forced the cannon into the ſea.

About two miles to the eaſtward of Margate, are thoſe venerable monuments of antiquity, the banks of Hacken-Downe, or the Field of Battle-axes. There are here two tumuli or barrows, in which were interred the chief officers killed in a bloody battle fought on this ſpot, between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes, in the year 853. One of theſe banks was opened by Mr. Reed, occupier of the land, on the 23d of May, 1743, in the preſence of many hundred people, and in it were found ſeveral graves cut out of the ſolid chalk, and covered with ſtones; theſe contained bones perfectly ſound, with ſome urns, in which were aſhes and charcoal, which crumbled to duſt as

ſoon

ſoon as they were expoſed to the air. The beſt hiſtorians of theſe times inform us, that the battle was fought ſo near the ſea, that vaſt numbers were puſhed down the cliffs during the action; and it is highly probable, that the above tombs were only thoſe of the chief officers, and that moſt of the ſlain on both ſides were afterwards thrown into the ſea, as no other remains of bodies have been ever found near the place.

RAMSGATE is a neat ſea-port town, and a member of the port and town of Sandwich. It has many good houſes, but its trade is inconſiderable. The new pier now building is eſteemed one of the fineſt in the world, and attracts the admiration of all ſtrangers. It is chiefly built of white Purbeck ſtone, and extends near eight hundred feet into the ſea before it forms an angle. Its breadth at the top is twenty-ſix feet, including a ſtrong parapet which runs all along the out-ſide, and its depth admits of a gradual encreaſe from eighteen to thirty-ſix feet. The front, which faces the ſouth, will, when finiſhed, be of a poligonal figure. There will be five angles on a ſide, of about a hundred and ſixty-feet each, with octagons at the end of ſixty feet, joined to the works already carried on in ſtrait lines; and theſe will complete the whole deſign, leaving an entrance of two hundred feet into a noble and capacious harbour. This is intended as a place of refuge for ſhips in hard gales of wind, from the ſouth-eaſt to the eaſt-north-eaſt, when they are expoſed to the utmoſt danger in the Downs.

Upon a ledge of rocks called the White Dyke, at a ſmall diſtance from hence, the San Genaro, a fine new Spaniſh man of war of ſixty-four guns, built entirely of cedar and mahogany, was wrecked on the 2d of March, 1763. She was richly laden,

laden, her cargo being valued at upwards of 70,000 l. Had the harbour of Ramſgate been then complete, this valuable prize might poſſibly have been preſerved. But parting from all her anchors in a ſtorm in the Downs, and having no place of ſafety, to which ſhe could have recourſe, her loſs became inevitable.

In the beginning of the year 1764, during the heavy rains and floods, a gentleman walking from Ramſgate to Pigwell, along a cliff ſeventy feet high, perceived the cliff give way for more than twenty yards in length, and five or ſix in breadth, and fall into the ſea. At low water he, and ſeveral others, went to the bottom of the cliff, to ſee what had happened, when they diſcovered ſeven graves twelve feet deep in the chalk; with ſome bones, and a great number of bricks, but no traces either of coffins or buildings. Several of thoſe who were preſent imagined, they were the remains of ſome of our Saxon anceſtors; though others thought they were only the graves of perſons drowned, and interred there after a ſhipwreck.

MINSTER is a village in this iſland, ſeated about three miles and a half from Sandwich, in a very low marſhy bottom, and has a fair on Palm-Monday, for toys. King Egbert, in the year 670, beſtowing on his niece Domneva ſeveral lands in the Iſle of Thanet, ſhe built a religious houſe at this village, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and placed in it her daughter St. Mildred, whom ſhe made abbeſs over ſeventy nuns. This abbey was plundered and burnt, and the nuns and clerks ſeveral times murdered by the Danes, particularly in the years 980, and 1011, after the laſt of which times, here were no more nuns, but only a few ſecular prieſts, and their church and lands

were

were in 1027 granted by king Canute to the monks of St. Auſtin's, Canterbury, who tranſlated the body of St. Mildred to their own church. St. Eadburga, the ſecond abbeſs, about the year 740, built a convent at ſome diſtance to the eaſtward of the above abbey, and dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul.

About a hundred and thirty years ago, a farmer of Minſter, ordering his ſervants to go to plow on a holiday, they, out of revenge, reſolved to endeavour to break the plough, and for that purpoſe run it deeper into the ground than ordinary; but had not gone far before they ſtruck againſt a pot filled with Roman ſilver coin, which the ſhare brought up. Theſe were called by the country people Baldpates, and ſome others of them were many years afterwards found after a ſhower of rain. Mr. Lewis, the learned author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Thanet, was in poſſeſſion of one of theſe coins: it had the face of Lucius Aurelius Verus, with ſhort curled hair, and a curled beard; with the legend, IMP. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVC. And on the reverſe, a woman dreſſed in a ſtole, or long robe, with a globe in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left; with the legend, PROV. DEOR. T. P. II. COS. II.

It is worthy of remark, that in the Downs, in the north part of the pariſh of Minſter, is one of the moſt extenſive proſpects in the kingdom; for you ſee not only all this little iſland, and the ſeveral churches in it, except one, but have a diſtant view of the two ſpires of Reculver, the Iſle of Sheppey, the Nore, or mouth of the Thames, the coaſt of Eſſex, the Swale, the Britiſh channel, the cliffs of Calais, the Downs and town of Deal, the bay and town of Sandwich, the fine champain country of Eaſt Kent, the ſpires of Wodneſburg and Aſh, the ruins of the ancient caſtle of Richborough,

borough, the fine plains of Minſter, Aſh, &c. with the river Stour running between them, the fine and ſtately tower of Canterbury cathedral, and a compaſs of hills of a prodigious extent, that terminate the view.

SARRE is eight miles eaſt of Canterbury, but is thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthineſs of the air. It has, however, a fair on the 14th of October, for toys.

ST. PETER'S is alſo in this iſland, in the midway between Ramſgate and Margate; it is a member of the port of Dover, and has two fairs, on the 5th of April, and 10th of July, for toys. This village contains nothing worthy of notice but its church, which is a neat ſtructure, and the ſummit of its tower, which has ſix bells, commands as delightful and extenſive a proſpect by ſea and land, as the imagination can form; hence this tower ſerves as a ſea-mark.

To the eaſtward of the church, adjoining to the ſea, is a little vill called BRADSTOW, from the broadneſs of the place. In the way leading to the pier, is erected a ſtone arch or portal, compoſed of hewn ſtone and flints, to which formerly were fixed ſtrong gates, and a portcullis, to prevent any incurſions being made here by privateers and others, to plunder the inhabitants; but theſe gates have long been deſtroyed. The above-mentioned pier is to the north-eaſt of the gateway, and is built with timber, ſo as to form a harbour, in order to lay up the fiſhing boats, and other ſmall craft, which ſail from hence to the North-Sea. For the ſupport of this pier, the inhabitants of this pariſh have decrees, authorized by the lord-warden of the cinque-ports, by which they are annually empowered to chuſe two pier-wardens, whoſe buſineſs is to look after the repairs of the pier, and collect the duties payable to it. A lit-

tle

tle above the gate juſt mentioned was anciently a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which was her image, called our Lady of Broadſtairs, which was held in ſuch veneration, that the ſhips, as they ſailed by, uſed to ſalute it, by lowering their top-ſails.

Kilburne, in his ſurvey of Kent, ſays, that near this place, "on the 9th of July, 1574, a monſtrous fiſh ſhot himſelf on ſhore on a little ſand called Fiſhneſs, where, for want of water, he died the next day, before which time his roaring was heard above a mile. His length was twenty-two yards, the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of his eyes was more than a cart and ſix horſes could draw; a man ſtood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken; the thickneſs from his back to the top of his belly (which lay upward) was fourteen foot; his tail of the ſame breadth; the diſtance between his eyes was twelve foot; three men ſtood upright in his mouth; ſome of his ribs were ſixteen foot long; his tongue was fifteen foot long; his liver was two cart-loads; and a man might creep into his noſtrils." Whatever abſurdities there are in this account, the reverend Mr. Lewis has tranſcribed it into his hiſtory of the Iſle of Thanet; we therefore give it our readers, but without daring to vouch for the truth of any of the extraordinary circumſtances related of this monſter.

A little farther to the northward is the NORTH FORELAND, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from South Foreland, ſeated between Deal and Dover. It is a promontory at the utmoſt extremity of the Kentiſh ſhore, that extends into the ſea, and is ſomewhat higher than the neighbouring lands. Upon it was formerly a houſe built of timber, lath, and plaſter-work, with a large glaſs-lantern on its top,

top, in which a light was kept to direct ſhips in the night to keep clear of Goodwin ſands, which lie off this point, on which ſhips are apt to ſtrike, on account of their endeavouring to keep clear of this promontory. This houſe being, by ſome accident, burnt down, they for ſome time made uſe of a kind of beacon, but about eighty years ago a ſtrong light-houſe, of an octagon form, was built of flint, on the top of which was an iron grate open to the air, in which they made a blazing fire of coals. About forty years ago, the top of this light-houſe was covered with a lantern, which had large faſh-lights; but the ſailors complaining that theſe obſtructed their ſeeing the light, particularly in hazy weather, the lantern was taken down. To the repair and maintenance of this light-houſe, every Britiſh ſhip which ſails by this Foreland is obliged to pay two-pence a ton, and every foreigner four-pence.

At a little diſtance from this light-houſe is a ſmall point of land, called WATCH-HOUSE POINT, from a watch-houſe which formerly ſtood here for men to watch in time of war. Juſt by are two large banks of earth, called by the country people Hackendon, or Hackingdown-banks, which are ſuppoſed to be the graves of the Engliſh and Danes killed in a battle fought here. The largeſt of theſe banks is ſuppoſed to be that where the Danes were buried, and who are ſaid to have been defeated. This battle was probably that fought by earl Alchere, and duke Wada, with the Danes, in the year 853, wherein the Danes were entirely routed, and great numbers of them ſlain. Tho' other hiſtorians ſay, that at firſt the Engliſh had the victory, but at laſt were defeated, and both their commanders were ſlain, and that this battle was fought ſo near the ſea, that many on both ſides were puſhed into it and drowned.

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In a ſmall valley juſt by is a gate or way to the ſea, made for the convenience of the fiſhery, formerly called by the name of BARTHOLOMEW, or BARTLEM-GATE, and frequently KING'S-GATE; for king Charles the Second once landing here in his way by water from London to Dover, commanded that it ſhould be thus called. Here is a pleaſant little village, chiefly conſiſting of the houſes of fiſhermen, who get their living here by fiſhing, going off to ſhips in diſtreſs, or carrying them freſh proviſions, beer, &c. when they paſs this way in their return from a voyage, which is called by the name of Foying. But of late it is pretty much deſerted. The land here anciently reached much farther into the ſea than it does at preſent, above thirty acres in one place having been loſt in the memory of man, and the ſea ſtill continuing to encreach upon it.

It ought not to be omitted, that North Foreland is declared by act of parliament to be the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London, which extends north in a right line to a point, called the Naſe, on the eaſt of Eſſex, and all the towns or harbours between theſe places and London, both on the Kentiſh and Eſſex ſhore, are called members of the port of London. As ſoon as any veſſels have paſſed from any of theſe ports beyond the North Foreland, they are ſaid to be in the open ſea; for if they proceed to the north, they enter the German ocean, and if to the ſouth, the Britiſh channel.

It is proper to obſerve, that the North and South Forelands being the moſt eaſterly points in Kent, they ſhelter the ſea between them on the north and ſouth, forming a tolerable good road for ſhips, called the Downs; for the Goodwin Sands, in other reſpects ſo dangerous, at low water, break the force of the ſea on the eaſt and ſouth-

ſouth-eaſt; yet when the ſea blows with great violence at ſouth-eaſt, eaſt by north, and eaſt-north-eaſt, ſhips are frequently driven from their anchors, and obliged to take ſhelter, either in Sandwich bay, or Ramſgate harbour.

Goodwin ſands extend from north to ſouth, at the diſtance of above two leagues from the ſhore. Their length from the North Foreland, to the South Sand-head, over againſt Walmar caſtle, is near ten miles, and their breadth almoſt two. "They conſiſt, ſays Mr. Lewis, of a more ſoft, "fluid, porous, ſpongious, and yet withal, te-"nacious matter, than the neighbouring ſands, "and conſequently are of a more voracious and "ingurgitating property; ſo that ſhould a firſt "rate man of war ſtrike here, in a few days it "would be ſo wholly ſwallowed up by theſe "quick ſands, as that no part of it would be "ſeen. And this is that which makes the run-"ning on theſe ſands ſo much more perilous and "dreadful, than ſtriking on any of the other, "which are harder and more ſolid, rugged and "rocky." Misfortunes of this kind frequently happen; and the fiſhermen on the coaſt frequently preſerve the lives of the ſhip-wrecked, at the extreme hazard of their own.

Ten miles to the northward of Sandwich, near the iſland of Thanet, is RECULVER, which is ſeated by the ſea nine miles north-eaſt of Canterbury, but is now a very mean place, though it is remarkable for its antiquities. Its Roman name is Regulbium, and it was here that Severus, emperor of Rome, built a caſtle about the year 205, which he fortified againſt the Britons. Here likewiſe Ethelbert, the firſt Chriſtian king of Kent, after having given his palace at Canterbury to Auguſtine, retired and built a palace for himſelf, and his ſucceſſors, the compaſs of which

may

may be ſtill traced out, by the ruins of its walls. Several Roman veſſels, ciſterns and cellars, beſides vaſt numbers of coins, rings, bracelets, and other curious antiquities, have been diſcovered here, which ſerve to ſhew, that it was anciently a very conſiderable place; but the ſea has carried away the greateſt part of the ground upon which the town ſtood. In the year 669, Egbert, king of Kent, gave one Baſſe ſome lands in this pariſh, in which he built a monaſtery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the year 944, it was annexed to Chriſt church in Canterbury, by the grant of king Eadred, when the abbot and monks were probably removed, yet it ſeems to have been a church of conſiderable note, under the government of a dean about the year 1030.

DEAL is ſituated ſeven miles ſouth by eaſt of Sandwich, ſeven north by eaſt of Dover, and ſeventy-five eaſt by ſouth of London. It is called Dola by Julius Caeſar, who is ſuppoſed to have landed here in his ſecond deſcent upon Britain. The ſea ſhore is in this place thrown up into long ridges like ramparts, which ſome ſuppoſed to have been formed by the wind, but which Camden imagines was the work of Julius Caeſar, and intended to ſerve as a kind of naval camp; for he tells us, that he was ten days and nights in forming ſuch a camp for the reception of his ſhattered fleet, to ſecure it both againſt ſtorms and the Britons, who made ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts upon his navy. To ſupport this conjecture, Camden obſerves, that the neighbouring inhabitants call theſe ramparts Rome's work, which is as much as to ſay, the work of the Romans. Dr. Stukeley, however, ſays, that it is in vain to expect a ſight of theſe ſea-camps, which, he obſerves, have been many years abſorbed by the ocean, that has long been exerciſing its power,

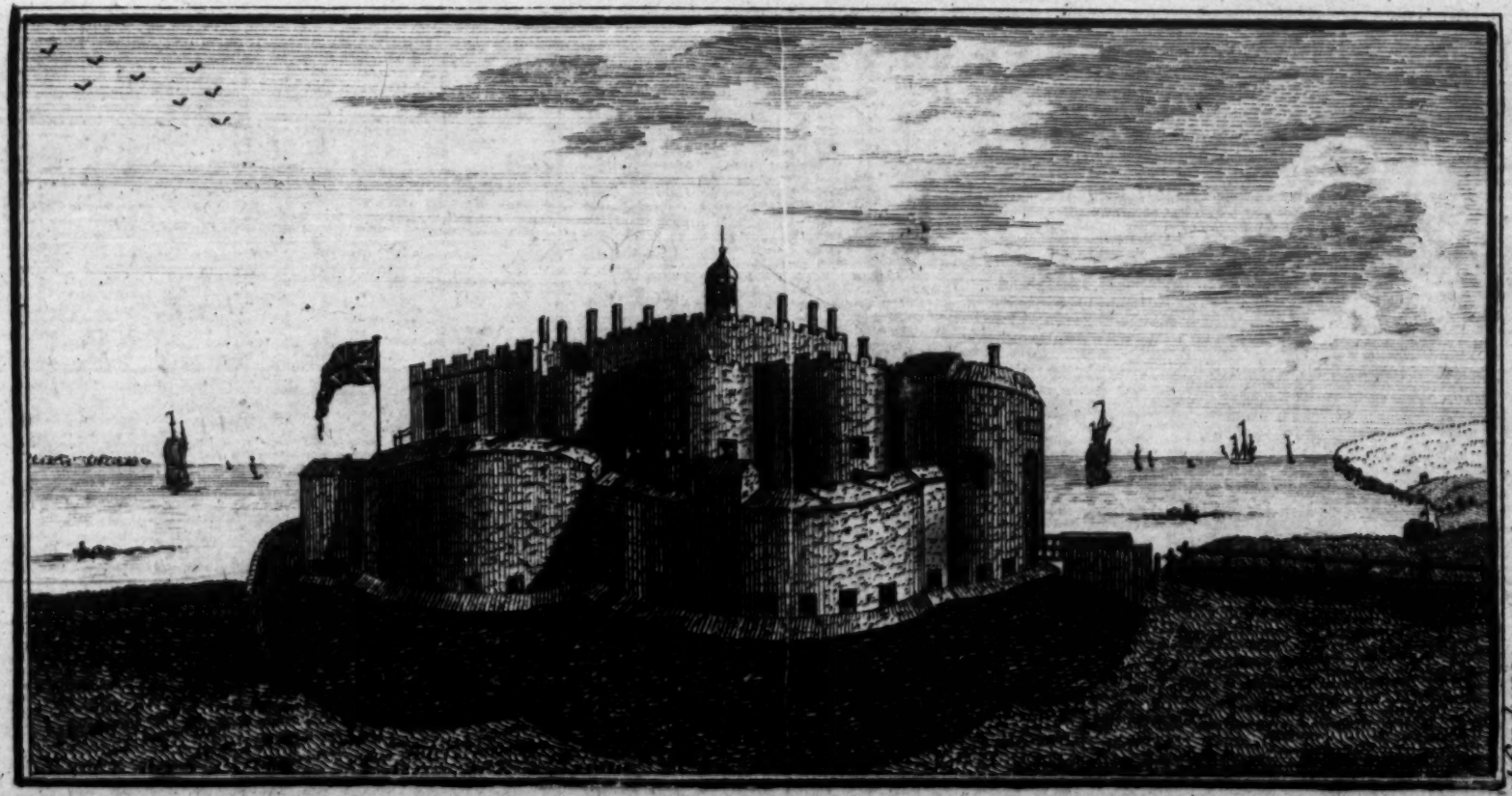
and

and waſting away the land. Deal conſiſts as if were of two towns, the upper and more ancient, which is ſeated about a mile from the ſea: in this ſtands the old church, called St. Leonard's. The lower town, which is much the largeſt, lies on the edge of the ſea, and has a new church erected in it. In ſhort, both together form a large, handſome, ſea-port town, which is a member of the port of Sandwich. Here ſhips bound to and from London to foreign parts, by the way of the channel, generally ſtop, if homeward bound, to diſpatch letters, notifying their arrival, and to ſet paſſengers aſhore; but if outward bound, they take in freſh proviſions, and receive letters from their owners and friends. It has about a thouſand brick houſes, which form three long, but narrow ſtreets. The inhabitants amount to about four thouſand five hundred, but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the ſea-faring people who reſort hither. This town is governed by a mayor and jurats, and defended by a caſtle built by Henry the Eighth, of which we have given an engraved view; and near it are two others. It has two fairs, held on the 5th of April, and the 10th of October, for cattle and pedlars-ware.

SANDOWN Caſtle ſtands upon the ſea-ſhore, about a mile to the north of Deal, and was built by Henry the Eighth. It conſiſts of four lunettes, of a very thick ſtone arch-work, with many port-holes for great guns, and in the middle is a noble round tower, with a ciſtern at the top, and underneath it an arched cavern, bomb proof. The whole ſtructure is ſurrounded by a foſs, or trench, over which is a draw-bridge. This fortreſs, with Deal and Walmer caſtles, are under the government of the lord-warden of the cinque-ports.

WALMER Caſtle is about two miles ſouth of

the



The North West View of Deal Castle, *in the County of* Kent.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

the former, and like that ſtands on the ſea-ſhore, not far from Deal. It was alſo built in the time of Henry the Eighth, and was much ſuch a building as the former; only in the middle, there are more elegant apartments erected in the modern taſte. This was the ſeat of the noble family of Crioll, from king Henry the Third's time, till king Henry the Fifth's reign, when Sir Thomas Kerioll, or Crioll, dying without iſſue male, one of his daughters and co-heireſſes marying Sir John Fogge, knight, it came to him, and by Anne, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of Sir Thomas Fogge, ſerjeant-porter of Calais, it paſſed to William Scot, Eſq; and next to Henry Iſham, Eſq; whoſe ſon, Edward, deceaſing in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Mary his ſole daughter and heireſs, it came to Sir John Perkins, knight, whoſe daughter Mary, by marriage, conveyed it to Richard lord Minſhall, who in 1627 ſold it to James Hugeſon of Linſted, Eſq; in whoſe family it now remains. There are lines drawn between the two laſt-mentioned caſtles, and that of Deal, and at proper intervals are round baſtions, with a ditch and parapet of earth, where cannon may be planted. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes, that Caeſar landed between Walmer Caſtle and Deal, on his firſt expedition, it being the firſt place where the ſhore can be aſcended north of Dover, and exactly anſwers his aſſigned diſtance of eight miles. It is probable, that in his ſecond expedition, when he came with many more ſhips, and had a more perfect knowledge of the country, he went a little farther in the Downs, to the place where Deal now ſtands. Since the reign of Henry the Eighth, the ſea has carried off the eſplanades of the three caſtles, and one half of two of the three circular forts. But of late years the providential heaping together of pebbles, has

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in ſome meaſure put a ſtop to the encroachments of the ſea; and it is ſurprizing, to ſee how they have gradually filled up theſe foſſes and trenches.

Ten miles to the weſt of Deal, in the road to Canterbury, is NONNINGTON, where, at the ſeat of——Plumptree, Eſq; there was ſtanding in Auguſt, 1764, a large oak, nick-named the fretful oak, ſuppoſed to be the largeſt that ever grew in England, as it meaſured four rods, or twenty-two yards in girth.

DOVER is ſituated ten miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Deal, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Canterbury, and ſeventy-one ſouth-eaſt by eaſt of London. It is ſuppoſed to derive its name from Difyrrha, which in the Britiſh tongue, ſignifies a ſteep place, whence it was called by the Saxons Dofra, and by Antoninus, in his Itenerary, Dubris. It ſtands in a moſt romantic ſituation, in a great valley, under a ſemicircular range of chalky cliffs, which form a kind of bay or harbour, and is the only place about this coaſt where the water is admitted within the cliffs. Theſe riſe to an amazing height, and nothing can be more exact, and at the ſame time more beautiful, than the deſcription of them which Shakeſpear, in his king Lear, has put into the mouth of Edgar.

——————————How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to caſt one's eye ſo low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo big as beetles. Half way down
Hangs one that gathers ſamphire, dreadful trade!
The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock, her cock a buoy
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. The murmuring ſurge
Cannot be heard ſo high. I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the diſorder make me
Topple down headlong.

The

The ſamphire gathered on theſe rocks is pickled, and ſent to Canterbury, and from thence to London, and different parts of England. As Dover is ſituated in the narroweſt part of the channel that divides England from France, the cliffs of Calais on the French coaſt, which are only thirty miles diſtant, may be ſeen from thoſe of Dover. By the town a brook diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, which formerly came a good way higher up, forming a large harbour, ſo that anchors have been found above the town.

The Roman city was to the ſouth of the river, and Watling-ſtreet enters it at Bigging-gate, extending directly from Canterbury, where it is very perfect. This city was an oblong ſquare, ſurrounded by a wall, through which were ten gates; and ſome remains of the walls are ſtill viſible. It had formerly ſeven churches built in a very antique taſte. But there are only two remaining, St. James's, where the courts of the cinque ports are held, and St. Mary's. Among the others, that of St. Martin was collegiate, and founded by Wightred, king of Kent. Its ruins have a venerable appearance, and the eaſt end ſeems to be terminated in three ſemicircular works; but the main body is built in the form of a croſs. There is ſome part of a priory remaining, which is now a farm-houſe: this priory had twenty-two canons, but it was ſuppreſſed in the time of Henry the Firſt, and the lands given to the archbiſhop of Canterbury. William Corbeil, then archbiſhop, began to build a new minſter, which was finiſhed by Theobald, his ſucceſſor, in the reign of Henry the Second, who filled it with a prior and twelve Benedictine monks, who were ſubordinate to the monaſtery of Chriſt church in Canterbury. At the diſſolution, their revenues were

valued at 170 l. a year, by Dugdale; but at 232 l. by Speed.

The hoſpital of St. Mary, alſo called Maiſon de Dieu, or the Houſe of God, ſtood at the end of Dover, and was founded by Hubert de Burgo, earl of Kent, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the ſupport of poor people and travellers that came there. It was valued at the diſſolution at 160 l. a year. This ſtructure is now turned to a ſtore-houſe, and Dr. Stukeley informs us, that here the knights templars lodged, when they came into or went out of the kingdom.

Here was alſo an hoſpital for leprous perſons, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was begun about the year 1141, upon the ſolicitation of Oſbern and Godwin, two monks of St. Martins, who ſubjected it to the diſpoſal of their prior.

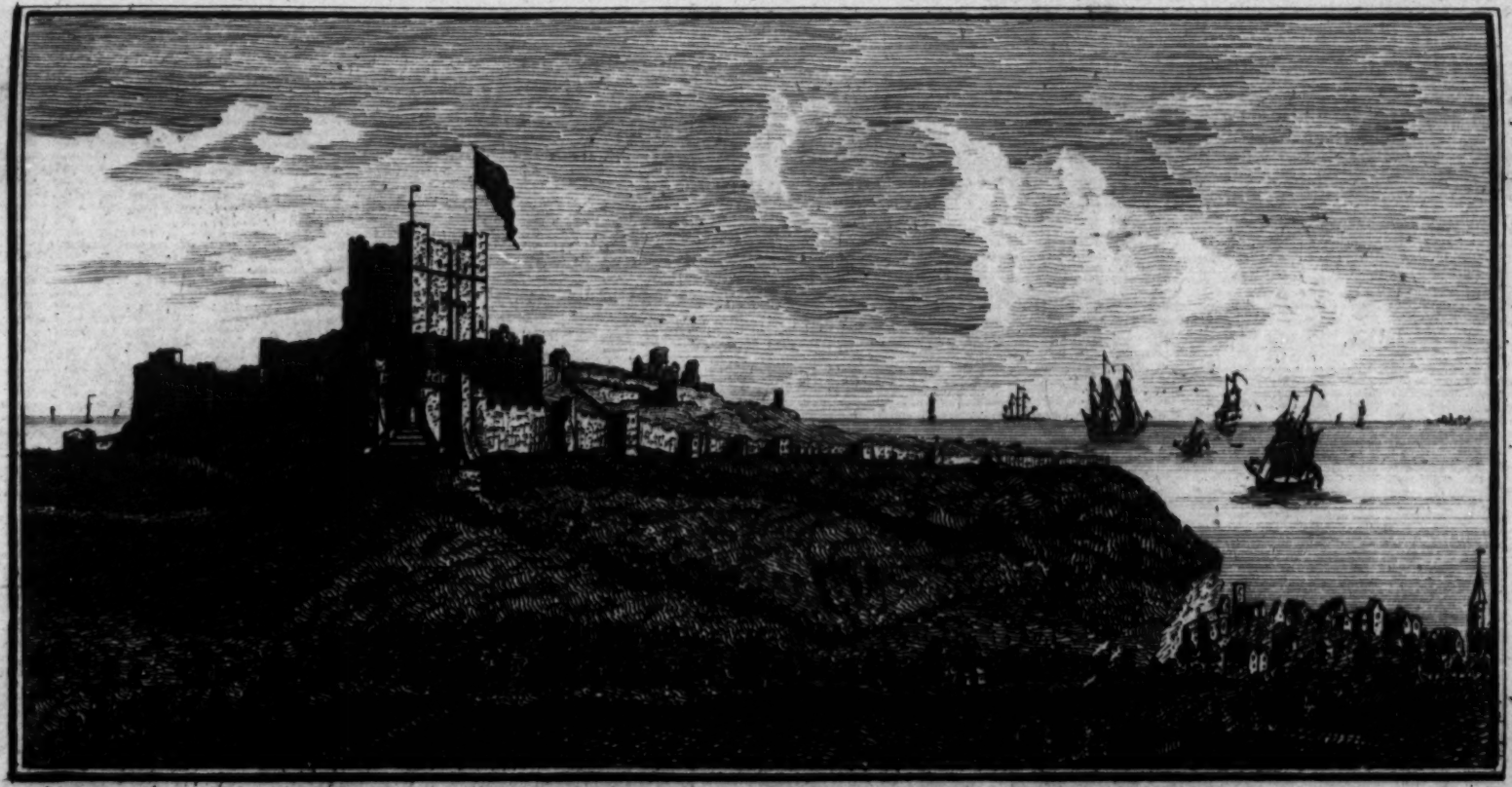
The town is governed by a mayor, aſſiſtants, and commonalty; and being one of the cinque ports, is, in other reſpects, ſubject to the ſame juriſdiction as the reſt. In its proſperity it had twenty-one wards, each of which furniſhed a ſhip for the ſervice of the crown, and maintained it forty days at the expence of the inhabitants; in conſideration of which ſervice they had a licenſed packet boat; and, according to the town records, the fare to France was thus ſettled in the reign of Richard the Second; for a ſingle paſſenger, in the ſummer time, ſix pence, and a ſhilling in winter; for a horſe in ſummer, one ſhilling and ſix pence, and in winter two ſhillings. The towns which are at preſent auxiliaries to Dover, as a cinque port, and liable to contribute to the expence of ſuch ſervice as may be required upon any emergency, are Birchington, St. John's, and St. Peter's, three ſmall towns in the Iſle of Thanet, Ringwold, near Dover, Feverſham, and Folkſtone.

The

The pier that forms the harbour of Dover is a great and coſtly work, on which king Henry the Eighth expended 80,000l. It was begun in the year 1533, and was compoſed of two rows of main poſts, and great piles of twenty-five or twenty-ſix feet in length, which were let into holes hewn in the rocks, and ſome were pointed with iron, and driven down into the chalky ground. The poſts and piles were faſtened together with iron bands, bolts, &c. and the interſtices filled with great chalk ſtones, &c. over which were placed great blocks of ſtone of twenty tons each, brought thither by water from Folkſtone, on timber frames ſupported by empty caſks. The harbour has ſince been repaired and altered, till it was brought to its preſent ſtate, and for its ſupport there are certain cuſtomary duties on all goods, &c. exported or imported: yet it is at preſent only fit to receive ſmall veſſels, and thoſe only at high water. Above the piers, is a fort with four baſtions of a modern date. The broad beach, which lies at the mouth of the great valley, and was the harbour in Julius Caeſar's time, is a very delightful ſpot. On the ſhore there are ſea plants, and many curious foſſils and ſhells, and alſo a long ſtreet, called Snare-gate, from the tremendous rocks of chalk hanging directly over the houſes. On the ſummit of the cliff are the remains of a caſtle, ſaid to have been begun by Julius Caeſar, and finiſhed by Claudius. It takes up thirty acres of ground, and is an amazing collection of walls, ditches, battlements, mounts, and all imaginable contrivances to render it impregnable after the old manner. The walls are ſtill ſtanding, tho' moſt of the works are deſtroyed. There are alſo the remains of a royal palace and chapel, with ſtables and other offices, the ruins of which ſhew the building to have been very magnificent. Of all

theſe ruins we have given an engraved view. One part of the fortification that ſtill remains, is a circular work, in which is an old church, ſaid to have been built by Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian king in Britain, with ſome fragments of the Roman buildings that had fallen into ruins. It is in the form of a croſs, with a ſquare tower in the middle; but the windows ſeem to be of a much later date than the reſt of the ſtructure. This caſtle is ſupplied with water by a well of a cylindrical figure, three hundred and ſixty feet deep, lined to the bottom with free-ſtone, and ſaid to have been the work of Julius Caeſar. The water of this well is raiſed by a wheel, which receives a man, who turns it by his own weight. This caſtle was taken by William the Conqueror in 1067; and on its being beſieged by king Stephen's queen, the governor ſurrendered it to her. In 1228, it was delivered up to Philip, earl of Flanders, but after his departure king Henry the Third granted this place to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent. The barons of the cinque ports in 1266, having by ſtratagem gotten poſſeſſion of the tower within the caſtle, they defended it till king Henry the Third and his ſon prince Edward appearing before it, they ſubmitted. It was by the Engliſh, as well as foreigners, called the Lock and Key of England, and was of ſuch importance, that when the dauphin of France was aſſiſting king John againſt the barons, the French king enquiring where his ſon was, it was anſwered, at Stamford; he replied, what! has he not got Dover caſtle, being anſwered, No. "Then, ſaid he, by the arm of St. "James; my ſon has not one foot in England." This noble and memorable fortreſs, which has ſeveral times ſaved the kingdom from conqueſt or ſlavery, is now become the prey of the people to whom it belongs. In queen Anne's time, there

were



The West View of **Dover Caſtle**, *in the County of* **Kent**.

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were kept here one thouſand five hundred priſoners; but about fifty years ago, the timbers and floors were carried away, ſo that it is now hardly fit for that uſe. In this caſtle are two very old keys, and a braſs trumpet, ſaid to have been kept here ever ſince the time of Julius Caeſar. There is here alſo a braſs gun, which is ſaid to be the longeſt in the world. It is of the moſt curious workmanſhip, and was preſented by the ſtates of Utrecht to queen Elizabeth, and is humorouſly called her Pocket Piſtol. It is twenty-two feet long, requires fifteen pounds of powder, and is ſaid to carry a ball ſeven miles; but the greateſt curioſity of this place is the pharos or Roman watch tower, ſtanding at the weſt end of the church, for notwithſtanding it is ſo much disfigured by daubing it with mortar, caſing and mending, the original intention for which it was formed may be eaſily diſcerned. Its deſign is ſimple, and yet is extremely well contrived. The baſe is octagonal without, within a ſquare, but the ſides of the ſquare and octagon being equal, that is, fifteen feet, this reduces the thickneſs of the wall to ten feet. It was much higher than it is at preſent, and grows narrower by degrees to the top. Upon four of the ſides there are narrow windows, handſomely turned with a ſemicircular arch of Roman bricks, ſix feet high. The door is on the eaſt ſide, about ſix feet wide, and very well turned over head, with an arch made of coarſe Roman bricks and ſtone alternately; and the height is fourteen feet. Upon a rock over againſt the caſtle, oppoſite to this tower, are the remains of another pharos, called Bredenſtone, and by the vulgar, the Devil's Drop, from the ſtrength of the mortar; and here the conſtable of the caſtle, who is always lord warden of the cinque ports, is ſworn into his office.

In time of peace, the packet-boats, that paſs between this town and Calais in France, are ſtationed here. The town ſends two members to parliament, and has two markets, which are held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, with one fair, kept on the 22d of November, for wearing apparel and haberdaſhery.

White Kennet, a learned writer and an eminent prelate in the eighteenth century, was born Auguſt 10, 1660, at Dover, and educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool and Edmund hall in Oxford. Having finiſhed his ſtudies at the univerſity, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf equally by his genius and his application, he was preſented, in 1685, to the vicarage of Amerſden in Oxfordſhire; after which he became ſucceſſively principal of Edmund hall, rector of Shotteſbrook in Berkſhire, archdeacon of Huntingdon, chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne, dean of Peterborough, and, in 1718, was conſecrated biſhop of that ſee. Being fond of ſhooting in his younger years, he had the misfortune to be wounded in the forehead by the burſting of his gun; and though the wound was perfectly cured, yet he wore ever after a piece of black velvet to cover the ſcar. This mark was employed to diſtinguiſh his perſon on a very particular occaſion. He had, it ſeems, by his lenity and moderation, incurred the reſentment of the high church party; and Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, took the following method to expoſe him, while he was dean of Peterborough. In the altar piece of Whitechapel church, which was intended for a repreſentation of Chriſt and his twelve apoſtles eating the paſſover and laſt ſupper, Judas, the traytor, was drawn ſitting in an elbow chair, dreſſed in a black garment, between a gown and a cloak, with a black ſcarf and a white band, a ſhort wig, and a mark on his fore-

head

head between a lock and a patch, and with a great deal of the air of Dr. Kennet's face. The original ſketch, it is ſaid, was deſigned for biſhop Burnet; but the painter being apprehenſive of an action of *Scandalum magnatum*, leave was given him to drop the biſhop, and make the dean. Multitudes of people flocked daily to the church to behold this curious picture, the meaning of which could hardly be miſtaken; but it was eſteemed ſo inſolent a contempt of all that is ſacred, that, upon the complaint of others (for the dean himſelf never ſaw it, nor ſeemed to regard it) the biſhop of London obliged thoſe, who had ſet it up, to take it down. Biſhop Kennet died at his houſe in Weſtminſter on the 19th of December, 1728. He was a keen advocate for the revolution, and for revolution principles; and was wont to ſay, that when he could no longer preach or write, he would chearfully fight in defence of that cauſe. His works are numerous, and greatly admired. The principal are, his *Parochial Antiquities*; his *Caſe of Impropriations*; the third volume of the *Complete Hiſtory of England*; *A true Anſwer to Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon*, &c. He founded an antiquarian and hiſtorical library at Peterborough; and projected a ſcheme for laying the foundation of an American library.

Philip Yorke, lord high chancellor of England, one of the moſt learned lawyers, and moſt eminent ſtateſmen, that ever appeared in this kingdom, was the ſon of a reputable attorney of this town, and was born here December the 1ſt, 1690. Being intended, from the beginning, for the profeſſion of the law, he was put under the tuition of the famous ſerjeant Salkeld; and entering a member of the Middle Temple, London, was called to the bar in 1714. Here he ſoon rendered himſelf ſo remarkable for his abilities,

as to attract the attention of his grace, the duke of Newcaſtle, at whoſe recommendation, in 1718, he was choſen member of parliament for the borough of Lewes in Suſſex. Before he had arrived at the thirtieth year of his age, he was promoted to the office of ſollicitor-general, and gratified with the honour of knighthood. About four years after, he ſucceeded to the office of attorney-general; and 1733, was appointed lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, and created a peer, by the title of lord Hardwicke, baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Glouceſter. Upon the death of lord Talbot in 1737 he was declared lord high chancellor of England; and with what integrity and ability he diſcharged that important office, appears remarkably from this circumſtance, that during the ſpace of almoſt twenty years, that he preſided in the court of Chancery, which was longer than any of his predeceſſors, except Egerton, had done, only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even theſe were afterwards confirmed by the Houſe of Lords. In 1749 he was elected high ſteward of the univerſity of Cambridge; and, in 1754, his majeſty advanced him, as a reward of his merit, to the rank of an earl, with the title of viſcount Royſton, and earl of Hardwicke. At length, after having held the great ſeal, with univerſal applauſe, till the month of November, 1756, he thought proper to reſign it, on account of ſome diſagreement which he had with the other miniſters. But though he thus retired from public buſineſs, he ſtill continued to aſſiſt the government with his council and influence; and having lived to ſee all his children happily ſettled, he breathed his laſt on the 6th of March, 1764, and was interred near his wife at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire.

Six

Six miles to the eaſtward of Dover is FOLKSTONE, a town ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, four miles north-eaſt of Hive, and ſixty-nine from London. It is a member of the cinque-port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, jurats and commonalty. From Dover to this place the cliff is exceeding high, but is here a kind of rock, and not chalk. A plentiful ſpring runs thro' the town, and near a church upon the ſea-ſide is a ſquare plain. It has a harbour for ſmall ſhips, and ſeveral hundred fiſhing boats belong to it, which are employed at the ſeaſon in catching mackrel for London. About Michaelmas the Folkſtone barks, with others from the ſhore of Suſſex, ſail to the coaſt of Suffolk and Norfolk, in order to catch herrings for the merchants of Yarmouth and Leoſtoff. The market is on Thurſdays, and there is a fair on the 28th of June, for pedlars ware.

Folkſtone appears to have been a conſiderable town in the time of the Romans, from the many Roman coins and bricks frequently found there. It alſo flouriſhed under the Saxons, when it had five churches, but four of them were deſtroyed by earl Godwin and his ſons, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. At the ſouth part of the town was a caſtle, built by Eadbald, king of Kent, above a thouſand years ago, which falling to decay about the year 1068, a fort was erected upon the ſame foundation, out of the materials of the old caſtle; and the ruins of it are ſtill viſible. Upon a hill called Caſtle-hill, was a watch tower, now in ruins, and two pieces of an old wall hang over a terrible cliff. This is ſuppoſed to be the remains of ſome Roman work. Among the antiquities ſeen here are ſome old guns, one of which is of iron, and of a very odd caſt. It ſeems to have been made in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

Eanſwitha, the daughter of Eadbald, king of Kent, being fond of a religious life, her father built here, about the year 630, a nunnery for her uſe, and that of her companions. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and was built on the ſhore; but, according to ſome authors, it was at length ſwallowed up by the ſea; others, however, ſay it was deſtroyed by the Danes, and afterwards granted by king Ethelſtan, in 927, to Chriſt church in Canterbury. After the conqueſt, Nigell de Munewell, lord of Folkſtone, laid the foundation of a new one in another part of the town, which was finiſhed by William Abrenaris, who married his daughter and heireſs, and it was given to the abbot and convent of Lonely in Normandy, together with the church of St. Mary, and St. Eanſwide in this place; upon which ſome Benedictine monks were ſent from thence and placed here. This alien priory had the fate of the other houſes of the ſame kind, it being ſuppreſſed by Henry the Fifth, during his war with France, and fell into the king's hands, but was afterwards made deniſon, and continued till the diſſolution, when it was valued at 41 l. 15 s. 10 d. a year.

William Harvey, a celebrated phyſician, who firſt diſcovered the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkſtone, on the 2d of April, 1578. After purſuing the ſtudy of phyſic about five years at Cambridge, he travelled to Padua in Italy, where he proſecuted the ſame ſtudy, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty, as he did likewiſe at Cambridge, upon his return to his native country. In 1607, he was elected fellow of the college of phyſicians; and, about eight years after, was choſen reader of the anatomy and ſurgery lecture, founded by Dr. Richard Caldwall. In the courſe of theſe lectures, he firſt opened his grand diſcovery *Of the circulation of the blood*, which he

he afterwards digeſted into a regular treatiſe. He was made phyſician to king James the Firſt, and king Charles the Firſt; and in 1651, publiſhed his treatiſe on the Generation of Animals. He died in June, 1657; and having no children, left his eſtate to the college of phyſicians, where a commemoratory ſpeech in Latin in honour to his memory, and that of their other benefactors, is annually delivered on the 18th of October.

Near Folkſtone is SANGATE Caſtle, which was built by Henry the Eighth, much in the ſame taſte, as thoſe of Deal, Sandown, and Walmar, and is exceeding ſtrong. In this caſtle queen Elizabeth lodged in 1588, on her progreſs into Kent, to take care of the defence of the coaſt.

ELHAM is a ſmall town, about five miles to the north-weſt of Folkſtone. The earl of Ew, a Norman, had once a magnificent ſeat here, of which there are no remains. Here is a market on Mondays, and four fairs, held on Palm-Monday, Eaſter-Monday, Whitſun-Monday, and October 10, for horſes, other cattle and pedlars goods.

HITHE, HYTHE, or HITH, is ſituated ſix miles to the ſouth-weſt of Elham, and ſixty-nine ſouth-eaſt by eaſt of London. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, who with the freemen elect two members to ſerve in parliament. It had once five churches; but having ſeveral times ſuffered great loſſes they are now reduced to one. It owed its riſe and proſperity to the decay of the neighbouring towns of Lime and Weſt Hithe, whoſe harbours were choaked up with ſand, and that of this town has undergone the ſame fate, ſo that it is now almoſt uſeleſs, and ſcarcely deſerves the name of a port. Here are two hoſpitals, thoſe of St. John and St. Bartholomew, both under the government

vernment of the mayor and jurats: here is alſo a charity-ſchool for thirty boys. In a vault under the church is a remarkable pile of bones placed in a regular manner, with an inſcription, which ſays, they are the remains of the Daniſh ſoldiers killed in a battle near this place before the Norman conqueſt. Hithe has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 10th of July, and the 1ſt of December, for horſes, and other cattle, ſhoes, clothiers and pedlars goods.

The misfortunes this town has ſuffered were very dreadful; in the reign of Henry the Fourth, moſt of the inhabitants were carried off by a peſtilence, which was ſucceeded by a fire that conſumed two hundred houſes. Soon after five of the ſhips which this town, as a Cinque-port, was obliged to fit out for the ſervice of the crown, were ſunk at ſea, and a hundred men drowned. The ſurviving inhabitants, diſpirited by theſe calamities, reſolved to leave the place; but the king encouraged them to ſtay, by giving them a temporary releaſe from the ſervice due from the town as a Cinque-port. On the 6th of April, 1580, an earthquake rung the bells, and damaged many houſes; and in April, 1739, while ten perſons were waiting in the church porch for the keys, in order to aſcend the ſteeple, for the ſake of the view it afforded, it fell down with ſix bells in it; but providentially nobody was hurt.

About a mile north-weſt of Hithe is SALTWOOD, a village that has a caſtle, which the learned Dr. Gale ſuppoſes was originally built by the Romans, and that ſeveral Roman antiquities have been found in its neighbourhood. In the year 1036 Halden, a noble Saxon, gave it to Egelnoth, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and it was enjoyed by his ſucceſſors. Archbiſhop Courtney

enlarged

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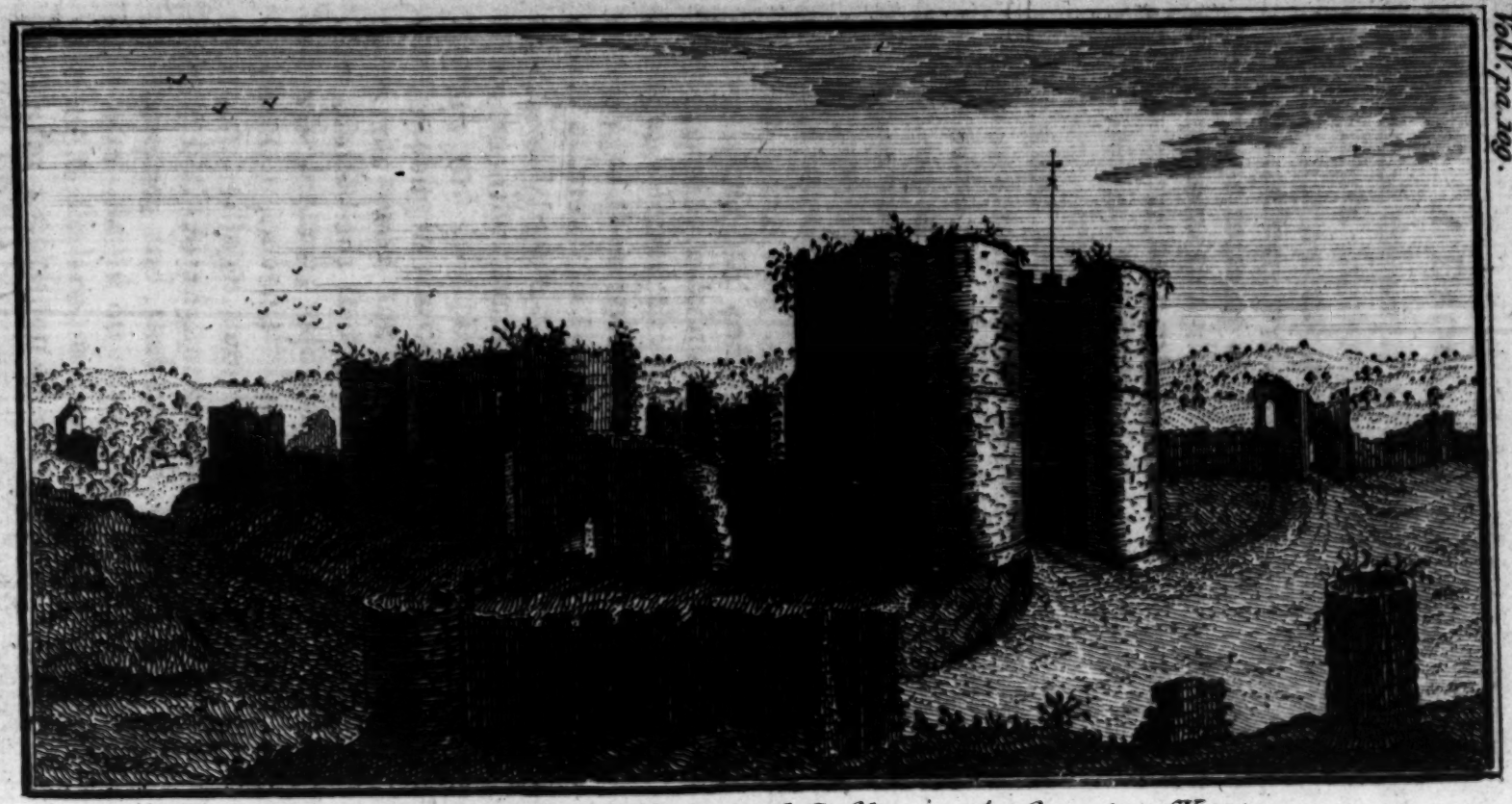


The South East View of Saltwood Caſtle, *in the County of* Kent.

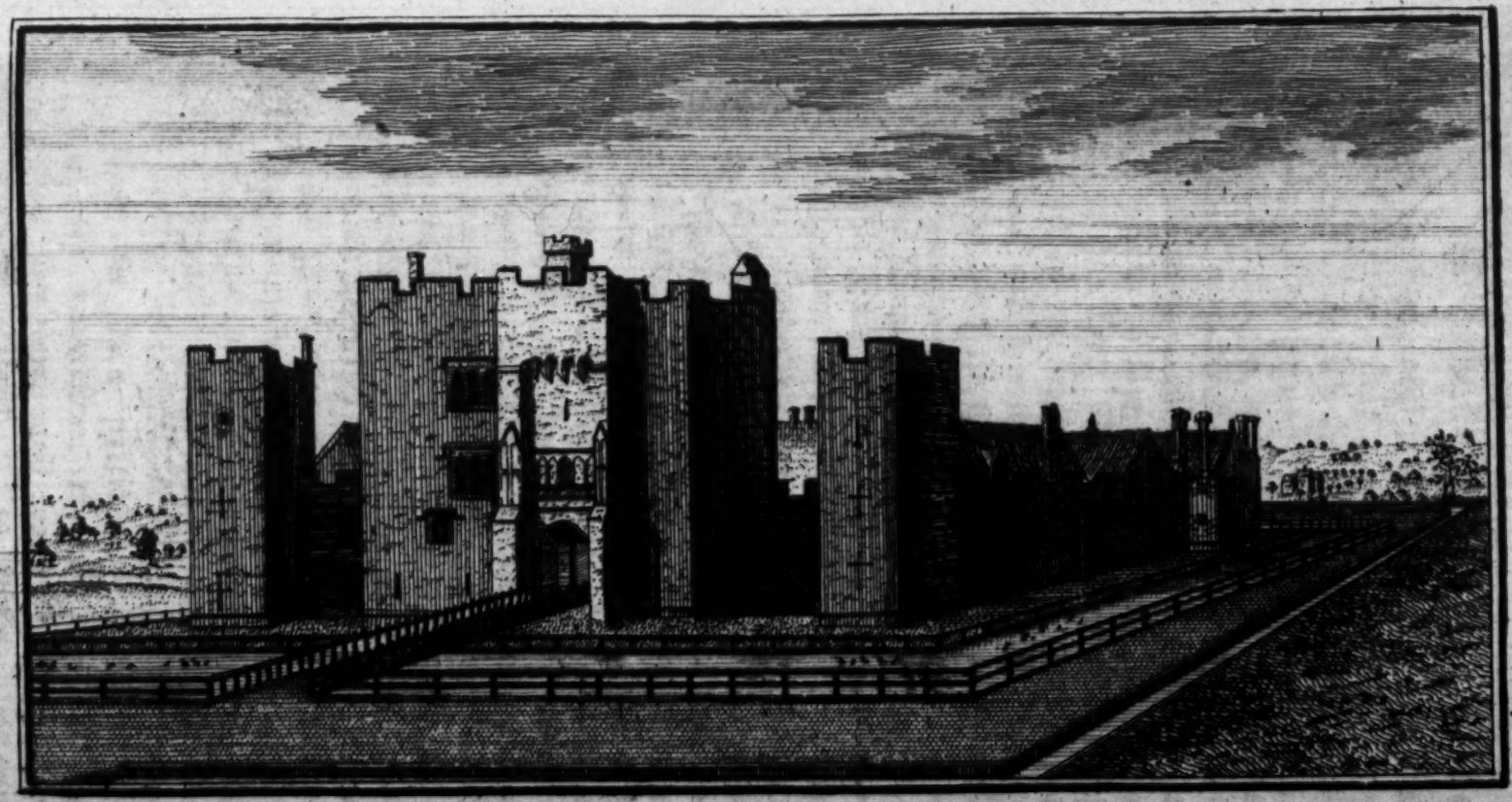
enlarged and beautified it; but Cranmer exchanging it with Henry the Eighth for other lands, it was given by Edward the Sixth to John Dudley, earl of Warwick; but it ſoon after reverting again to the crown, that king in 1550 granted it to Edward lord Clinton, from whom it came through ſeveral hands to Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart. Of this ancient ſtructure we have given an engraved view.

About three miles to the weſtward of Hithe is LIME, or LIMNE, where, upon the ſide of a hill, are the remains of an ancient caſtle, which included ten acres of land, and the ruins of a Roman wall may be ſeen almoſt to the bottom of the hill. This is a noble piece of antiquity, and there ſeems no doubt of its being the Portus Lemanis of the Romans, though its port is at preſent, as well as thoſe of its two neighbouring towns, Eaſt and Weſt Hithe, choaked up with ſand; yet it has ſtill the horn and mace, with other tokens of its ancient grandeur. The remains of this Roman work hang, as it were, upon the ſide of the hill, for its deſcent is pretty ſteep, forming a kind of irregular ſquare, without a ditch. A brook, riſing from a rock to the weſt of the church, runs on the eaſt ſide of the wall, then paſſes through it, and flows along its lowermoſt edge by a farm houſe at the bottom. The compoſition of the walls appears to be the ſame as thoſe at Richborough. They are twelve feet thick, and in ſome places upwards of ten feet high. The real harbour is thought by ſome to have been ſomewhat to the eaſtward, as was probably the ancient town belonging to it, old foundations being frequently diſcovered under the ſide of the hill, and ſeveral Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found in its neighbourhood; beſides,

beſides, a field adjoining to the church yard of Lime, is called the Northern Town, nor do the inhabitants know that it ever had any other name. Dr. Stukeley informs us, that between Canterbury and this place, the way is laid out in a ſtrait line, on a ſolid rock of ſtone, from which the town ſeems to derive its name, *Lha* in the Britiſh tongue ſignifying a way, and *Maen* a ſtone. This town was formerly the place where the lord-warden of the Cinque-ports was ſworn, upon his entering on his office.

As we have here taken notice of ſo many caſtles ſeated near each other, we ſhall now deſcribe one at ſome diſtance to the weſt: this is HEVER Caſtle, which is ſaid to have been built in the reign of Edward the Third, by Thomas de Hever. Joan, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of William, that gentleman's ſon, carried this caſtle by marriage to Reginald Cobham, of whoſe family it was afterwards purchaſed by Geofrey Boleyn, whoſe ſon George, viſcount Rochford, being attainted of treaſon, it was forfeited to the crown, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Here Anna Boleyn lived, when king Henry courted her, and here queen Anne of Cleves reſided for ſome time after her divorce. At length king James the Firſt granted it to Sir Edward Waldgrave, and James lord Waldgrave, his deſcendant, conveyed it to Sir William Humfreys, Bart. lord mayor of London, whoſe ſon lately enjoyed it. Of this ſtructure, which is very extenſive, we have cauſed a view to be engraved.

A little to the ſouth of LIME is RUMNEY-MARSH, a tract of land in the ſouth-eaſt part of the country, about twenty miles long, and eight broad, including the adjacent marſhes of Walham



The West View of Hever Caſtle, *in the County of* Kent.

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ham and Culford, and is ſaid to contain between forty and fifty thouſand acres of land. This tract is remarkable for the devaſtations made in it by the ſea in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, when whole villages, with their inhabitants, were deſtroyed, a conſiderable river called the Rother, removed from its uſual courſe, and a paſſage opened for it nearer to Rye in Suſſex, through which it flows at this day. Theſe marſhes, however, at preſent afford the richeſt paſtures in England, which feed vaſt numbers of ſheep and herds of black cattle, ſent hither from other parts. The ſheep are ſaid to be larger than thoſe of Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire, and the oxen, the largeſt in England. This marſh is the place from whence the Owlers have for many ages exported our wool to France. Some think it was once covered with the ſea, and it is certain, that the air is very unwholeſome, for which reaſon it is but thinly peopled. It has two towns, and nineteen pariſhes, which were incoporated by Edward the Fourth, by the name of a bailiff, twenty-four jurats, and the commonalty of Rumney marſh. They have a court every three weeks, for all cauſes and actions; and a power to chooſe four juſtices yearly, from among themſelves, beſides the bailiff. They have ſeveral other privileges, as well as exemptions, which no other place in England enjoys. In this marſh great trees are often found, lying at their length under ground, they are as black as ebony; but fit for ſeveral uſes when dried.

Old Rumney, which is ſituated about twelve miles to the ſouth-weſt of Hithe, was anciently a conſiderable place, particularly in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor; for earl Godwin came into the harbour, and carried away ſeveral ſhips then riding there. The ſea has ſince withdrawn itſelf, and conſequently the harbour was deſerted,

deſerted, and a new one made about a mile and a half diſtant, ſince called New Rumney. This is thought to have happened before the Conqueror's time, becauſe we find in Dome's-day book, that New Rumney was then a conſiderable town and port. From this time Old Rumney began to be neglected, and the New was made one of the cinque-ports.

NEW RUMNEY was at firſt incorporated by the name of the jurats and commonalty of that town, but it is at preſent governed by a mayor, jurats and commonalty, and the mayor is choſen on Lady-day. This town was in a flouriſhing condition in the reign of William the Conqueror; for it had then twelve wards, five pariſhes, an hoſpital for the ſick, and a priory. It had alſo a good harbour on the weſt ſide, but the terrible inundation from the ſea we have juſt mentioned, ſpoiled the haven. The two great meetings for all the cinque-ports are ſtill held here, and the members belonging to this port, are Old Rumney, Bromehill, Orlaſton and Dangyneſs. New Rumney has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 21ſt of Auguſt, for pedlars goods. An hoſpital for leprous perſons was anciently founded in this town by Adam de Chering, in the time of Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Stephen, and St. Thomas of Becket, but it being decayed and forſaken in the year 1363, John Frauncys, then patron, re-eſtabliſhed a maſter and one prieſt, ſomewhat in the manner of a chantry, which in 1481, was annexed to St. Mary Magdalen's college in Oxford. The church of St. Nicholas in this town, with the chapel annexed to it, and ſome other churches in Kent, being given to a foreign abbey named Pountney; here was placed a cell of monks, which belonged to that abbey; but upon the ſuppreſſion of theſe alien

alien priories, king Henry the Sixth gave it to All Souls college in Oxford.

LYDD, or LIDD, was thus called by the Saxons from the Latin words Littus, the ſhore, alluding to its ſituation near the ſouth-coaſt of Rumney Marſh. It is ſituated three miles to the ſouthward of Rumney, and is a populous town, incorporated by the name of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty; and, as hath been already mentioned, is a member of the cinque-port of Rumney. On the beach near Stone-end, at the eaſt ſide of this pariſh, is what the inhabitants call the tomb of St. Criſpin and Criſpianus, who are ſaid to have been buried here. This town has a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on the 24th of July, for pedlars goods.

BROOKLAND is a village in Rumney Marſh, about three miles weſt of Rumney, and has a fair on the firſt of Auguſt, for pedlars goods.

Five miles to the weſt of Old Rumney is APPLEDORE, a town ſeated on the river Rother, about five miles from its influx into Rye haven. In the reign of king Alfred, the Danes, after plundering the coaſts of France, landed in England, and ſurprized a ſmall caſtle here; but thinking it not ſufficient for their defence, pulled it down, and erected a new one; but king Alfred marching againſt them, ſoon obliged them to accept conditions of peace, and depart the country. The town has a market on Tueſdays, and a fair on the 22d of July, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WAREHORN, a village about two miles north-eaſt of Appledore, was anciently part of the juriſdiction of that church, and was given to the monks of Chriſt church, Canterbury, for their clothing. It ſo continued till the reign of Henry the Eighth, who made it part of his revenue, but now it belongs to the earl of Thanet, as well as the other

part

part that was in lay hands. There is one fair kept here, on October 2 for horſes, cattle and pedlars goods.

The Iſle of OXNEY, which lies to the ſouth-weſt of Appledore, contains two or three villages, namely Whiterſham, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Chriſt church Canterbury; but at length the revenues paſſed into the family of Alford. There is one fair kept here on May 1, for pedlars ware. Stone is another village in this iſland, which anciently belonged to the monks of Chriſt church in Canterbury, but now to the dean and chapter. Near the ſide of the marſh, at a place called Apdale, are the ruins of a great ſtone building, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been a caſtle, and by others a ſtore-houſe for merchants.

TENTERDEN is about ſix miles north-eaſt of Appledore, nine miles north by weſt of Rye, and ſixty ſouth-eaſt of London. It is a member of the cinque port of Rye, to which it was annexed in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, and is an ancient borough governed by a mayor and jurats, the mayor being annually choſen in the town-hall. It has a church and ſeveral meeting-houſes. The ſteeple of the church is remarkably lofty, and is here ſaid to have occaſioned Goodwin ſands, which lying low were defended from the ſea by a great wall that required conſtant care to uphold it; but being afterwards given to St. Auſtin's monaſtery at Canterbury, the abbot neglecting the wall while he was taken up in building this ſteeple, the ſea broke in, and overflowed the land. There is here a free-ſchool founded by Mr. Hayman and William Marſhall about the year 1521, who gave 10l. a year for the ſupport of a ſchool-maſter. The town has a market on Fridays, and a fair on the 6th of May, for cattle and pedlars goods.

CRAN-

CRANBROOK is ſituated in the woody parts of this county, about ſix miles to the eaſtward of Tenterden, and fifty-four ſouth-eaſt of London. In this place was the firſt woollen manufacture in this kingdom, erected by ſome Flemings, who were encouraged to ſettle here by king Edward the Third, in order to teach this manufacture to his ſubjects: this trade has however long ago deſerted this place. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 30th of May, and the 29th of September, for horned cattle and horſes.

NEWENDEN, a village about four miles ſouth-eaſt of Cranbrook, is, in Camden's opinion, built in the place, called by the Noticia of Antoninus, Enderida, and by the ancient Britons Caer Andred, but Horſley places that town at Eaſtbourn. It has a fair on the firſt of July, for pedlars goods.

BENENDEN, a village about a mile and a half ſouth-eaſt of Cranbrook, was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Godric, a Saxon, as appears from Dooomſday-book, but now the manor is in the hands of the family of the Wattſes. The ſteeple ſtands at ſome diſtance from the church, and is remarkable for its curious workmanſhip on the inſide. It is very high and has a fine ſpire. Here is a fair on May 15, for horſes and cattle.

SANDHURST is a village three miles ſouth of Cranbrook. The manor was granted by king Offa, to Chriſt-church in Canterbury, in the year 791. Since that time it has paſſed through diverſe hands, and was lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Downton, a juſtice of peace in Middleſex. It has one fair on May 25, for cattle and pedlary.

HAWKHURST, a village three miles ſouth-weſt of Cranbrook, was a dependant of the manor of Wye, and is annexed to it, to hold of Battel-abbey in Suſſex. The inhabitants here had

had formerly a three weeks court, for all cauſes under forty ſhillings; but it was ſuppreſſed in the laſt century. The pariſh is very populous, and one of the largeſt in the county. Here was anciently a market every Tueſday, which has been long diſcontinued; but there is ſtill a place upon the green, called the Market-place, with ſome old ſhops about it. It has a fair on Auguſt 10, for cattle and pedlary.

GOUDHURST is ſituated about four miles north-eaſt of Cranbrook, in the road to Tunbridge, and has a market on Wedneſdays, which was procured by Joan, widow of Roger de Bedgeſbury, in the reign of Richard the Second, that family then being in poſſeſſion of the manor. The market was formerly held in the flat part of the town; but about a hundred years ſince, it was removed to the top of the hill, near the church-yard, as alſo was the fair, kept on Auguſt 26, for pedlars goods. The church dedicated to St. Mary ſtood upon a hill, and had a very large and tall ſpire, which was ſet on fire by lightening in 1637, and five large bells were melted, on which it became neceſſary to take down the ſteeple, which was lofty and of ſtone. A brief was granted for rebuilding it, but the ſmall wooden ſteeple haſtily fixed on the top of the ſtone work, with one bell in it, ſtill continues.

At CUMBWELL, near Goudhurſt, Robert de Thornham or Turneham founded a priory of the order of St. Auguſtine, in the reign of Henry the Second. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, conſiſted of a prior and ſix canons, and at the general ſuppreſſion, was endowed with 80 l. 17 s. 5 d. a year.

TUNBRIDGE, or the town of Bridges, received its name from its having five bridges, one over the river Medway, and the reſt over different branches

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The South View of Tunbridge Castle, *in the County of* Kent.

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of that river. It is ſituated thirty-five miles north-eaſt by north of Rye, and twenty-nine ſouth-eaſt by ſouth of London. Moſt of the houſes are ill built, and the ſtreets are very indifferently paved. The church is however a modern ſtructure, and there is a free-ſchool erected by Sir Andrew Judd, lord mayor of London, a native of this town, who appointed the ſkinners company truſtees of the charity, on which an eſtate was ſettled upon it by parliament in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It has a market on Fridays, and three fairs, held on Aſh-Wedneſday, July 5, and October 29, for bullock, horſes and toys. Here was a large handſome caſtle, encompaſſed with ſtrong walls, and defended by the river and a deep ditch. Some ruins of the walls are ſtill remaining, as is alſo the keep, which is covered with ivy, and of theſe ruins we have given an engraved view. Richard de Clare, earl of Brionie in Normandy (in conſideration of his loyalty and the loſs of Brionie Caſtle demoliſhed by Robert, duke of Normandy) obtained of William Rufus as much land here as conſiſted of a league in length and breadth, upon which he built this caſtle, in whoſe family it continued, till by Iſabell, ſiſter and coheireſs of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, it came to the Audleys, and from them, by an heireſs to Ralph Stafford, whoſe deſcendant Edward Stafford, duke of Bucks, loſt his life, and forfeited his eſtate by an attainder in 1521, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth.

There was alſo at Tunbridge a priory of black canons, founded by Richard de Clare, earl of Briony and Hertford, about the end of the reign of king Henry the Firſt, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. He alſo endowed it with certain rents, and the privilege of feeding one hundred

and

and twenty hogs yearly in the foreſt of Tonebrigge, and with one buck at the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen. It was one of thoſe ſmall monaſteries which cardinal Wolſey procured to be diſſolved in the ſeventeenth of Henry the Eighth. Its revenues were of the annual value of 169 l. 10 s. 3 d. Its remains ſhew that it was a great clumſey ſtructure.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS are about five miles ſouth of the town of Tunbridge, but are ſituated for the moſt part in the ſame pariſh, at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleaſant, on each of which are good houſes and fine fruit gardens; but the Wells are ſupplied from a ſpring in the neighbouring pariſh of Spelhurſt. The principal well is walled in, and paved like a ciſtern; and there are two paved walks running from it, in one of which is a long covered gallery for a band of muſic, and for the company to walk under in bad weather; and there is alſo a row of ſhops of different kinds, for books, toys, and millenary goods, as alſo for wooden boxes, cups, bowls and the like, commonly called Tunbridge Ware, beſides coffee-rooms, and a hall for dancing. On the other ſide is a good market, in which all kinds of proviſions are generally very reaſonable. They have plenty of the beſt wild fowl, particularly of Wheatears, and of almoſt all ſorts of fiſh, about three hours after they are taken. Behind the Wells is a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh church, where divine ſervice is performed twice a day during the months of June, July, and Auguſt, which is the ſeaſon for drinking the water. Seventy poor children are wholly maintained here by the contributions of the company at the Wells, from whom the chaplain has alſo his chief ſupport. The waters have a purging quality, and if the ſtomach is foul will vomit;

mit; for which reaſon, ſome inſtead of phyſic take a ſpoonful of common ſalt with good effect. The water is accounted an effectual remedy in recent dropſies, and is of great ſervice in pains of the ſtomach. It is good in ulcers of the kidnies and bladder; and ſtrengthens the brain and origin of the nerves; it is alſo good in convulſions, the head-ach and vertigo. It is excellent in long and tedious agues, in the black and yellow jaundice, hard ſwellings of the ſpleen, the ſcurvy and green-ſickneſs.

At the diſtance of five miles ſouth-weſt of Tunbridge is PENSHURST, a village that has a fair on the firſt of July, for pedlars goods.

Sir Philip Sidney, the darling of his time, and one of the moſt accompliſhed gentlemen that ever appeared in this, or in any other nation, was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Sydney, lord deputy of Ireland, and was born in this village on the 26th of November, 1544. He had his education at Shrewſbury ſchool, and at Chriſt's church college in Oxford; in both which places he made ſo rapid a progreſs in his ſtudies, that, by the time he had attained to his ſeventeenth year, he was univerſally conſidered as a moſt excellent ſcholar. Before he was turned of eighteen, he ſet out on his travels; and after making the tour of France, Germany, and Italy, he returned, in 1575, to England. So great was his reputation, not only in his native country, but in moſt parts of Europe, that the king of France appointed him one of the gentlemen of his chamber; the Poles put him in nomination for their crown, which was then vacant; queen Elizabeth ſent him ambaſſador to the emperor Maximilian the Second, and the prince palatine of the Rhine, being made a knight of the garter, gave him his procuration to receive his ſtall, and take poſſeſſion of it in his name,

name, and it was upon that occaſion that Mr. Sydney was knighted. In 1586, he was appointed governor of Fluſhing, and accompanied his uncle, the earl of Leiceſter, to Flanders; where, during the ſhort time that he ſerved, he gave many ſignal proofs of his courage and conduct. He had a conſiderable ſhare in the taking of Axel and Dorpt; but falling into an ambuſcade of the Spaniards, near Zulphen, he received in his thigh a dangerous wound, which, producing a mortification, put a period to his life in the thirty-ſecond year of his age. The ſtates of Zealand would have honoured his remains with a public funeral; but queen Elizabeth cauſed them to be brought over to England, and to be interred with military honours, in St. Paul's cathedral in London. Never was man more univerſally beloved while living, or more ſincerely regretted when dead: the mourning for him was almoſt as general as if he had been of the blood royal. Learned himſelf, and the patron of the learned, he was juſtly conſidered as the Mecaenas of his time. He wrote the romance, called *Arcadia*; an anſwer to a book, entitled, "Leiceſter's Commonwealth;" Aſtrophel and Stella; Ourania; and ſeveral other pieces. He honoured with his friendſhip, and aſſiſted by his bounty, the famous poet Spencer; and to him were dedicated, as to an exquiſite judge, moſt of the literary productions of the age. So apt was he to be tranſported with any thing excellent, eſpecially in poetry, that, upon reading a few ſtanzas of Spencer's *Fairy Queen*, (which had been put into his hands by the author, before he was acquainted with him) he ordered his ſteward to give him fifty pounds: upon reading another ſtanza, he doubled the ſum; and he at laſt raiſed his gratuity to two hundred pounds, and commanded his ſteward to deliver it immediately,

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leſt, upon proceeding farther, he ſhould be tempted to give away his whole eſtate. Nor was he leſs remarkable for the humanity of his temper, than for his other amiable qualities. After the battle of Zulphen, while he was lying in the field, mangled with wounds, a bottle of water was brought him to relieve his thirſt; but obſerving a poor ſoldier near him in a like miſerable condition, he ſaid, *this man's neceſſity is ſtill greater than mine*; and reſigned to him the bottle of water: an inſtance of ſuch heroic and god-like generoſity, as can hardly be paralleled in ancient or modern ſtory.

About ſeven miles north-weſt by north of Tunbridge is SEVENOKE, commonly called SENNOCK, which is ſaid to have taken its name from ſeven oaks of an extraordinary ſize, that once grew near it. It is ſituated twenty-three miles ſouth-eaſt by ſouth of London, and is governed by a warden and four aſſiſtants. Here is an hoſpital for maintaining aged people, and a ſchool for the education of poor children, built and endowed by Sir William Sevenoke, who was lord mayor of London in 1418, and is ſaid to have been a foundling, brought up at the expence of ſome charitable perſon of this town, whence he took his name. John Potkyn was, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, a great benefactor to this ſchool; and the revenues being afterwards augmented by queen Elizabeth, it was thence called Queen Elizabeth's free-ſchool. It was rebuilt in 1727, and it is remarkable, the ſtile of the corporation is the wardens and aſſiſtants of the town and pariſh of Sevenoke, and of Queen Elizabeth's free-ſchool there. This town has alſo a charity-ſchool for fifteen boys. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, one on the tenth of July, and the other on the twelfth of October.

Here was formerly a magnificent palace belonging to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, built by Thomas Bourchier, archbiſhop of that ſee, and much improved by John Moreton and William Warham, his ſucceſſors. It was afterwards exchanged with the king, but it was neglected for ſome time, till Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorſet, obtained it of James the Firſt. His grandſon Richard, ſold it to Richard Smith, commonly called Dog Smith, who ſettled it for ever upon St. Thomas's hoſpital in Southwark.

About five miles to the weſt of Sevenoke is WESTERHAM, or WESTRAM, a neat well built market town, on the weſtern borders of Kent. Its market is on Fridays, and it has a fair on September 19, for bullocks, horſes and toys. Near it is a noble ſeat begun by a private gentleman, but finiſhed by the late earl of Jerſey, and called Squirres. The houſe is ſeated on a ſmall eminence with reſpect to the front; but on the back of the edifice the ground riſes very high, and is divided into ſeveral ſteep ſlopes; near the houſe are ſome woods, through which are cut ſeveral ridings. On the other ſide of the hill, behind the houſe, riſe nine ſprings, which uniting their ſtreams, form the river Darent.

Benjamin Hoadley, a learned divine, a worthy prelate, and a zealous defender of the natural rights of mankind, was the ſon of a clergyman, and born at Weſtram on the 14th of November, 1676. He had his education at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, where he applied to his ſtudies with unwearied diligence, and where he took his degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts. His firſt preferment in the church was that of being lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London; and in 1704, he was preſented to the rectory of St. Peter's Poor in Broad-ſtreet. Before he attained

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to the thirty-fourth year of his age, he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his excellent writings, that the Houſe of Commons paſſed a vote, recommending him to the favour of her majeſty, queen Anne, for ſome dignity in the church; but with this requeſt, though ſhe received it very graciouſly, the queen could never be perſuaded to comply. In 1710 he was inducted to the rectory of Streatham in Surry; and upon the acceſſion of king George the Firſt to the throne, he was ſworn one of that prince's chaplains in ordinary. In 1715 he was advanced to the biſhopric of Bangor; and it was remarked as a very ſingular circumſtance, and not at all to his diſhonour, that ſo great a ſtranger was he as yet to the court, that, when he came there to kiſs hands on his promotion, he did not know the way up ſtairs; and when he arrived, he ſat in an outer room, till he was ſhewn into the preſence. His preſervative againſt the principles and practices of the Nonjurers was publiſhed in 1716; his ſermon on the nature of the kingdom of Chriſt the year following. This laſt gave occaſion to the celebrated diſpute, known by the name of the *Bangorian Controverſy*. In 1721 he was tranſlated to the ſee of Hereford, to that of Saliſbury in 1723, and to that of Wincheſter about eleven years after. This laſt dignity he held till his death, which happened April 17, 1761, at his palace at Chelſea. He had three ſons, Samuel, Benjamin, and John. The firſt died an infant; the ſecond was bred a phyſician, and was author of *the Suſpicious Huſband*; and the third, who is ſtill living, is a clergyman, and enjoys ſome conſiderable preferments in the church. The biſhop's works, which are partly theological and partly political, are highly eſteemed; but are ſo numerous, that to

give a bare catalogue of them would greatly exceed our limits.

BROMLEY is a ſmall town, ſituated on the river Ravenſbourn, nine miles north of Weſtram, and ſix ſouth of Greenwich. Of this pariſh the biſhop of Rocheſter, for the time being, is always rector, and has a palace at a little diſtance from the town, where is a mineral ſpring, the water of which has been found, by a chemical analyſis, to contain the ſame qualities as that of Tunbridge Wells does in a greater degree. Here is a college, erected in the reign of king Charles the Second, by Dr. John Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, for twenty widows of poor clergymen, who have an allowance of twenty pounds a year each, and fifty pounds a year to a chaplain. This town has a ſmall market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, held on February 3, and Auguſt 5, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep and hogs.

At the village of KESTON, which is ſituated about three miles ſouth of Bromley, is a fortification, the area of which is incloſed with very high treple ramparts and deep ditches, near two miles in compaſs. This is ſuppoſed to be a work of the Romans.

LEWISHAM, is a village ſeated about four miles north of Bromley, and five miles ſouth-eaſt of London, and had a priory of Benedictine monks, founded and endowed by king Alured, and his ſon Edward the Elder, with ſeveral manors. This religious houſe was one of the firſt that felt the ſeverity of the ſecular power; for as it belonged to the abbey of St. Peter's at Ghent, and was conſequently an alien priory, it was ſuppreſſed by Henry the Fifth, and the revenues beſtowed on the magnificent monaſtery at Shene in Surry, founded by that king.

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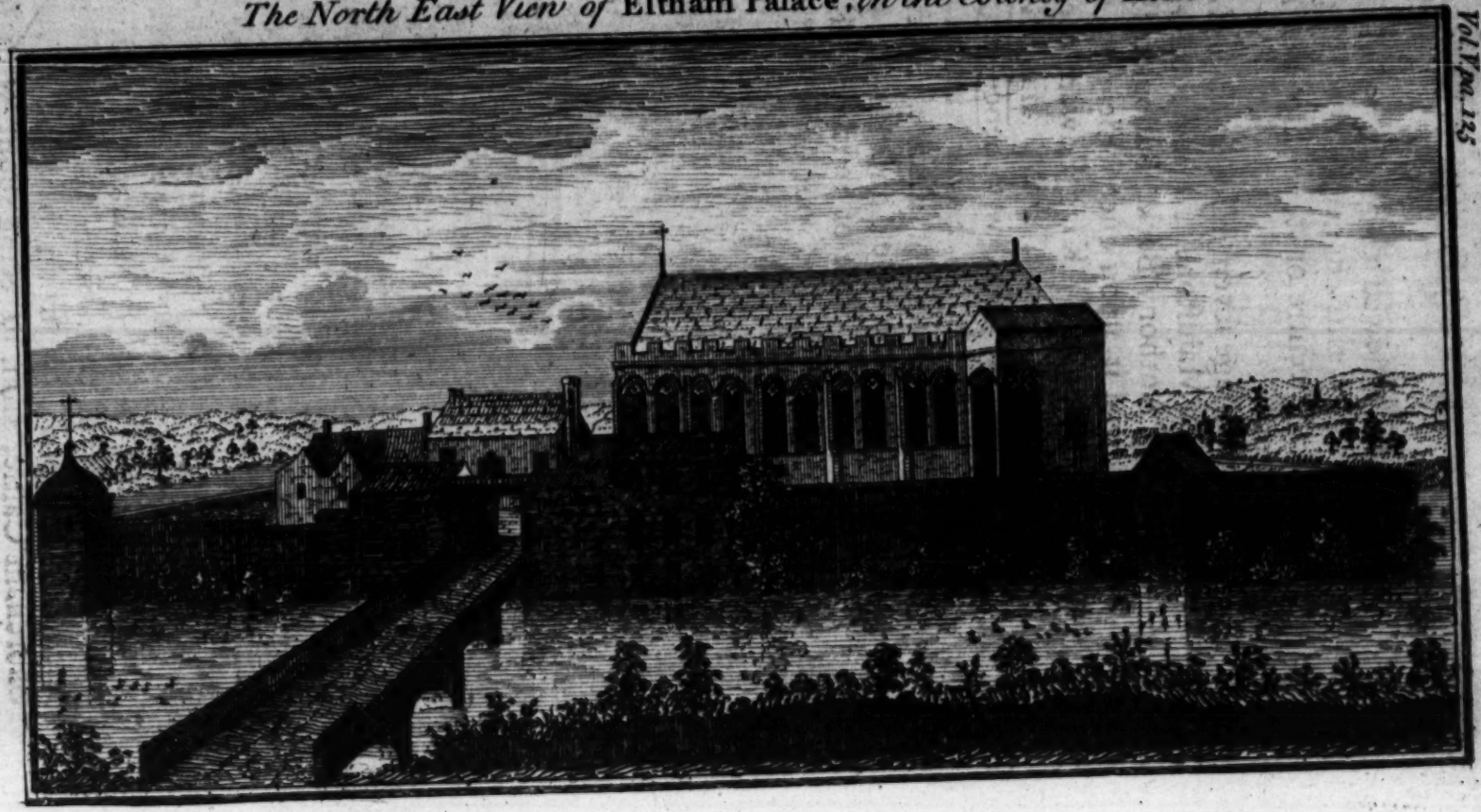
BRITISH
MUSEUM

The North East View of **Eltham Palace**, *in the County of* **Kent**.



We have now followed the roads which lead round the borders of this county, and ſhall next proceed through the centre of it, in the road from London to Aſhford.

ELTHAM is a village ſeven miles ſouth of London, in the road to Maidſtone. It had formerly a palace, erected by Anthony Beck, biſhop of Durham, who beſtowed it upon queen Eleanor, wife of king Edward the Firſt. King Edward the Second conſtantly reſided here, where Iſabella his queen was delivered of John, who hence was called John of Eltham. King Edward the Third here entertained the kings of France, Scotland and Armenia at the ſame time; and this was king Henry the Sixth's uſual place of reſidence. King Edward the Fourth, who laid out large ſums in the repair of this ſtructure, entertained two thouſand perſons in the great hall, and king Henry the Seventh built a fine front. His ſucceſſors ſpent moſt of their hours of pleaſure here, till Greenwich grew up, when this palace was neglected; and here were made the ſtatutes of Eltham, by which the king's houſe is ſtill governed. Of this palace we have given a view. The town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the prince of Wales, and here are the houſes of ſeveral rich citizens, and alſo two charity-ſchools.

ST. MARY CRAY, or CRAY ST. MARY'S, is ſituated about two miles weſt of the road to Maidſtone, near the ſource of the river Cray, at the diſtance of twelve miles from London. It has a fair on the 10th of September, for toys.

SHOREHAM is ſeated about three miles to the weſtward of the road to Maidſtone, and four miles north-eaſt of Sevenoke. It has a church and charity-ſchool, with an old houſe, called Shoreham Caſtle, from its being built with bat-

tlements, and has a fair on the firſt of May, for toys.

WROTHAM, or WORTHAM, is ſaid to have taken its name from the plenty of Worts, an herb that grows in its neighbourhood, and is twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of London, and eleven north-weſt of Maidſtone. It has a large church, in which are ſixteen ſtalls, ſupppoſed to have been made for the clergy attending the archbiſhops of Canterbury, who had formerly a palace here. In the laſt century, a conſiderable quantity of old Britiſh ſilver coins was dug up in this manor; and not many years ago ſeveral ſmall ſolid pieces of braſs were found, in a place called the Camps, ſuppoſed to have been the weapons or armour of ſome military officer buried there. It has a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on May 4, for horſes, bullocks, &c.

WEST MALLING, or TOWN MALLING, is ſituated twenty-nine miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of London, and ſix weſt by north of Maidſtone, and was raiſed from a ſmall village to a conſiderable place by Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, who in 1080 founded an abbey here for nuns of the Benedictine order, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the diſſolution at 218 l. a year by Dugdale, but at 245 l. by Speed. The walls, a great part of which are ſtill ſtanding, ſhew that it was very large and ſpacious. The town has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, which are held on Auguſt 12, October 2, and November 17, for bullocks, horſes and toys.

WEST PECKHAM, or LITTLE PECKHAM, is a village three miles ſouth-weſt of Weſt Malling, where was a preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, founded by John Colepepper, which was valued at the diſſolution at

631.

631. 6s. 8d. a year, after which it came with the reſt of their lands to the hoſpitallers.

MAIDSTONE received its name from its ſituation on the bank of the river Medway, and is ſeated thirty-ſix miles ſouth-eaſt by eaſt of London, and thirty-three north-weſt by weſt of Hithe. It was a Roman ſtation, and was anciently reckoned the third among the principal cities of Britain. It was then called Caer Medwag, or Caer Megwad, which is thought to ſignify the meadows upon the river Vaga, which are here very beautiful. Its Roman name was Madviacis, or Vagniacis, which was probably derived from the Britiſh. It has always been a conſiderable town, and is now a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve jurats, and twenty-four commoners. It is pleaſant, large, and populous. Being nearly in the middle of the county, one of the public goals for the county is kept in it, and it has the cuſtody of weights and meaſures, renewed by the ſtandard of king Henry the Seventh. The courts of juſtice are likewiſe always held here, and generally the county aſſizes, and the elections for knights of the ſhire. It has however but one pariſh, of which the archbiſhop of Canterbury is rector, it being one of his peculiars, and ſerved by his curate; but there are two pariſh churches, and ſome Dutch inhabitants have divine ſervice performed in one of them, which is dedicated to St. Faith. Here is a fine ſtone bridge over the Medway, erected by an archbiſhop of Canterbury, and a fine new court-houſe has been lately erected. At this place the Len falls into that river, and the tide, which flows quite up to the town, carries barges of ſixty tons burden. Here is a free-ſchool, and alſo four charity-ſchools, in which are above a hundred boys and girls; one of them for thirty boys, another for thirty girls,

both clothed; a third for thirty boys, who are diſtinguiſhed, by wearing cloaks and bands; and a fourth for twenty boys and girls. The chief trade of Maidſtone is in thread, which is made here in great perfection; and in hops, of which there are very extenſive plantations about the town, beſides orchards of fine cherries. From this town, and the adjacent country, London is ſupplied with more commodities than from any other market town in England, particularly with timber, large bullocks, hops, cherries, apples, wheat, a fine white ſand for glaſs-houſes and ſtationers, and a kind of paving ſtone about eight or ten inches ſquare, that is exceeding durable. The market, which is on Thurſdays, is the beſt in the county, and is toll-free for hops; there are alſo four fairs, which are held on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury had a palace here, founded by John Offord; there was alſo a college or hoſpital, erected by archbiſhop Boniface, and a chantry by Thomas Arundel, which is now the free-ſchool. This hoſpital was at firſt called the New Work, and was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; but William Courtney, one of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, converted it into a college for one maſter and as many fellows, chaplains and other miniſters, as he ſhould think expedient. It was dedicated to all the Saints, and the pariſh church was made collegiate. They were valued at the diſſolution at 159 l. a year by Dugdale; but at 261 l. by Speed.

In the year 1720 were dug up ſeveral canoes made of trees, which were hollowed. Theſe were found in the marſhes of the river Medway above Maidſtone, and one of them was ſome time after uſed for a boat.

Near

Near Maidſtone was ſeated ALLINGTON Caſtle, which was built by Sir Stephen de Pencheſter about the year 1282, on whoſe death, without iſſue male, it deſcended by Joan his daughter and co-heireſs to Stephen de Cobham, from which family it came to that of Brent, whoſe deſcendant John Brent, in 1493, paſſed it away to Sir Henry Wyat, knight, one of king Henry the Seventh's privy council. His grandſon Sir Thomas Wyat, knight, after he had repaired it, forfeited it to the crown in 1555. Queen Elizabeth granted it to John Aſtley, Eſq; maſter of the jewels, whoſe ſon, Sir John Aſtley, dying without iſſue, it deſcended to Jacob, created lord Aſtley in the reign of Charles the Firſt, of which family the right honourable lord Marſham purchaſed it. A part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, which ſhew that it has been a very ſtrong ſtructure.

At the village of HUNTON near Maidſtone was diſcovered in the year 1683, at the depth of about ſix yards, a ſtratum of ſea ſhells ſeveral yards ſquare, which however ſtrange, is not very uncommon in places much more remote from the ſea.

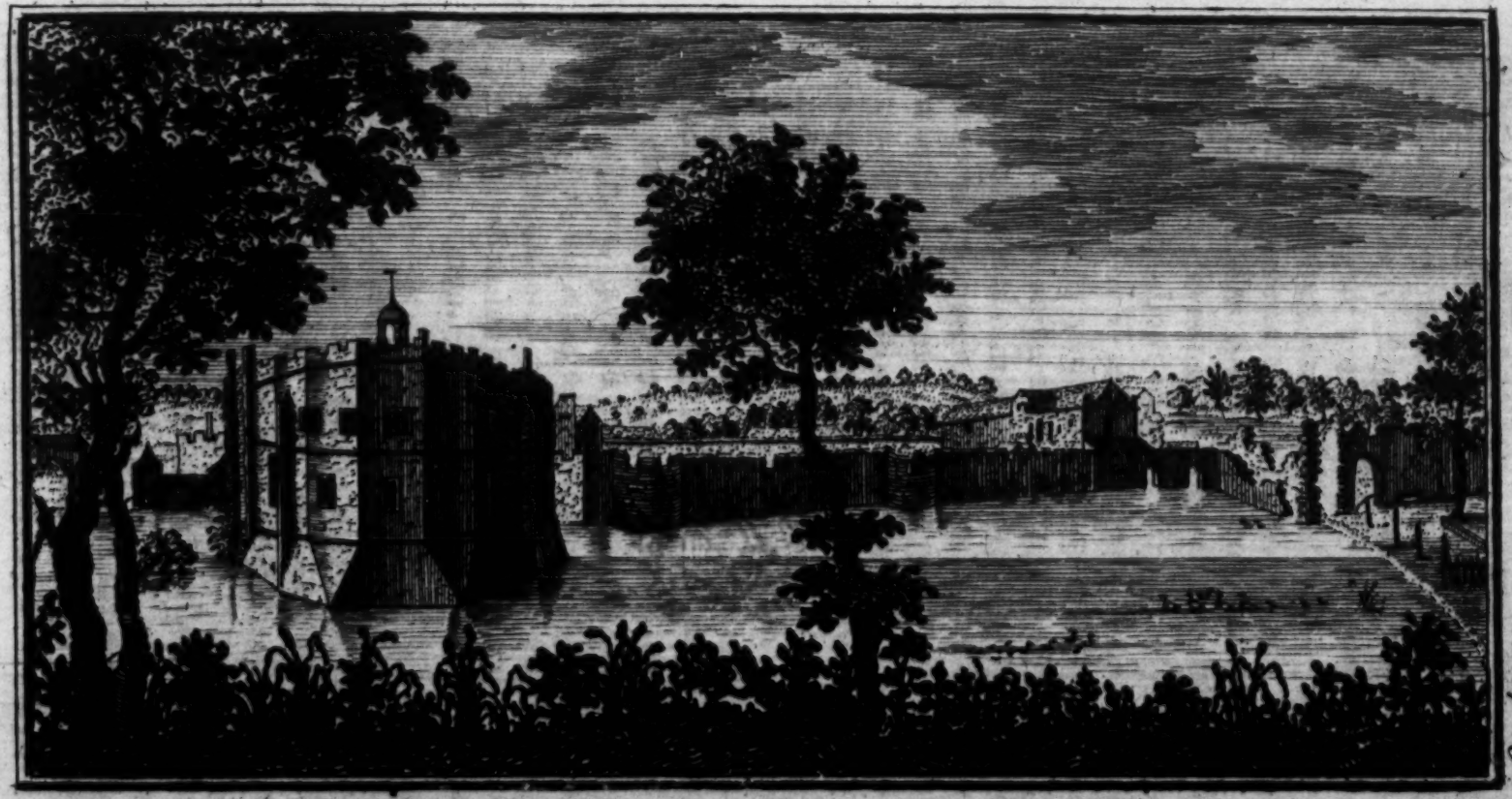
At the village of LEEDS, near Maidſtone, Robert de Crepito Corde, or Crevecoeur, or Croucheart, knight, erected in the year 1119, a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, which, at the ſuppreſſion, was endowed with an annual revenue, amounting to 362 l. 7 s. 7 d. A caſtle was alſo erected here by the noble family of Crevecoeur; but it was forfeited, with the manor, by Robert, the ſon of Haman de Crevecoeur, for his adhering to the barons. Henry the Third gave it to Roger de Leyburn, a baron. Edward the Second in 1309 granted this place to Bartholomew lord Badleſmere, whoſe ſervants refuſing queen Iſabell lodging here without their lord's knowledge, raiſed the

king to that height of paſſion that he beſieging it, it ſoon ſurrendered. Afterwards it was in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Arundell, who was conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury in 1396; on whoſe death it fell to the crown, and was reputed one of the king's houſes. King Edward the Sixth, in 1550, granted it to Sir Anthony St. Leger, knight, and from him through different owners it came to Sir John Colepeper, knight, created lord Colepeper in 1643, from whom, by marriage, it fell to the right honourable Thomas lord Fairfax.

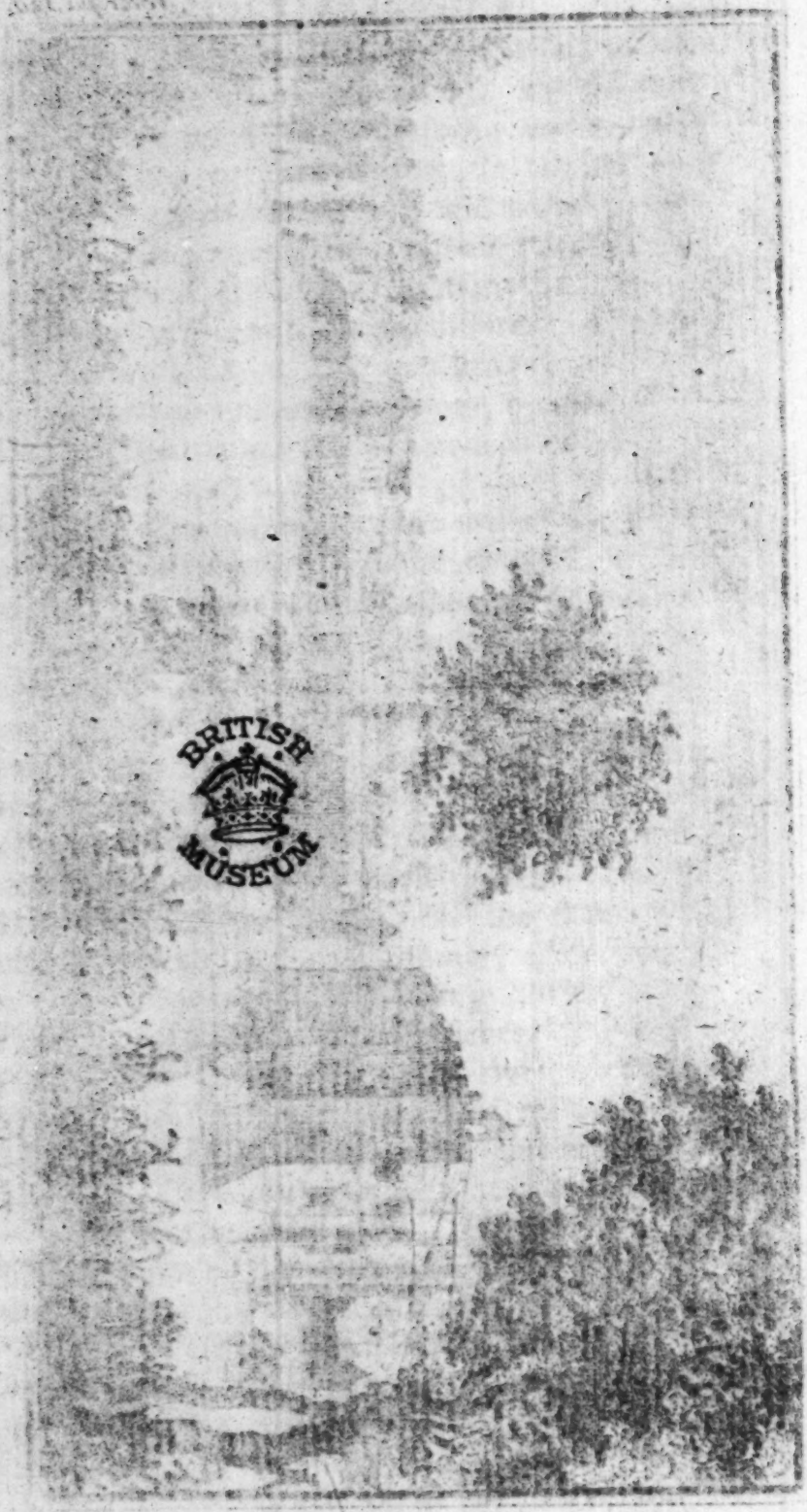
At BOXLEY, a village three miles north of Maidſtone, William de Ipre, earl of Kent, in the year 1146, founded an abbey of Ciſtercian monks, from Claravalle in Burgundy, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was endowed at the ſuppreſſion with 204l. 4 s. 11 d. a year. Here was the image of St. Rumbald, which was ſo contrived, that it was made to move the hands, eyes, feet, and to nod, frown and ſmile. It was conſidered as the touchſtone of chaſtity, and brought incredible gain to the monks, till the fraud was detected by Cromwell and Cranmer, after which it was brought to London, ſhewn publickly at St. Paul's croſs, and then broke to pieces.

AYLESFORD is ſeated on the river Medway, over which it has a bridge, three miles north-weſt of Maidſtone, and thirty-four eaſt ſouth-eaſt of London. It is now a ſmall place, in compariſon of what it was formerly. The pariſh is divided by the river Medway, and the north part is an ancient demeſne, and has a conſtable; and in this part the church ſtands; it has no market nor fair, though it formerly had both. There was a houſe of Carmelites, or white friars, founded by the lord Grey of Codnor, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the year 1240. After the ſuppreſſion it

was



The North View of Leeds Caſtle, *in the County of* Kent.


BRITISH MUSEUM

was given to Sir Thomas Wyat, whoſe ſon forfeited it to the crown, by rebelling againſt queen Mary. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Mr. Sidney, whoſe brother, Sir William Sidney, erected an hoſpital, in 1607, for ſix poor people, with an allowance to each of 10l. a year.

Sir Charles Sedley, an eminent wit and poet of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Aylesford, about the year 1639. He ſtudied for ſome time in Wadham college, Oxford; but left the univerſity without taking any degree. Upon the reſtoration he appeared at court, where he ſoon recommended himſelf to the notice of that gay and diſſolute monarch, king Charles the Second, with whom he became, from a ſympathy of temper, a moſt diſtinguiſhed favourite. Sir Charles, however, though extremely devoted to his pleaſures, made no contemptible figure in parliament, of which he was a member. He oppoſed, with great vigour, all the arbitrary meaſures of king James, and concurred heartily in the revolution; though in this he is ſaid to have been actuated by perſonal reſentment againſt that prince, who had debauched his daughter, whom he created counteſs of Dorcheſter. Sir Charles died about the year 1722, when his works were publiſhed in two volumes, octavo. They chiefly conſiſt of poems and plays.

Near Aylesford, under the ſide of a high chalky hill, is a heap of ſtones of a prodigious ſize, ſome ſtanding on their ends, and others lying acroſs, called by the common people Ketts, or Keith-Coty-Houſe, and are ſuppoſed to be the tombs of Kentigern and Horbus, two Daniſh princes killed here in battle.

Eight miles to the weſt of Maidſtone is LENHAM, which takes its name from its ſituation at the ſource of a ſmall river called the Len, and has a mar-

a market on Tueſdays, with two fairs, one on the 6th of June, for horned cattle and horſes, and the other on the 23d of October, for horſes, &c. There is a remarkable inſcription upon a tomb ſtone in the church, ſignifying that Mary Honeywood, the wife of Robert Honeywood, Eſq; of Charing near this town, had, at the time of her deceaſe, three hundred and ſixty-ſeven deſcendants, ſixteen of which were children of her own body, a hundred and fourteen grand children, two hundred and twenty-eight great grand children, and nine in the fourth generation.

Two miles and a half ſouth-weſt of Lenham is ULCOMB, where the pariſh church was made collegiate for an archipreſbyter, and two canons, with one deacon, and one clerk, by Stephen Langton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about the year 1220. This ſubſiſted in 1293, but ſeems to have dropped afterwards, and the church became, as it is at preſent, an undivided rectory.

At MUTTENDEN, ſeven or eight miles to the ſouth weſt of Lenham, was a priory of Trinitarian friars, founded by Sir Robert de Rokeſly, Knt. about the year 1224, and dedicated to the Trinity, which at the ſuppreſſion was, according to Dugdale, endowed with a revenue of 30 l. 13 s. but, according to Speed, it amounted to 60 l. 13 s.

About eight miles to the ſouth of Lenham is SMARSDEN, whoſe manor anciently belonged to the archbiſhop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and in queen Mary's reign there was a rood-loft, in which one Drainer, a juſtice of the peace, made nine holes, to obſerve thoſe, who did not conform to the popiſh ceremonies, that he might puniſh them, from whence he was called Juſtice nine holes. It has a market on Fridays, and one fair on October 10, for pedlars ware.

At

At the diſtance of ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Lenham is ASHFORD, which received its name from its being ſeated by the ford of a ſmall river called the Eſh, twelve miles weſt-north-weſt of Hithe, and fifty-ſeven eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of London. It is governed by a mayor, and has a court of record every three weeks, for all actions, in which the debts or damages do not exceed twenty marks. Here is a large church, which was formerly collegiate. In the church was alſo a chantry, in a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but the lands which ſupported it were given among ſeveral perſons at the ſuppreſſion. This town has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on May 17, and September 9, for horſes, horned cattle, and pedlars goods.

John Wallis, an eminent mathematician in the laſt century, was the ſon of a clergyman, and born November 23, 1616, in this town. He had his education firſt under one Mr. Moffat, a Scotchman, afterwards at Felſted ſchool in Eſſex, and laſt of all at Emanuel college in Cambridge. Having taken his degrees, and entered into orders, he became chaplain to the lady Vere, widow of lord Horatio Vere; and it was during his continuance in this lady's family, that he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf in the art of decyphering, which he afterwards carried to the higheſt perfection. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he ſided with the parliament, and was preſented by that party to the living of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-ſtreet, London. In 1644, he was appointed one of the ſcribes or ſecretaries to the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter; and in 1648, ſigned a remonſtrance againſt putting the king to death. The next year he was conſtituted, by the parliamentary viſitors, Savilian profeſſor of Geometry at Oxford; and it was during his reſidence

in

in that ſeat of the Muſes, that he promoted and encouraged thoſe weekly meetings of the learned, which afterwards gave birth to the Royal Society. The duties of his office, however faithfully diſcharged, did not engroſs the whole of his attention. He publiſhed a grammar of the Engliſh language in Latin, for the uſe of foreigners. He engaged in a controverſy with the celebrated Mr. Hobbes; and managed the diſpute with equal ſpirit and ability. In 1657 he digeſted the ſubſtance of his lectures into a regular work, and publiſhed it under the title of *Matheſis Univerſalis, ſive opus Arithmeticum*. Upon the death of Mr. Langbaine, in the courſe of the enſuing year, he was choſen *Cuſtos Archivorum* in the ſame univerſity. After the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, his majeſty remembering, that, notwithſtanding the doctor's attachment to the popular party, he had performed ſome ſignal ſervices to himſelf and his royal father, and had likewiſe reflected great honour on his country by his mathematical learning, was pleaſed not only to confirm him in the poſſeſſion of his places, but to appoint him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and to name him one of the commiſſioners empowered to review the book of Common Prayer. He afterwards complied with the act of conformity; and continued a ſteady conformiſt till his death. He was one of the firſt members of the Royal Society, and enriched their tranſactions with many curious and valuable papers. He died October 28, 1703, and was interred in the choir of St. Mary's church at Oxford. Beſides the works already mentioned, he publiſhed a variety of other tracts.

Seven miles north-weſt of Aſhford is CHARING, a village which anciently belonged to Chriſt church in Canterbury, but was taken from it by king Offa, and remained in the hands of the Mercian

cian kings, till archbiſhop Athelard, in the year 799, perſuaded king Kenulph, to reſtore it to the church, and it continued in the poſſeſſion of the archbiſhops, till Cranmer exchanged this manor with Henry the Eighth, by which means it came to the crown. At the ſuppreſſion the manor was given to Sir John Darell. This village has two fairs, held on the 1ſt of May, and the 29th of October, for horſes, horned cattle, and pedlars goods.

PLUCKLEY is a village five miles north-weſt of Aſhford, and has a pariſh church built by Sir Richard Pluckley; but after the deceaſe of William, the laſt male heir of the family, it came to John Serenden, Eſq; who married Agnes his daughter, after which it came into the poſſeſſion of the Deerings, who have built a very beautiful church here. There is one fair held here on December 5, for pedlars goods.

BETHERSDEN, a village about ſix miles weſt by ſouth of Aſhton; it was probably ſo called from St. Beatrice, to whom the church was dedicated; in a peculiar chancel, on the north ſide of it, there was a perpetual chantry, founded in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by Richard Lovelace, mercer and merchant of London. There is one fair, kept here on July 31, for pedlars goods.

Four miles north-eaſt of Aſhford is WYE, which is ſituated upon the bank of the river Stour, over which it has a bridge, at the diſtance of fifty-ſeven miles from London. It has a harbour for barges, and a charity-ſchool founded by lady Joanna Thornhill. It has a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, which are held on the 24th of March, and the 2d of November, for horſes, horned cattle, and pedlars goods. The manor of this town William the Conqueror gave to Battle abbey, which he erected in remembrance of the victory,

victory, by which he gained the Engliſh monarchy. It was called the Royal manor of Wye, and had at that time twenty-two towns and villages belonging to it, lying acroſs the country as far as that abbey. Henry the Sixth built a collegiate church here for one maſter or provoſt, and ſecular prieſts, and endowed it with lands. This ſtructure has been rebuilt ſince the year 1706, the old one having been almoſt reduced to ruins by the fall of a tower. Here alſo John Kemp, biſhop of York, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, and a cardinal, began in 1431 a college for a maſter or provoſt, and ſeveral canons, and finiſhed it in 1447. This ſtructure was dedicated to St. Gregory and St. Martin, and its revenues at the ſuppreſſion were worth 93l. 2 s. a year.

This county has produced, beſides the great men already mentioned, thoſe which follow.

William Caxton, famous for being the firſt who introduced the art of printing into England, was born ſomewhere in Kent about the year 1412. About the age of fifteen he was bound apprentice to a mercer in London, with whom he lived ſeveral years. He then went over to the Low Countries, where he learned the art of printing, which had been lately invented at Harlem, or Mentz, by one Toſſan, *alias* John Guthenberg, or by Fauſtus, or Schaeffer; for antiquaries are not agreed, either as to the place where, or the perſons by whom this noble art was firſt diſcovered. Caxton having made himſelf maſter of it, introduced it into England; according to ſome in 1464; according to others in 1474; but, in the general opinion, ſome time between theſe two periods. From this time he continued to exerciſe the art, publiſh-

publiſhing one or more books every year till the day of his death, which happened in 1491.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great ſeal in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and born in 1510, at Chiſlehurſt in this county. After finiſhing his ſtudies in Bennet college, Cambridge, he travelled into France, for his farther improvement. On his return to his native country, he ſettled in Gray's Inn, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, with ſuch aſſiduity, that he ſoon became one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed in the profeſſion. As a reward of his merit, Henry the VIIIth made him a large grant of lands on the diſſolution of the monaſteries, and promoted him to the office of attorney in the Court of Wards. He enjoyed the ſame office under Edward the VIth; and, by his prudence and moderation, kept himſelf ſafe during the dangerous reign of queen Mary. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was created a knight, and intruſted with the cuſtody of the great ſeal of England; which he held, without interruption, for the ſpace of twenty years. He expired on the 20th of February, 1579, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. This eminent ſtateſman was no leſs remarkable for his modeſty than his ſenſe; for when queen Elizabeth told him, that his houſe was too little for him; *Not ſo, Madam*, replied he, *but your majeſty has made me too great for my houſe.*

Giles Fletcher, author *of the Ruſſe Commonwealth*, and brother to Richard Fletcher, biſhop of London, was born ſomewhere in this county. He received his education in Eton-ſchool, and in King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts, as alſo that of doctor of laws. He acted as ambaſſador to queen Elizabeth in Scotland, Germany, the Low Countries, and Ruſſia.

Upon

Upon his return from this laſt country, he was appointed ſecretary to the city of London, and one of the maſters of the Court of Chancery. He died in February 1610. Beſides his Ruſſe Commonwealth, he writ an *account of the learned in Britain, who have founded colleges at Cambridge.*

John Lilly, a writer of ſome fame in the ſixteenth century, and by many accounted one of the firſt reformers of the Engliſh tongue, was born in the Wild of Kent, about the year 1553. He ſtudied ſome time both in Oxford and Cambridge; but took no higher degree than that of bachelor of arts. In 1579 he repaired to court, where he became a great favourite with queen Elizabeth. Beſides nine plays, he publiſhed a book, intitled, *Euphues and his England*, in which he gives a regular ſyſtem of moral duties, and laſhes ſeverely the vices of the age.

Sir Francis Walſingham, one of the greateſt ſtateſmen that ever this iſland produced, was born of a good family at Chiſlehurſt in Kent, and educated at King's college in Cambridge. Having finiſhed his courſe of academical learning, he travelled into foreign countries; and returning to England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was ſent by that princeſs, as her ambaſſador, to the court of France. Here he reſided for ſeveral years; and diſcharged the duties of his office with equal ability and ſucceſs. In 1573 he was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate; was ſworn a privy-counſellor; and gratified with the honour of knighthood: and from this time forwards he was univerſally conſidered as one of the wiſeſt miniſters of the wiſe queen Elizabeth. He detected and defeated all the ſecret plots that were formed againſt her perſon; and particularly that famous one, called *Babington's Conſpiracy*; which coſt the queen of Scots her life. After the death of

that

that unhappy princeſs, he was nominated chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, created a knight of the garter, and choſen recorder of the borough of Colcheſter. He died April the 6th, 1590, and was privately interred in St. Paul's cathedral. So extenſive was his intelligence, and ſo great were the ſums which he laid out for that purpoſe, that he maintained, it is ſaid, no leſs than fifty-three agents in foreign courts, and eighteen ſpies. His diſintereſtedneſs, we are aſſured, was equal to his other virtues; for, notwithſtanding the many lucrative places, which he had ſo long enjoyed, he died ſo poor, that he ſcarce left enough to defray the expences of his funeral. A book, intitled, *Arcana Aulica*, is commonly aſcribed to him; but there is ſome reaſon to doubt if it was of his own compoſition.

Sir Richard Baker, a writer of the ſeventeenth century; was born at Siſingherſt in Kent, about the year 1568. After going through the uſual courſe of academical learning at Hart hall in Oxford, he travelled into foreign parts; and, upon his return home, was created maſter of arts, and ſoon after received the honour of knighthood. In 1620 he was high-ſheriff of Oxfordſhire; but having by an imprudent marriage involved himſelf in debt, he was forced to take ſhelter in the Fleet-priſon, where he compoſed ſeveral books, the principal of which is his *Chronicle of the Kings of England*. He died in jail the 18th of February, 1645.

Sir Henry Wotton, an accompliſhed ſtateſman in the ſeventeenth century, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and born at Bocton in this county, on the 30th day of March, 1568. He had his education at the univerſity of Cambridge, where he applied to his ſtudies with unwearied diligence, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly

greatly by his academical exercises. Upon the death of his father he set out on his travels; and, after making the tour of France, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, returned, much improved, to his native country. His first public employment was that of being secretary to the famous earl of Essex, whom he attended to Ireland, and in his expeditions against the Spaniards. Upon the trial and condemnation of that nobleman, he withdrew himself to Florence, where he soon attracted the notice of the grand duke of Tuscany, who dispatched him with letters to king James the Sixth of Scotland, to acquaint him with a design that was formed against his life. This embassy happily laid the foundation of all Mr. Wotton's future fortunes. King James had no sooner ascended the throne of England, than he sent for that gentleman; bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood; and employed him, nine or ten different times, as his ambassador at most of the courts of Europe. Being discharged, at last, from all his public employments, he was appointed provost of Eton college; and here he spent the remainder of his days in a quiet, a studious, and honourable retirement. He died in December 1639, and was interred, according to his desire, in the chapel of his college. He wrote *The State of Christendom*; *The Elements of Architecture*; *Epistol. de Gasparo Scioppia*; *Epist. ad M. Velserum*; *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, &c. His definition of an ambassador was, that he is *Vir bonus, peregre missus ad mentiendum Reipublicæ Causa*; i. e. An honest man sent abroad to lie for the good of his country.

Sir George Rooke, one of the bravest and most experienced naval officers that Great Britain ever produced, was born of honourable parentage in the county of Kent, in the year 1650. His first station

ſtation in the navy was that of a reformade, from which he roſe gradually through the inferior ranks of lieutenant, captain and commodore, to that of admiral. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the battles of La Hogue and Malaga, in the firſt of which he deſtroyed thirteen of the enemy's ſhips of war. For his gallantry in this action, he received the honour of knighthood, and had a penſion of 1000l. per annum, ſettled upon him for life. In 1702 he deſtroyed a large fleet of French men of war, and Spaniſh galleons, in the harbour of Vigo, where he obtained a rich booty. The next year he took the ſtrong fortreſs of Gibraltar, the reduction of which is ſaid to have been owing to a ſingular circumſtance; the day, it ſeems, on which it was taken, being a Sunday, the women had all gone early in the morning to pay their devotions in a little chapel at ſome diſtance from the place; the Engliſh ſailors got between them and their huſbands; and the latter chooſing rather to part with the town than their wives, compelled the governor to ſurrender. Notwithſtanding the important ſervices Sir George had performed for his country, he was obliged, by the violence of party ſpirit, which then raged in an extreme degree, to reſign his command. He died on the 24th of January, 1709, and was interred in Canterbury cathedral.

John Evelyn, a great philoſopher, a worthy patriot, and an eminent writer of the ſeventeenth century, was born October the 31ſt, 1620, at Wotton in this county, and educated at Baliol-college in Oxford. Having compleated his courſe of academical learning, he removed, about the year 1640, to the Middle Temple, London; and there he continued till the breaking out of the civil war, when he obtained permiſſion from king Charles the Firſt to travel for his improvement.

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He accordingly ſpent above ſix years and a half in making the tour of Europe; and returning to England in 1651, took up his reſidence at Sayes-Court near Deptford. Here he employed himſelf in beautifying his Villa, which he poſſeſſed in right of his wife, the only daughter of Sir Richard Browne; and in the improvements which he made he gave a noble ſpecimen of the practicability of that plan, which he recommended in his writings. Devoted, as he was, to ſtudy and retirement, he was no leſs qualified for the active ſcenes of life: for, upon the firſt probable proſpect of the happy reſtoration, he appeared a warm advocate for the royal cauſe; and this ſervice was ſo acceptable to king Charles the Second, that he enjoyed, ever after, the confidence of that prince. When the Royal Society was eſtabliſhed in 1662, Mr. Evelyn was appointed one of its members; and at the breaking out of the Dutch war in 1664, he was conſtituted a commiſſioner of the ſick and wounded ſeamen. His merit had, by this time, introduced him into the acquaintance of ſome of the beſt and greateſt men of the age; and it was by his perſuaſion chiefly, that the lord Henry Howard was prevailed on to preſent to the univerſity of Oxford, the noble collection of Arundelian marbles: a favour ſo grateful to that learned body, that they complimented him with the degree of doctor of the civil law. Upon the firſt erection of the Board of Trade and Plantations, he was appointed a member of that honourable council; and he ſhewed by his ſenſible hiſtory of trade and navigation, how well he was qualified to fill ſuch a place. In the reign of king James the Second, he was named one of the commiſſioners for executing the high office of lord privy-ſeal; and in a very little time after the revolution, he was conſtituted treaſurer of Green-

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wich Hoſpital. But theſe great employments, however laborious, did not divert him from the proſecution of his ſtudies, which he ſtill carried on with unwearied application; and indeed the books he wrote were ſo numerous, and on ſuch a variety of ſubjects, that to give a bare catalogue of them would greatly exceed the limits of this article. The principal are *Sculptura*, or the Hiſtory of Chalcography and engraving in copper; *Sylva*, or a Diſcourſe of Foreſt Trees; *Pomona*, or a Treatiſe on Fruit Trees; A Parallel of ancient and modern Architecture; The Gardener's Almanack; *Numiſmata*, or a Diſcourſe of Medals, together with upwards of twenty other Tracts. Mr. Evelyn died February 2, 1706, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age.

John Evelyn, ſon to the famous writer of that name, and himſelf a man of great genius and learning, was born in his father's houſe at Sayes-Court near Deptford, January the 14th, 1654. He ſtudied ſome time in Trinity-college, Oxford; but it does not appear that he took any degree. As he was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his political abilities than his literary accompliſhments, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland, and would probably have been advanced to higher employments, had he not been cut off in the flower of his age, dying March the 24th, 1698, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He tranſlated a *Poem on Gardens*, from the Latin of *Renatus Rapin*, and the *Life of Alexander the Great*, from the Greek of *Plutarch*.

George Byng, lord Torrington, and rear-admiral of Great Britain, was deſcended from an ancient family in the county of Kent, and born in 1663. At the age of fifteen he entered as a volunteer into the ſea ſervice, which, however, he ſoon after quitted, and ſerved as a cadet of grenadiers

grenadiers under general Kirke at Tangier. He returned, nevertheleſs, in 1684, to the ſea ſervice, in which he continued during the remaining part of his life, and had a capital ſhare in moſt of the ſea fights that happened from 1690 to 1720. He roſe, merely by the force of merit, through all the inferior poſts in the navy, till at laſt, in 1705, he was advanced to the rank of admiral. In 1708, he defeated an invaſion, which the pretender threatened to make upon the kingdom of Scotland. He likewiſe diſconcerted, by his reſolute conduct, the deſign formed by Charles the Twelfth of Sweden againſt this iſland. But the moſt important action, in which he was ever engaged, and indeed one of the moſt glorious events, that occurs in the Engliſh hiſtory, was the defeat he gave the Spaniſh fleet off Cape Paſſaro, where he took or deſtroyed fifteen of their ſhips of war. For this noble atchievement, he was raiſed to the peerage by the title of viſcount Torrington, and baron Byng of Southill, in Bedfordſhire. He was afterwards created a knight of the Bath, and appointed firſt lord of the Admiralty, in which high ſtation he died in the month of January, 1733.

Robert Plot, a learned philoſopher and antiquarian of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Sutton barn, in the pariſh of Boſden in Kent, and educated at the free-ſchool of Wye, and at Magdalen-hall and univerſity-college in Oxford, where he took the degrees in arts and in law. In 1682 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and ſuperintended the publication of ſome of their Tranſactions. He afterwards became keeper of the Aſhmolaean collection of curioſities, profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Oxford, hiſtoriographer to king James the Second, and regiſter of the court of Honour. He died of the ſtone on the 30th of April, 1696, and was interred

interred in the pariſh church of his native place. He compoſed a natural hiſtory of the counties of Oxford and Stafford; and ſeveral other ſmaller tracts inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Baſil Kennet, a learned writer, and brother of the preceding, was born October 21, 1674, at Poſtling in Kent, and educated at Corpus-Chriſti-college, in Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1706, he went over chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Leghorn, where, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the papiſts, he continued five years; and returning to England for the benefit of the air, was choſen preſident of his college. This honour, however, he did not long enjoy; for he died on the 15th of May, 1714. He wrote *The Roman Antiquities, and the Lives and Characters of the ancient Greek Poets*; and tranſlated into Engliſh Puffendorff's Treatiſe *of the Law of Nature and Nations*, and ſome other books.

Stephen Hales, a worthy divine, and an eminent mechanic genius, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was the ſixth ſon of Thomas Hales, Eſq; of Beckeſbourn in Kent; and was born at that place on the 7th of September 1677. He received his education at Bennet-college Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly by his application to his ſtudies. Having taken his degrees, and entered into orders, he was appointed perpetual curate of Teddington in Middleſex. In 1718, he was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society; and about the ſame time was inducted into the living of Porlock in the county of Somerſet. In 1727, he publiſhed his Treatiſe of *Vegetable Statics*; and continuing to proſecute the ſame ſubject with unwearied diligence, he printed, in 1733, a ſecond part, called *Statical Eſſays*. In 1743, he favoured the public with an account of his *Ventilators*; and theſe, though at firſt they met

with oppoſition, were ſoon after brought into univerſal uſe. In 1751, he was made clerk of the cloſet to her royal highneſs, the princeſs dowager of Wales; and about two years after, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. This laſt compliment redounded the more to his honour, as the number of foreign members admitted into that ſociety is limited to eight. His own merit, and the intereſt of his friends, might eaſily have procured him ſome higher preferment in the church; but he ſtudiouſly declined all farther promotion, and devoted his time to the proſecution of his ſtudies. He died at Teddington January the 4th, 1761, and was interred under the tower of the pariſh church. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey, by her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales. Beſides the works already mentioned, he wrote ſeveral other pieces, which are to be found either in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, or in ſeparate pamphlets.

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LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE was thus called from its Saxon name Loncaſterſcyre, which was derived from Lancaſter the county town. This is a maritime county, in the north-weſt part of England, bounded on the north by Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, on the eaſt by Yorkſhire, on the ſouth by Cheſhire, and on the weſt by the Iriſh ſea; extending fifty-ſeven miles in length from north to ſouth, thirty-two in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and a hundred and ſeventy in circumference.

In the time of the ancient Britons and Romans this county was part of the large territory inhabited by the Brigantes, and there are two Roman military ways that enter it, one from Weſtmoreland, and the other from Yorkſhire. Under the Saxon heptarchy it became ſubject to the kings of Northumberland. King Edward the Third made it a county palatine, in favour of his ſon John of Gaunt, and it has ſtill a court, which ſits in the dutchy chamber at Weſtminſter, and takes cognizance of all cauſes, that any way concern the revenue belonging to that dutchy, the chief judge of which is the chancellor of the dutchy, who is aſſiſted and attended by the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the auditor of the north and ſouth parts of the dutchy, the king's ſerjeant and council, the ſecretary, deputy-clerk and regiſter, an uſher, deputy-uſher, and meſſenger; as alſo a court of chancery, appointed to

hear and determine all cauſes, according to ſome peculiar cuſtoms uſed among themſelves, which is held at Preſton. The chancellor is chief judge of this court alſo, and has proper officers under him, ſuch as a vice-chancellor, an attorney-general, chief clerk, regiſter and examiner; five attornies and clerks, a prothonotary and his deputy, and clerks of the crown and peace. From the time that Lancaſhire was made a county palatine, the town of Lancaſter gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family, till the union of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, by the marriage of king Henry the Seventh, of the Lancaſter line, with Elizabeth, heireſs of the houſe of York.

The air of Lancaſhire is, in general, more ſerene than that of any other maritime county in England, on which account the inhabitants are ſtrong and healthy, except near the ſea-ſhore, and near the bogs and fens, where ſulphureous and ſaline effluvia, which riſe on the approach of ſtorms, produce fevers, ſcurvies, conſumptions, rheumatiſms and dropſies.

The principal rivers in this county are the Merſey, the Ribble, the Wire, and the Lon.

The Merſey riſes in the mountains of Derbyſhire, and running ſouth-weſt divides that county from Lancaſhire; and being joined by a conſiderable ſtream called the Gout, which parts Derbyſhire and Cheſhire, continues its courſe along the borders of Lancaſhire and Cheſhire, and receiving the Taume, the Irwell, the Bollen, and ſeveral other ſmall rivers, paſſes to Warrington, and from thence running weſtward, falls into the Iriſh ſea at Liverpool.

The Ribble riſes in Yorkſhire, and flowing ſouth-weſt, enters this county at Clithero. In its courſe it is augmented by the Great Calder, the Hodder, the Darwen, and the Savock; and dividing

dividing Lancaſhire nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Iriſh ſea near Preſton. At its mouth it receives a large river, formed by the conflux of the Charnock, Dowgleſs, and the Taud.

The Wire is formed by the Broke, the Little Calder, and other ſmall ſtreams; and directing its courſe weſtward, diſcharges itſelf into the Iriſh ſea, about twelve miles to the north of the mouth of the Ribble.

The Lon riſes near Kirby Lonſdale, in Weſtmoreland; and runnning ſouth-weſt is augmented by ſeveral ſtreams, till it paſſes by the town of Lancaſter, near which it falls into the Iriſh ſea, at a wide channel.

The rivers of this county abound with fiſh, particularly the Merſey, with ſparlings and ſmelts; the Ribble, with plaice and flounders; the Lon, with excellent ſalmon; and the Wire, with a large ſort of muſcle, called Hambleton Hookings, becauſe they are dragged out with hooks; and in theſe muſcles, pearls of a conſiderable ſize are frequently found. The Irk, a ſmall river that diſcharges itſelf into the Merſey, is remarkable for eels that are ſo fat, that few people can eat them; their extraordinary fatneſs is imputed to their feeding on the greaſe and oil, preſſed by a number of water mills upon this ſtream, out of the woollen cloth milled in them.

The principal meers, or lakes, in this county, are the Winander, the Keningſton, and the Martin. Winander meer is the largeſt, it being eighteen miles in length, and two in breadth. It abounds with all ſorts of fiſh, but is moſt remarkable for the Char, which is eſteemed a great delicacy. It was formerly ſaid, that this fiſh was found no where elſe in England; but this is a miſtake, for it has been met with in Keningſton meer, about five miles diſtant from this; as alſo

in ſeveral places in Wales. It is commonly called the red char, the gilt char being a different ſpecies; it is of a longer and ſlenderer make than a trout; for one of eighteen inches long is no more than an inch and a half broad. The back is of a greeniſh olive colour, ſpotted with white, and the belly is painted with red in the melters; but that of the ſpawners is quite white. Kenington meer is neither ſo large, nor ſo full of fiſh as the former; but ſome think the chars that are caught therein are beſt.

Upon the ſea coaſts are found turbuts, plaice, flounders and cod; the ſea-dog, ſheth-fiſh, and incle-fiſh, are taken upon the ſands near Liverpool; ſturgeon is caught near Warrington, and all along the coaſt are found green backs, mullets, ſoals, ſand-eels, lobſters, oyſters, prawns, ſhrimps, the beſt and largeſt cockles in England, the echim, torculars, wilks and perriwinkles, pap-fiſh, and rabbit-fiſh; and ſuch plenty of muſcles, that the huſbandmen near the ſea coaſt manure their ground with them.

There are ſeveral excellent mineral ſprings in this county, of different natures and qualities, one of the moſt remarkable of which is at Latham near Ormſkirk; this is called Maudlin's Well, and has wrought many extraordinary cures. It was walled in and covered at the expence of Charles, late earl of Derby, who had a family ſeat here. Though this ſpring is not near the ſea, and is at a diſtance from any ſalt river, it uſed to throw up great quantities of marine ſhells, till mill-ſtones being laid upon it, that inconvenience was prevented. This ſpring would be much more frequented were there better accommodations in its neighbourhood. It is ſaid to be impregnated with ſulphur, vitriol and ochre, mixed with iron,

lapis

lapis ſciſcilis, and a marine ſalt, united with a bitter purging ſalt.

Carlton water, ſo called from Carlton, a village ten miles ſouth-weſt of Preſton. This water is ſomewhat of a chalybeate, and when juſt taken up, has a faint ſmell of ſulphur. It will curdle with ſoap and milk, turns white with oil of tartar, has a pink ſediment with galls, and changes to a deep blue with logwood. A gallon contains two hundred and thirty-ſix grains of a white ſediment, whereof one third part is earth. The ſediment is of a blackiſh taſte, and bitteriſh in the throat, and will ferment with acids. The ſalt is brackiſh and very bitter in the throat, and it emits an acid fume with oil of vitriol; but will not ferment nor change with vinegar: it is a more powerful abſorbent than many other nitrous waters, and three or four pints will purge briſkly.

At Wrayſholm tower, two or three miles to the ſouthward of Cartmel, is a ſpring, which riſes from the bottom of a rocky mountain. It is of a brackiſh taſte, and turns white with oil of vitriol, green with ſyrup of violets, and brown with logwood; but it continues clear with galls. A gallon of this water yields three hundred grains of ſediment, of a ſaltiſh taſte, and will ferment with oil of vitriol, and emit an acid fume. It purges briſkly by ſtool and urine, and the common people drink it from three to eight quarts. It is of great uſe in bad digeſtions, loſs of appetite, and the ſcurvy. It has cured the jaundice and a quartan ague; and is excellent in the green ſickneſs.

Crickle Spaw riſes in a village of that name, a mile from Broughton. It has a ſtrong fetid ſmell, and will turn ſilver black in a minute. The earth it runs over is of a ſhining black, and yet it will

turn rags, leaves and graſs, white. A gallon contains three hundred and twenty grains of ſediment, twelve of which are earth, and the reſt are ſea-ſalt and nitre. It is a purging ſulphureous water.

At Heigh, a village not far from Wigan, is a water, which will ferment ſtrongly with any alcali; it will turn inky with galls, and has likewiſe a vitriolic taſte; a gallon yields four ounces of ſediment, which conſiſts of a variegation of white and green, with oker, ſulphur, and a little copper. It works plentifully by vomit and ſtool, and will ſtop internal bleedings.

Burnly waters will turn galls of a deep red in a moment, and mixed with ſyrup of violets turns to a very deep green. It works powerfully by urine, and is good in ſcorbutic caſes.

Handbridge is ſeated between Burnly and Townly, and has a ſpring that will change galls to a faint orange colour. The ſalt obtained therefrom yields a fetid, penetrating ſmell with ſalt of tartar. Theſe two laſt waters agree with the Pohun at Spa, in containing iron and natron as their principal ingredients. It purges by ſtool and urine, and is of great uſe in the gravel, ſcurvy, and obſtructions.

There is a ſpring two miles from Whaley, and ſeven miles weſt of Burnly, whoſe ſtream renders gold brighter; but turns all white metals black. The channel this water runs in, is lined with a bituminous ſtinking ſubſtance. It is ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur, combined with a little calcarious nitre, a mixture of ſea-ſalt, and of abſorbent earth; but we have no account of its virtues.

Inglewhite is a village in Lancaſhire, where there is a ſtrong, ſulphureous and chalybeate water.

ter. A gallon contains twenty-four grains of ſediment, of which nineteen are earth and oker, and five of nitre; but it will not purge, unleſs drank with ſalt.

Beſides theſe medicinal ſprings, there is at Barton, near Ormſkirk, a ſpring of ſalt water, a quart of which will produce eight ounces of ſalt, tho' a quart of ſea-water will yield but an ounce and a half. In many parts on the coaſt near Kirkham, the inhabitants gather great heaps of ſand, which after having lain ſome time, they put into troughs, full of holes at the bottom, pour water on it, and boils that which runs into the receiver into white ſalt.

At Ancliff, about three miles from Wigan, is a remarkable phenomenon, called the Burning Well, the water of which is cold, and has no ſmell; yet ſo ſtrong a vapour iſſues from it, that, upon applying a candle to it, it will take fire, and the top of the water be covered with a flame like that of ſpirits, which will continue burning a whole day, and emits ſo fierce a heat, that eggs, and even fleſh meat, may be boiled over it; yet, the water being taken out of the well, will not emit vapour in a ſufficient quantity to catch fire. This well is but a few yards diſtant from a rich coal mine, and the inflammable vapour is undoubtedly a petrolium, quite diſtinct from that of ſulphur.

After mentioning the rivers and remarkable ſprings of this county, it will be proper to give an account of an artificial river or canal, of a very extraordinary nature, formed for an inland navigation. This is the duke of Bridgewater's magnificent work near Mancheſter, which is perhaps the greateſt artificial curioſity of its kind in the world. It is a ſubterranean canal, conſtructed to

convey coals from the bottom of the pits to Manchester and other places. It begins at Worsley mill, about seven miles from the last mentioned town, where, at the foot of a large mountain, is a baſon that forms a great body of water, which ſerves as a reſervoir or head to this navigation; and from it a ſubterranean paſſage is formed under the mountain, large enough for flat-bottomed boats, fifty feet long, and four and a half broad, to paſs to the mines, by the light of candles. In proceeding through his paſſage, the boat is towed on each hand by a rail, for the ſpace of a thouſand yards, or near three quarters of a mile, under the mountain, before you come to the coal works. The paſſage then dividing, one branch continues in a ſtrait line, three hundred yards farther, among the coal works, while another turns off, and extends three hundred yards to the left. Hence thoſe who go both paſſages, go by water near three miles under ground, before they return. The paſſages in thoſe parts, where there were coals or looſe earth, are arched over with brick; and in other the arches are cut out of the rock. At certain diſtances there are niches on the ſide of the arch, with funnels or openings through the rock to the top of the hill, which is in ſome places near thirty-ſeven yards perpendicular, in order to preſerve a free circulation of freſh air, and to prevent thoſe damps and exhalations that are ſometimes ſo deſtructive in works of this kind, and alſo to let down men to work, in caſe any accident ſhould happen to the paſſage. Beſides, near the entrance of the paſſage, and again farther on, there are gates to cloſe up the arch, and prevent the admiſſion of too much air in windy and tempeſtuous weather. The arch is at the entrance, about ſix feet wide, and five feet high, from the

ſurface

ſurface of the water; but on entering farther in, it grows wider; ſo that in ſome places boats that are going to and fro, can eaſily paſs each other; and when you come among the pits, the arch is ten feet wide.

Coals are brought from the pits to this canal in little low waggons that hold near a ton each; and as the works are on the deſcent, are eaſily puſhed forward by a man on a railed way, to a ſtage over the canal, and then ſhot into one of the above-mentioned boats, each of which holds about eight tons. One of theſe boats, thus loaded, is conveyed thro' the paſſage, by means of the rails, by a ſingle man, to the baſon at its mouth, where four, five, or ſix of theſe boats, being linked together, are drawn by one horſe, or two mules, by the ſide of the canal, to all the places to which the canal is conveyed. About fifty of theſe narrow boats are employed, beſides a conſiderable number of large ones, that hold about fifty tons each, and are likewiſe drawn by one horſe.

The various uſes to which the canal is employed, is amazing. It ſerves to drain the coal pits of water, which would otherwiſe obſtruct the works; and near the mouth of the ſubterranean paſſage is an overſhot mill, ſo admirably contrived, as to work by the force of the current three pair of grind-ſtones for corn, a dreſſing or bolting mill, and a machine for ſifting ſand, and compounding mortar for the works carried on. The bolting mill is made of wire, of different degrees of fineneſs, and at one and the ſame time diſcharges the fineſt flour, the middling ſort, the courſe flour, the pollard, and the bran, without turning round, the work being effected by bruſhes of hogs briſtles within the wire. The mortar is made by a large ſtone laid horizontally, and turned by a cog-wheel underneath it; this ſtone, on which the

mortar

mortar is laid, turns in its courſe two other ſtones that are placed upon it obliquely, and, by their weight and friction, work the mortar underneath, which is tempered, and taken off by a man employed for that purpoſe.

From the above baſon a canal extends to Manchester, which is nine miles by water, though but ſeven by land. It is broad enough for two barges to paſs each other, or go a-breaſt; and on one ſide of it is a good road for the paſſage of the horſes and mules that draw the boats and barges. To perfect this canal without impeding the public roads, bridges are built over it; and where the earth has been raiſed to preſerve the level, arches are formed under it; all of which are built chiefly of ſtone, and are both elegant and durable: but what principally ſtrikes every obſerver, is a work raiſed near Barton bridge, to convey the canal over the river Merſey. This is done by means of three ſtone arches, ſo ſpacious and lofty, as to admit a veſſel ſailing through them; and indeed nothing can be more ſingular and pleaſing, than to obſerve large veſſels in full ſail under the aqueduct, and at the ſame time, the duke of Bridgewater's veſſels ſailing over all, near fifty feet above that navigable river. At convenient diſtances there are, beſides the canal, receptacles for the ſuperfluous water; and at the bottom of the canal, machines conſtructed on very ſimple principles, and placed at proper diſtances, to ſtop and preſerve the water, in caſe any part of the bank ſhould happen to break down. The aqueduct is perfected as far as Manchester, where coals are brought from the mine in great plenty, and another large baſon is making there, for the reception of the veſſels employed in this work.

There is likewiſe another canal, which takes its riſe from that we have deſcribed near Barton bridge,

bridge, and goes to Stratford. In the execution of this work, ſuch judgment and oeconomy have been obſerved, that the refuſe of one part is made to conſtruct the material parts of another: thus, the ſtone, which was dug up to form a baſon for the boats at the foot of the mountain, with that taken out of the rock, to form the ſubterraneous paſſage, is hewn into different forms, and dimenſions for the building of bridges over the aqueduct, and arches to raiſe it; while the clay, and other earth taken up to preſerve the level in one place, are carried down the canal, to raiſe the land to a level in another. In ſhort, grandeur, elegance, and oeconomy, are here happily united, and the whole executed at an expence by no means adequate to the importance of the undertaking.

The ſoil on the weſt ſide of this county yields great plenty of wheat and barley; and though the hilly tracts on the eaſt ſide are for the moſt part ſtony and barren, yet the bottom of thoſe hills produce excellent oats. In ſome places the land bears very good hemp, and the paſture is ſo rich, that the cows and oxen are of a very extraordinary ſize; and their horns wider and bigger than in any other county in England. Lancaſhire has alſo mines of copper, lead, and iron, of antimony, black-lead, and Lapis Calaminaris; alſo quarries of ſtone for building. Here is likewiſe great plenty of coal, and a particular ſpecies, called Cannel, or Candle-coal, which is chiefly found near Wigan, and is ſuppoſed to receive its name from the clear and ſteady light it gives in burning. This coal will not only make a much brighter fire than other kinds of coal, but is of ſo firm a texture, as to bear turning, and be capable of receiving a good poliſh, when it has the appearance of black marble; whence cups, candleſticks, ſtandiſhes, ſalts, and other things are made of it.

And

and theſe have not only a very agreeable appearance, but will not ſoil the fingers. In ſome of the coal-pits are found green vitriol, brimſtone, and alum.

The moſſes, or bogs of this county, are, like thoſe of Cheſhire, diſtinguiſhed into three kinds, the white, the black, and the grey; all which being properly drained, bear good corn. They likewiſe yield turf for fuel, and marle proper for manuring the ground. In theſe moſſes, trees are ſometimes found lying buried; and the people make uſe of poles and ſpits to diſcover where they lie. Some are of opinion, that theſe trees have lain there ever ſince the univerſal deluge; and ſome would have them to be mineral productions, which is altogether improbable, ſome of them being found with roots, and thoſe that have none, appear either to have been burnt, or have the marks of the ax ſtill viſible. Theſe trees when dug up ſerve for firing, for they burn like a torch, which ſome ſuppoſe to be owing to the bituminous ſtratum in which they lie; but others to the turpentine which they contain, they being generally of the fir kind.

About Latham is found a bituminous earth, which yields a ſcent much like the oil of amber; and an oil may be extracted from it, which in moſt of its valuable qualities, is little inferior to that of amber. The country people cut this kind of bitumen into pieces, which they burn inſtead of candles.

Among the vegetables that grow wild in this county are the following.

The leaſt Tway blade, *Bifolium minimum*, obſerved upon Pendle-hill among the heath.

Wild-heart-cherry-tree, commonly called the Merry tree, *Ceraſus ſylveſtris fructu minimo cordiformi*, P. B. About Bury and Mancheſter.

Small ſea ſcurvy-graſs with a cornered leaf,

Cochlearia

Cochlearia marina folio anguloſo parvo, D. Lawſon. In the Iſle of Walney.

Jagged fleabane-mullet, or marſh-fleabane, *Conyza helenitis foliis laciniatis.* In the ditches about Pillinmoſs, plentifully.

Prickly ſamphire, or ſea-parſnep, *Crithmum ſpinoſum*, Ger. *maritimum ſpinoſum*, C. B. At Rooſbeck in Low Fourneſs.

Sea bugloſs, *Echium marinum*, P. B. *Bugloſſum dulce ex inſulis Lancaſtriae*, Park. Over againſt Bigger in the Iſle of Walney, plentifully.

Small jagged yellow rocket of the Iſle of Man, *Eruca Monenſis laciniata lutea*, Cat. Ang. Between Marſh-Grange and the Iſle of Walney.

Bloody cranes-bill, with a variegated flower, *Geranium haematodes Lancaſtrenſe, flore eleganter ſtriato.* In the Iſle of Walney, in a ſandy ſoil near the ſea-ſhore.

Hares-tail-ruſh, moſs-crops, *Juneus Alpinus cum cauda leporina*, J. B. Upon the moſſes.

Purple-goats-beard, *Roſmarinum purpureum.* On the banks of the river Chalder.

On the coaſts of this county are frequently obſerved many extraordinary birds, as the ſea crow, which is diſtinguiſhed by its blue body, its black head and wings, and by its feeding upon muſcles; the aſper, which is a ſpecies of ſea eagle; the razor-bill; the puffing; the cormorant; the curlew-hilp; the copped-wren, which is ſaid to be fond of a red colour; the red-ſhanks; king's fiſher; heighough; and perrs; beſides ſwans, ducks, teil, and other common birds.

This county is divided into ſix hundreds, and has no city, and only twenty-ſeven market towns. It lies in the province of York and dioceſe of Cheſter, and contains ſixty-three pariſhes, which are, in general, much larger than thoſe of any other

other county in England, and very populous; for which reaſon there are many chapels in the county, ſeveral of which are as large as pariſh churches. It ſends fourteen members to parliament, two knights of the ſhire, and two repreſentatives for each of the following boroughs. Lancaſter, Liverpool, Preſton, Newton, Wigan, and Clithero.

We ſhall now enter this county by the road which leads from London to Lancaſter, and ſhall begin with WARRINGTON, which is ſituated in the midway between Liverpool and Mancheſter, about eighteen miles from each, fifty to the ſouthward of Lancaſter, and a hundred and eighty-two north-weſt of London. It is a pretty large, neat, old built, but populous and rich town, ſeated on the river Merſey, over which it has a ſtone bridge, that was partly pulled down in the laſt rebellion, to intercept the rebels. It is not incorporated, but governed by the juſtices of peace and four conſtables. It has one large church, and a very large and elegant chapel of eaſe, lately built with ſtone. Here is a conſiderable manufactory of ſail-cloth, a large houſe for ſmelting of copper-ore, a glaſs-houſe both for bottles and flint glaſs, which is here alſo neatly cut; a ſugar-houſe, and a brewery for exportation, the beer of which is excellent; and in its neighbourhood is a fine linen manufactory of huckabacks, of which it is ſaid that 500 l. worth or more, are ſold weekly at the market here. In this town is alſo a free-ſchool, and there has been lately erected a large and elegant building, as an academy for the education of youth in all branches of literature, which is carried on by ſeveral maſters, under the direction, and ſupported by the ſubſcription of many gentlemen of fortune in the neighbourhood. Here is alſo a charity ſcoool, in which twenty-four boys are taught

taught and clothed, out of an eſtate given by Peter Lee, Eſq; The market days are here on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, but that on Wedneſdays is the moſt conſiderable. Here are alſo two fairs, namely, on the 18th of July, and the 30th of November, for horſes, horned cattle and cloth.

At the bridge end near Warrington was a priory of Auguſtine friars, founded before the year 1379.

From Warrington a road extends eaſtward to LIVERPOOL, LEVERPOOL, or LIRPOOL, which is ſeated on the eaſt bank of the river Merſey, eighteen miles weſt of Warrington, forty ſouth of Lancaſter, and two hundred north-weſt of London. This is a large, populous, and neat town, yet ſeems to have been very inconſiderable in former times, and is ſcarce mentioned in hiſtory, except when prince Rupert took it by ſtorm in the great rebellion, as he was marching to the relief of that illuſtrious heroine the counteſs of Derby, then beſieged in Latham-houſe by the parliament forces. But within theſe fifty years, it hath encreaſed ſo prodigiouſly in trade, that it is now ſaid to be the greateſt ſea-port in England, except London, it being thought to exceed even Briſtol. The merchants here trade to all parts, except Turkey and the Eaſt-Indies; but their moſt beneficial trade is to Guinea and the Weſt-Indies, by which many have raiſed great fortunes. The encreaſe of its trade for a century paſt cannot be better aſcertained, than by a view of the number of ſhipping belonging to the town, or which have been cleared out at the port, for any two years at any conſiderable diſtance of time. In 1565, the trade of the place ſeems to have been carried on ſolely by their own ſhips and boats, of which they had twelve, that in the whole amounted to no more than two hundred and twenty-three tons, and they employed but ſeventy-five ſeamen. There were then in the

the town only one hundred and thirty-eight houſholders and cottagers, as appears by the town's book, folio one hundred and forty-four: whereas from the 24th of June, 1762, to the 24th of June 1763, the following ſhips were cleared.

	Ships	Tons
From Great Britain and Ireland	1496	42840
Danes, Swedes, Ruſſians, &c.	85	13418
Africa and America	171	25193
	1752	81451

An amazing encreaſe of commerce! to which let it be added, that this town ſeldom employs leſs than one hundred and twenty ſhips in the Guinea trade only, and in the laſt war Liverpool did more buſineſs in that trade than all the ports in Europe. This encreaſe of commerce has drawn ſuch numbers of people to the town, that for many years paſt their buildings have encreaſed after the rate of two hundred houſes a year, ſo that inſtead of one hundred and thirty-eight houſes and cottages, as mentioned above, there are now more than ſix thouſand, and many of them capital buildings. Here are alſo ſome manufactories of note, particularly one for ſail-cloth, two for preparing ſilk, one for china-ware, ſeveral pot-houſes, which make very fine ware, ſome ſalt-works that do a great deal of buſineſs, ſeveral glaſs-houſes, a number of public brewers, ſome of whom brew large quantities for exportation, and ſeveral wet and dry docks for the building and refitting of ſhips.

Liverpool was once in the pariſh of Walton, but is now ſeparated from it by act of parliament, yet pays to the rector of Walton forty ſhillings per annum. There are four churches in the town, viz. St. Peter's, St. Nicholas's, St. George's, and St. Thomas's. St. George's and St. Thomas's

are

are in the gift of the corporation. There are two chaplains at St. George's, who have each 120 l. a year. St. Nicholas's chapel, or the old church, ſtands near the river, and conſiſts of a nave or chancel, and ſide iſles. In it is a ſmall organ, and at the eaſt end, within the church, are two monuments, for the two Mr. Cleveland's, father and ſon, formerly members for the town; and beſides ſeveral others, there is one in the chancel for Mrs. Clayton. At the weſt end is a ſteeple, which conſiſts of a low tower, on which a ſpire has been lately erected. St. Peter's conſiſts of a nave, a chancel, and two ſide iſles; and has a tower at the weſt end. Theſe two churches are a joint rectory, in the gift of the corporation. There are two rectors, who have each 150 l. per annum, and officiate at them alternately; they have likewiſe ſurplice fees of the whole town; fees are alſo paid to the miniſters who do the duty of the other churches. St. George's chapel or church ſtands in the New market. It conſiſts of a nave, a chancel, two ſide iſles, and has a lofty ſpire at the weſt end. This is a beautiful fabric, the organ caſe, front of the galleries, pulpit and deſk are of mahogany, and round the church is a noble palliſade of iron work. The mayor and corporation go to this church. St. Thomas's chapel or church ſtands near Prince's Square; and conſiſts of a nave, a chancel, and two ſide iſles, with a lofty ſpire at the weſt end. An act was paſſed a few years ago to enable the inhabitants to build two churches more, one of which was, ſoon after begun near the ladies walks, a very pleaſant place, which commands a fine view of the river and the Cheſhire ſhore.

There are two Preſbyterian meeting-houſes, and a diviſion lately ariſing among that ſect, ſome of them erected a new meeting-houſe, called the Octagon,

Octagon, from the form of the building, where they uſe a liturgy different from that of the church of England, and have an organ. There are alſo two meeting-houſes for the Baptiſts, one for the Quakers, and one for the Methodiſts. There is a large maſs-houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, the Catholics being very numerous, and there is likewiſe a ſynagogue for the Jews.

The Exchange, which coſt 30,000l. and is erected on the ſpot where the town-houſe ſtood, is at the top of Water-ſtreet, and is a grand edifice of white ſtone, built in the form of a ſquare, round which are piazzas for the merchants to walk in. Above ſtairs are the mayor's offices, the ſeſſions-hall, the council-chamber, and two elegant ball rooms; but this edifice is entirely hid on two ſides of the ſquare by the adjoining houſes.

The charity-ſchool ſtands near St. Peter's church, and is a very handſome ſtructure of brick and ſtone, with iron palliſades before it, the gift of one Mr. Martindale of this town. The Infirmary, and the ſailors hoſpital, is a large edifice of brick and ſtone, and ſtands on a hill, in a very pleaſant, airy ſituation, at a diſtance from the town. There is alſo a work-houſe for employing the poor. The cuſtom-houſe is a neat building of brick and ſtone, ſituated at the head of one of the docks. There are three large and commodious docks, ſecured by iron gates, thro' which ſhips ſail, on their coming to the town. In theſe docks they lie cloſe to the ſhore, and land their goods with the greateſt facility; and the gates being ſhut, they are ſecured from winter ſtorms. There is alſo a new playhouſe in Drury-lane, where players perform in the ſummer ſeaſon.

Liverpool is governed by a mayor, annually choſen on St. Luke's day, a recorder, and common council of forty-one, including the mayor, recorder,

corder, and town clerk. The town lying low, it is ſomewhat dirty in the winter. The beſt houſes are in Hanover-ſtreet. There are two markets, held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, kept on July 25, and November 11, for horſes and horned cattle. This town ſends two members to parliament.

We cannot quit this place without obſerving, that the ſtreets are narrow and incommodious, and the water is ſo bad, that they are obliged to hire people to bring them freſh water in carts out of the country, at ſo great an expence, that ſome of the inns pay from 20 to near 40 l. a year; and ſome of the brewers and ſugar-bakers much more. They alſo want a Trinity-houſe, like that of London, for the better regulation of pilots, as many of thoſe employed in that important ſervice are mere boys, and have little experience.

It will not be improper to add here, that in the middle of March 1757, there was the greateſt ſtorm of wind on the weſtern coaſt ever known, a great number of ſhips were ſtranded and loſt in this neighbourhood, and conſiderable damage done to the town, particularly about forty-two feet of the loſty ſpire of St. Thomas's church, which was eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful in Europe, fell upon the body of the church, broke through the roof, and tore down the weſt galleries.

We ſhall now return back to Warrington, between which and Liverpool is PRESCOT, a ſmall market town, eight miles eaſt of Liverpool, and a hundred and ninety-one north-north-weſt of London. The market is on Tueſdays, and it has two fairs, on June 12, and November 1, for horned cattle, horſes and toys.

From Warrington a road extends north-weſtward to NEWTON, which is ſeated five miles north

north of Warrington, and a hundred and eighty-ſeven north-weſt of London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a ſteward, bailiff, and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament, who are returned by the ſteward of the lord of the manor. Here is a charity-ſchool founded in 1707, by Mr. Hornby, who endowed it with 2000 l. Here children are taught to read, write, and caſt accounts; and are allowed a dinner every ſchool-day; and there are ten boys and as many girls lodged in a neighbouring hoſpital, where they are provided with all ſorts of neceſſaries, till they are fourteen years of age. The town had once a market, which is now diſuſed; but it has two fairs, on May 17, and Auguſt 12, for horſes, horned cattle, and toys.

LEIGH, a ſmall town, ſituated ten miles north of Warrington, and a hundred and ninety-two from London, is of ſmall account; for the market is very inconſiderable, and it has no fair.

On proceeding from Newton, in the road to Lancaſter, we come to WIGAN, which is pleaſantly ſeated near the ſource of the river Dowglaſs, at the diſtance of thirteen miles to the northward of Warrington, thirty-nine miles ſouth of Lancaſter, and a hundred and ninety-five north-north-weſt of London. It was erected into a corporation by charters granted by queen Elizabeth and king Charles the Second, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, and a ſword and mace-bearer. It is a neat, well built town, three quarters of a mile in length, and has a ſtately church, one of the beſt endowed in the county; and the rector of it is always lord of the manor. It is famous for the manufactures of coverlets, ruggs, blankets, and other ſorts of bedding; and alſo for its iron works, and pit-coal, called Kennel-coal, which we have already men-

mentioned in ſpeaking of the produce of this county. There are here likewiſe many braziers, pewterers, dyers, and weavers. It has two markets, which are held on Mondays and Fridays; and three fairs, which are kept on the 18th of October, and on Holy-Thurſday, for horſes, horned cattle, and cloth; and on the 27th of June, for horſes and horned cattle.

At HAIGH, near this place, is a mineral ſpring, of which we have already taken notice. Here is a handſome ſeat of the Bradſhaighs, which is thought to be one of the fineſt ſituations in the north of England; and in the park is a mount, from the top of which may be ſeen thirteen counties, and the Iſle of Man.

Before we proceed farther to the northward, we ſhall make an excurſion to the weſt, where, at the diſtance of four miles ſouth-weſt of Wigan, we find HOLLAND, a village, where, in the chapel of St. Thomas the martyr, was a college of ſecular canons, who were changed in the year 1319, by Walter, biſhop of Litchfield, at the petition of Sir Robert Holland, knight, then patron, into a priory of Benedictine monks. It conſiſted of one prior and twelve monks, who were all to wear a black habit; and upon the death or vacation of a prior, were to elect three from among themſelves, one of whom being approved by the patron, and preſented to the dioceſian biſhop, was by him appointed their prior. It was valued at 53l. a year by Dugdale; but at 61l. by Speed. Part of it is now a very handſome pariſh church, and the reſt belongs to John Owen, Eſq;

At the diſtance of four miles north-weſt of Holland is LATHAM, which is remarkable for a houſe, which Charlotte, counteſs of Derby, with the greateſt bravery and intrepidity defended, for two years,

years, againſt the forces of the parliament, who after all could not take it. They however, at length, became maſters of it, and laid it almoſt level with the ground.

Four miles north of Latham is RUFFORD, a village that has a fair on the firſt of May, for horned cattle.

Three miles to the weſt of Latham is ORMSKIRK, a handſome town, ſeated near the river Dowglaſs, at the diſtance of forty miles ſouth of Lancaſter, and two hundred and ſix north-north-weſt of London. It has a good inland trade, and a market on Thurſdays, with two fairs, which are held on Whit-Monday, and September 8, for horned cattle and horſes.

At BURSCOUGH, near Ormſkirk, Robert Fitz Henry, lord of Latham, founded a priory of black canons, in the reign of Richard the Firſt, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas. This foundation had at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, a prior and five religious, with forty-eight ſervants, whoſe annual revenue were valued at the ſuppreſſion at 122 l. 5 s. 7 d.

We ſhall now proceed back to Wigan, and ſhall again enter the road to Lancaſter. About eight miles to the eaſt of this road is CHARLEY, or CHORLEY, which is ſeated on a rivulet that runs into the Yarrow, eight miles north of Wigan, and two hundred north-weſt of London; but is a ſmall place that has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, held on the 5th of May, and the 20th of Auguſt for horned cattle; and on the 5th of September, for toys and ſmall wares.

PRESTON, which is an abbreviation of Prieſt-Town, was ſo called from its being inhabited by a great number of religious, and is a large, handſome borough, twenty-one miles ſouth of Lancaſter, and

and two hundred and twelve north-weſt of London, ſeated on a delightful eminence on the north ſide of the river Ribble, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. It was incorporated by king Henry the Second, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen, ſeventeen common council-men, and a town clerk. It roſe out of the ruins of Ribcheſter, now a village, but anciently a very conſiderable city in the neighbourhood, and is a handſome town as large as ſome cities. It is a place of reſidence for the officers belonging to the chancery of the county palatine, of whom an account has been already given, and is reckoned one of the prettieſt retirements in England. It is a very gay place, there being here aſſemblies, balls, and other diverſions; it being frequented by people of fortune in the winter ſeaſon many miles round. The earl of Derby has a houſe here, which makes a noble appearance; and the houſes, in general, are well built. The duke of Hamilton was routed here, when he brought an army from Scotland to aſſiſt king Charles the Firſt, as were likewiſe the Engliſh rebels in the year 1715, who had taken arms againſt king George the Firſt, when the forces belonging to the king were obliged to ſet fire to the houſes in order to diſlodge the rebels, who fired upon them from the roofs and windows, but the town was afterwards amply recompenſed by the government for the damage the inhabitants had ſuſtained: after which the town roſe more beautiful than before. This happened on the 12th of November, 1715, on the very day when the Scotch rebels were routed in Scotland. Here is a charity-ſchool for twenty-eight boys, and another for as many girls; and on the neighbouring common are frequent horſe-races. The markets

are held here on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and all ſorts of proviſions, particularly fiſh, with which they are ſupplied by the Ribble. It has three fairs, which are held on the firſt Saturday after the 6th of January, chiefly for horſes; on the 27th of March, for horſes and horned cattle, and on the 7th of September, for coarſe cloths and ſmall wares. Beſides theſe fairs, every twentieth year is held a guild or jubilee, which begins the laſt week in Auguſt, and continues a month; at which time perſons of the firſt rank reſort hither from all parts, and even from London. On the north-weſt ſide of the town was a college of grey friars, founded by Edmund, earl of Lancaſter, ſon to king Henry the Third. Here was alſo an ancient hoſpital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, the maſterſhip of which was in the gift of the king.

In LOINSDALE alſo near Preſton, was an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons, founded by Theobald Walter, brother of Hubert Walter, archbiſhop of Canterbury. It was called Cockerſand abbey, and was endowed by ſeveral perſons. There is nothing of it now ſtanding but ſome ruins of walls, and in the middle entire window-caſes of a conſiderable height, which are ſufficient to ſhew, that it was once a very magnificent ſtructure. It was valued at the diſſolution at 228*l.* a year.

On the other ſide of the mouth of the Ribble was MARTON Lake, a large and broad water, about two miles in diameter, and eighteen in circumference; but not many years ago it was drained by Thomas Fleetwood, Eſq; which turned out greatly to his advantage, the ſoil being fat and muddy, mixed with marle. In it were found a great quantity of fiſh; but what is much more extra-

extraordinary, there were found ſunk at the bottom eight canoes, each made of a ſingle tree, ſomewhat like thoſe made uſe of by the Indians in America, in which it is ſuppoſed the ancient Britons uſed to fiſh upon this lake.

At LONRIDGE, north-eaſt of Preſton, was an hoſpital, conſiſting of a maſter and brethren, dedicated to Jeſus Chriſt and the Virgin Mary.

RIBCHESTER, or RIBBLECHESTER, was ſituated ſix miles to the eaſt-north-eaſt of Preſton, and is generally ſuppoſed to have been the Coccium of Antoninus, and the Rigodunum, or Bibodunum, of others. However, its ruins, and the many remains of antiquity that have been diſcovered in and near it, prove that it was once a place of great opulence and ſplendor; and ſome pretend, that it was once one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in Europe. There are ſtill viſible traces of Roman military ways leading to it, one of which is a high cauſeway running hither from York; another paſſes from the north, and is plainly to be ſeen for ſeveral miles together; and a third paſſes to it from the mouth of the Ribble through Preſton. Relicks of military engines and weapons, with variety of coins, ſtatues, pillars, pedeſtals, funeral monuments, and altars, with inſcriptions, have been frequently diſcovered here. In this neighbourhood is a remarkable piece of antiquity, which has been the object of much ſpeculation. This is an ancient fortification, near which has been dug up anchors, rings, nails, and other parts of veſſels; whence the place is called Anchor hill. As this hill is at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, it is ſuppoſed to have been a rampart of the fortreſs of Coccium, and that the broad and deep foſs under it, which leads towards the river, ſerved as a canal for the boats, that paſſed and re-

paſſed the river, for the ſervice of the garriſon. In this hill have been frequently dug up Roman paterae or bowls, conſiſting of a ſubſtance reſembling that of china bowls, adorned with flowers and the figures of wolves, and ſome of them marked at the bottom with FAB. PRO. which doubtleſs implies, that they were made when one of the Fabii was proconſul.

At PENWORTHAM near Preſton was a Benedictine monaſtery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which at the diſſolution was valued by Speed at 115 l. a year.

CHIPPING, a village thirteen miles eaſt of Preſton, has three fairs, held on Eaſter-Tueſday, St. Bartholomew's day, and the 28th of Auguſt, for cattle.

Seven miles to the weſt by north of Preſton is KIRKHAM, which is about two miles to the north of the mouth of the Ribble, and has a handſome church, and from the church yard is a fine proſpect of mountains at a great diſtance, as well as of the courſe of the river, which abounds with ſalmon, trouts and other fiſh, which, as well as other proviſions, are here very cheap. This town has a grammar-ſchool well endowed, by Mr. Colborn, a citizen of London, in the year 1674, and has three maſters, one of whom muſt be in holy orders, and preach a lecture once a month in the mother church, or in ſome chapel in the pariſh. The town has a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, which are held on June 24, for horſes and horned cattle, and on October 18, for toys and ſmall ware.

POULTON, or POTTON, is a town near the ſea ſhore, ſixteen miles weſt by north of Preſton, ten weſt by ſouth of Garſtang, and two hundred and twenty-ſix north-north-weſt of London. It ſtands very

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very conveniently for trade, on a rivulet that falls into the Wire, at a ſmall diſtance from its mouth, and is noted for a good pearl fiſhery. It has a market on Mondays, and three fairs, viz. on February 2, for horned cattle, and on May 3, and July 25, for horned cattle, and ſmall wares.

GARSTANG is ſituated on the road from Preſton to Lancaſter, from which it is ten miles diſtant to the ſouth, eleven north of Preſton, and two hundred and twenty-three north-weſt of London. It is about half a mile in length, and has a market on Thurſdays, for corn, cattle, and proviſions; with three fairs, which are held on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle, on July 21, and December 3, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

LANCASTER, the county town, derived its name from the river Lon, or Lun, on which it is ſeated, it being called by the inhabitants Loncaſter. It is ſituated near eight miles to the north of Garſtang, eighty-nine miles weſt of York, ſixty-eight ſouth of Carliſle, and two hundred and thirty-two north-north-weſt of London. It was a Roman ſtation, and is the ancient Longovicum mentioned in the Itenerary of Antoninus, where the Roman lieutenant of Britain kept in garriſon a company called the Longovici. Several utenſils uſed in ſacrifice, and a variety of Roman coins, have been dug up here; and on the ſteepeſt ſide of the hill, near the church, hangs a piece of an old Roman wall, now called Werywall. The ancient town indeed was not exactly upon the ſame ſpot on which Lancaſter now ſtands; for the old Longovicum being deſtroyed by the Scots in the year 1322, the new town was built nearer the river, and is in a fine ſituation, having a proſpect over the harbour and country. The caſtle, of which we have cauſed a view to be engraven for the ſatisfaction of the reader, is thought to be

one of the fineſt monuments of antiquity, that this kingdom can boaſt of; for the ditch was made by the command of the emperor Adrian, in the year 124, and a garriſon was placed here by him; who, for their better ſecurity, erected a tower towards the weſt. In the year 305, Conſtantine Chlorus, father of Conſtantine the Great, built another handſome tower facing the town, both of which are now ſtanding. After the Norman conqueſt, this caſtle was conſiderably enlarged; and John, earl of Moreton and Lancaſter, contributed the moſt to its grandeur, by erecting the beautiful tower, now called the Gatehouſe. Afterwards, when he was king, he gave audience in it to the French ambaſſadors, and alſo here received homage from Alexander king of the Scots, whom he had vanquiſhed. It is at preſent the county jail, and the aſſizes have been held in it near five hundred years. On the top of this caſtle there is a ſquare tower, called John of Gaunt's chair, whence there is a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country, and of the ſea. Here is but one church, which is a handſome ſtructure, with a ſquare tower, and ſtands on the very top of the caſtle hill. Here are alſo a cuſtom-houſe, and a ſtone bridge of five arches over the river Lon; but the port is ſo choaked with ſand, that it will not admit of ſhips of any conſiderable burden. It has however ſome trade to America, in which veſſels of ſeventy tons burden are employed, and the inhabitants export thither hardware and woollen manufactures; but they would probably have more trade, if the country about it was not ſo thinly peopled, on account of its barrenneſs, which occaſions the demand for ſugars and other commodities brought back from America to be but ſmall. Camden informs us, that, in his time, the town was not populous, and that

the inhabitants were all huſbandmen; but at preſent the caſe is very much altered, it being well inhabited, and is a thriving place. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, ſeven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgeſſes, twelve common burgeſſes, a town clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace; and the members to ſerve in parliament are elected by the majority of freemen. King John confirmed to the burgeſſes all the liberties he had granted to thoſe of the city of Briſtol; and king Edward the Third granted to the mayor and bailiffs, the privilege of having the pleas and ſeſſions held here, and no where elſe in the county. This town has given the title of duke to many branches of the royal family. It has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, which are held on the firſt of May, for cattle, cheeſe, and pedlars goods; on the 5th of July, for cattle, cheeſe, pedlars goods and wool; and on the 10th of October, for cattle, pedlars goods and cheeſe.

It is worthy of remark, that earl Rogers of Poictiers, in the year 1094, gave the church of St. Mary at Lancaſter, with ſome lands here, to the abbey of St. Martin de Sagio, or Sees, in Normandy; upon which a prior and five Benedictine monks from thence were placed at Lancaſter, who with three prieſts, two clerks and ſervants, made up a ſmall monaſtery, ſubordinate to the foreign houſe, which was endowed with the yearly revenue of about 80l. After the diſſolution of alien priories, this, with the lands belonging to it, was annexed by king Henry the Fifth, to Sion abbey in Middleſex. There was a Franciſcan convent near the bridge, but we are not informed of any particulars concerning it.

Here was likewiſe a houſe of Dominican, or black friars, founded by Sir Hugh Harrington, knight, about the fourth year of king Henry the

Third; and alſo an hoſpital dedicated to St. Leonard, for a maſter, chaplain and nine poor perſons, three of whom were to be lepers. This was founded by king John while he was earl of Morton; but Henry duke of Lancaſter, in about the thirtieth year of the reign of Edward the Third, annexed it to the nunnery of Seton in Cumberland.

At the diſtance of about five miles from Lancaſter is a remarkable cave, called Dunald Mill-hole: a brook nearly as big as the New River, after turning a corn mill at the entrance of the cave, runs into its mouth by ſeveral beautiful caſcades, continuing its courſe two miles under a large mountain, and at laſt makes its appearance again near Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance into this cavern has ſomething pleaſingly terrible: from the mill at the top you deſcend about ten yards perpendicular by means of chinks in the rock, and clumps of trees: the paſſage is then almoſt parallel to the horizon, leading to the right a little winding, till you have ſome hundreds of yards thick of rocks and minerals above your head. "In this manner, ſays "our author, we proceeded, ſometimes through "vaults, ſo capacious, that we could neither ſee "the roof nor ſides, and ſometimes on all-four, "ſtill following the brook, which entertained us "with a ſort of harmony well ſuiting the place; "for the different heights of its falls were as ſo "many keys of muſic, which being all conveyed "to us by an amazing echo, greatly added to the "majeſtic horror which ſurrounded us. In our "return we were more particular in our obſervations. The falls from one rock to another "broke the rays of our candles, ſo as to form the "moſt romantic vibrations and appearances upon "the variegated roof. The ſides too are not leſs "remarkable for their fine colouring; the damps,

the

" the creeping vegetables, and the ſeams in the " marble and lime-ſtone parts of the rocks, form " as many tints as are ſeen in the rainbow, and " are covered with a perpetual varniſh from the " juſt weeping ſprings that trickle from the roof. " When we arrived at the mouth, and once more " beheld the chearing day-light, I could not but " admire the uncouth manner in which nature " has thrown together the huge rocks which com- " poſe the arch over the entrance; but, as if " conſcious of its rudeneſs, ſhe has clothed it " with trees and ſhrubs of the moſt various and " beautiful verdure, which bend downwards, and " with their leaves cover all the rugged parts of " the rock."

From Lancaſter a road extends north-weſt to an arm of the ſea, which is croſſed to a diſtinct and ſeparate part of the county, called Fourneſs, almoſt ſurrounded by Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and the Iriſh ſea, where the firſt town we meet with is CARTMEL, which lies among ſome hills called Cartmel Fells, at the diſtance of fourteen miles north-weſt of Lancaſter. The town, which has a harbour for boats, lies between two bays of the ſea, one formed by the mouth of the river Ken, which flows from Weſtmoreland, and the other by the conflux of ſeveral ſmall rivers, from Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, into the Iriſh ſea. There are near it three ſands, one termed Ken Sand, from the river Ken; another called Leven Sand, from a river of the ſame name; and the third, on the like account, called Dudden Sand. Theſe ſands, which travellers frequently paſs at low water, on account of their being the ſhorteſt way to the places to which they are going, are very dangerous, both on account of the uncertainty of the tides, which are quicker or ſlower, as the winds blow more or leſs from the

ſea; and from the many quickſands; upon which account there is a guide on horſeback appointed to each ſand, for the direction of ſuch perſons as have occaſion to paſs over; and each of theſe three guides has a ſalary paid him by the government.

Cartmel is moſt remarkable for its priory of canons regular of the order of St. Auſtin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by William Mareſchall, earl of Pembroke, in the year 1188, and endowed by him, on condition that they ſhould not be ſubject to any other houſe, and that they ſhould elect their prior from among themſelves; and alſo that the priory ſhould never be made an abbey. About the time of the diſſolution here were reckoned ten religious, and thirty-eight ſervants, whoſe revenues were valued at 124 l. 2 s. a year. The church of this priory is now turned into a very large and beautiful pariſh church, which is kept in excellent repair. The town has a market on Mondays, for corn, ſheep and fiſh; and two fairs, which are held on Whitſon-Monday, and the firſt Tueſday after October 23, for pedlars goods.

About ſix miles to the weſt of Cartmel is ULVERSTON, which is likewiſe ſituated in Fourneſs, and ſtands on the weſt ſide of a large bay, that runs up thro' this part of the county, and is chiefly memorable on account of a moiety of it being given by Edward the Third to John Coupland, one of the moſt warlike men of the age, whom he alſo advanced to the honour of a knight banoret, for taking David the Second, king of Scots, priſoner, in a battle at Durham. Ulverſton has a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and the firſt Thurſday after October 23, for pedlars goods.

About

About three miles ſouth-weſt of Ulverſton is DALTON, a town in Fourneſs, eighteen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Hawkſhead, which has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, one on the 6th of June, for horned cattle, and the other on the 23d of October, for horned cattle, horſes, and pedlars goods.

Near Dalton is KIRBY IRELETH, whoſe manor-houſe is called Kirby Croſs Houſe, from a croſs which anciently ſtood before the gate, till Sandys, archbiſhop of York, ordered the top of it to be broken off. This houſe is now a ſtately ſeat of the Kirbies. There formerly happened here ſuch a violent eruption of water, as carried the houſes before it, and ſwept away fragments of rocks of ſuch a magnitude, that the united force of many teams of oxen were unable to move them.

Upon the promontory of Fourneſs, are to be ſeen the ruins of Foreneſs abbey, which was founded in the year 1127, by Stephen, earl of Morton and Boloign; afterwards king of England. The monks of this houſe were tranſlated from Tulket in Alderneſs hither. They obſerved the rules of St. Bennet, and wore a griſlet hair coloured habit. William de Moubrey, the third earl of Lancaſter, and Agnes de Bruſs his wife, Michael Flemming, &c. were large benefactors to this abbey. Pope Eugenius granted to John Abbot, of St. Mary's in Fourneſs, and his brethren, a full confirmation of all their poſſeſſions, with an immunity from all tithes, for either cattle or lands held in their own hands. Its annual value according to Dugdale was 805 l. 10 s. and according to Speed, 966 l. 7 s.

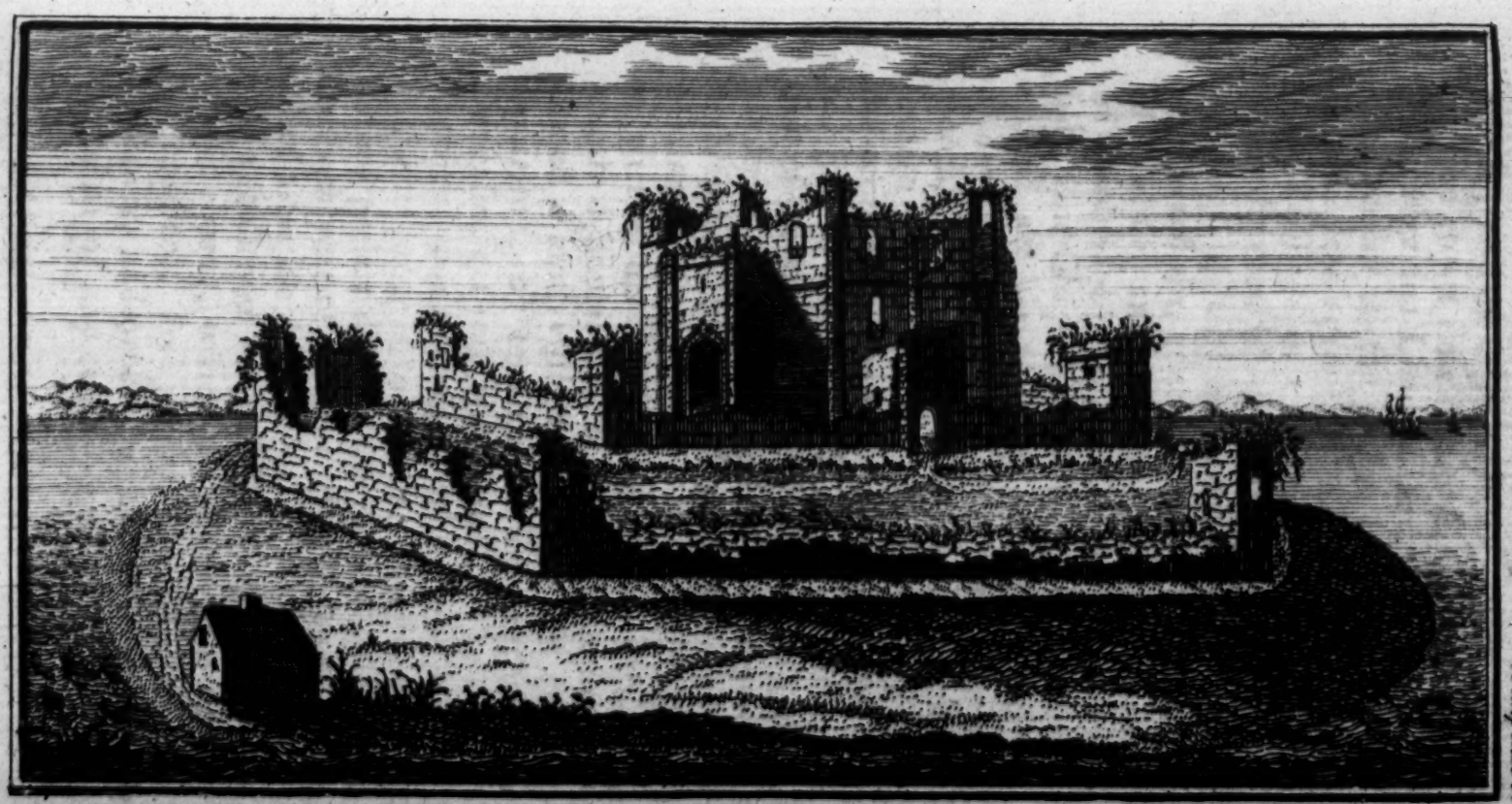
At the ſouth-weſt extremity of the ſame promontory of Foreneſs is a long and narrow iſland, called the Iſle of WALNEY, divided from the country by a ſmall arm of the ſea. It is remarkable,

able, that the land of this iſland is trebled in value, by manuring their clay with ſea ſand. Upon a rock, near the ſouth end of this iſland, is Pile, or Peele caſtle, ſometimes called the Pile of Fowdrey. King Stephen granted this iſland to the abbot of Fourneſs, on condition that he ſhould build and maintain a caſtle upon it for the defence of the country; but king Henry the Firſt, in the year 1403, cauſed it to be ſeized, becauſe the abbot ſuffered it to go to decay; but on his promiſe to repair it, it was re-delivered to him. It was ſurrounded by a wall, of which there are large remains, and a great part of the caſtle itſelf is ſtill ſtanding, which ſhew, that it was once a very beautiful ſtructure: there being now to be ſeen lofty pillars, ſpacious windows, noble arches, and ſubterraneous vaults. Of theſe ruins we have given a view, for the ſatisfaction of the curious reader.

GLEASTON is a village in Fourneſs, two miles ſouth of Dalton, remarkable only for its caſtle, ſuppoſed to be built in the reign of Edward the Third, about the year 1340, to prevent the frequent inroads of the Scots into England. Upon the beheading of the duke of Suffolk, the proprietor, in the reign of queen Mary, it became forfeited to the crown. It now belongs to the family of the Lowthers. The ruins that yet remain, ſhew it was a ſpacious and handſome building.

HAWKSHEAD is another town in Fourneſs, on the weſt ſide of Winander meer, on the northern borders of the county, two hundred and fifty-ſix miles from London. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, endowed by Edwin Sandys, archbiſhop of Canterbury. It has a market on Mondays, for proviſions and woollen cloth, and two fairs, namely,

on



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The North West View of Peele Caſtle, *in the County of* Lancaſter.

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on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle and pedlars goods; and on September 21, for pedlars ware.

The above Edwin Sandys, ſucceſſively biſhop of Worceſter and London, and archbiſhop of York, the anceſtor of the preſent lord Sandys, was born in the year 1519. He had his education in St. John's college, and Catharine hall in Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. In the reign of king Edward the Sixth he was vicar of Haverſham, prebendary of Peterborough, and of Carliſle, and vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge; but, joining with the party of the lady Jane Grey, he was ſtripped, by queen Mary, of all his dignities and preferments, and thrown into the Tower, where he remained ſeven months. Upon his enlargement, he retired into foreign countries; but returning to England at the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was promoted, firſt to the biſhopric of Worceſter, then to that of London, and laſt of all, to the archiepiſcopal ſee of York. During his continuance in this high ſtation, he was unjuſtly attacked by ſome gentlemen of the county, who wanted to rob him of part of his temporalities; and who, being at length diſappointed in their ſacrilegious deſign, formed a moſt villainous ſcheme for ruining his reputation, by making an inn-keeper's wife at Doncaſter get into bed to him. The conſpiracy, however, was afterwards diſcovered, and the delinquents brought to condign puniſhment. This learned prelate died on the 10th of July, 1588, in the 69th year of his age. His ſermons were publiſhed after his death.

We ſhall now return back to the ſouthern part of this county, which we ſhall enter farther to the eaſtward, by paſſing the river Merſey at Stockport, and proceeding to MANCHESTER, the firſt town of any conſequence on this road, and indeed

indeed the moſt conſiderable place, next to Liverpool, in the whole county, and the fineſt village, or meer market town, in England; for though its chief magiſtrate is only a conſtable or headborough, yet it is more populous than either York or Norwich, and indeed than moſt other cities in this kingdom. Mancheſter is the ancient Mancunium or Manutium of Antoninus's itinerary, a name which ſome ſuppoſe to have been originally derived from Main, which, in the Britiſh tongue, ſignifies a rock or ſtone, which might have been applied to this town, from its ſituation on a rocky ſoil near a famous quarry, called Colyhurſt. It ſtands near the conflux of the rivers Irk and Irwell, about three miles north of the Merſey, eighteen miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Warrington, thirty-ſeven north-eaſt of Cheſter, ſixty-eight weſt-ſouth-weſt of York, and a hundred and eighty-ſix north-north-weſt of London. This town has many handſome and elegant houſes, and ſome new ſtreets, ſcarcely inferior in beauty to the fineſt in London. Among its public buildings is the Exchange, a very noble ſtructure, adorned with columns and pilaſters of the Ionic order, and three pariſh churches, of which St. Mary's is a collegiate church, built in 1422, and is a large, beautiful and ſtately edifice, with a choir, remarkable for its curious carved work, and a clock that ſhews the age of the moon. With reſpect to the college belonging to this church, it will be proper to obſerve, that Thomas Weſt, brother to the lord de la War, ſome time rector of the pariſh church of Mancheſter, obtaining the barony and eſtate of his family, by the death of his brother without iſſue, founded this college, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, St. Dennis of France, and St. George, and endowed it with revenues to the yearly value of 200 l. or, as they were afterwards valued

valued at the ſuppreſſion, at 226 l. 12 s. 5 d. in the whole, and 213 l. 10 s. 11 d. clear. It originally conſiſted of a warden, and a certain number of prieſts. At the time of its diſſolution, Edward the Sixth granted the lands and revenues to the earl of Derby, who purchaſed the college-houſe. Queen Mary refounded it, and reſtored moſt of the lands and revenues. It was alſo founded a new by queen Elizabeth, in the nineteenth year of her reign, for a warden and four fellows, two chaplains, four ſinging men, and four choriſters; and dedicated by the name of Chriſt's college. It was again re-eſtabliſhed by Charles the Firſt, when the ſtatutes were drawn up by archbiſhop Laud. In Oliver Cromwell's time, it was ſold by the parliament with the chapter lands, but reſtored by king Charles the Second. By an act of parliament paſſed in 1729, the king is impowered to be viſitor of this college, whenever the warden of it happens to be biſhop of Cheſter.

With reſpect to St. Anne's church, it is a modern ſtructure, erected in an elegant taſte, and adorned with pilaſters, two ranges of ſemicircular windows, and a handſome balluſtrade round the top, which ſupports a number of vaſes. Its tower alſo makes a neat and agreeable appearance, and the whole building is ſeen to great advantage, by its forming one ſide of St. Anne's ſquare, which is encompaſſed on every other ſide with handſome houſes. This church was begun by the contribution of the inhabitants, in the reign of queen Ann, and finiſhed in the year 1723. There are here alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes of diſſenters.

The hoſpital was founded by Humphrey Chetham, Eſq; and incorporated by Charles the Second, for the maintenance of forty poor boys; but the governors have enlarged the number to ſixty,

ſixty, who are to be taken in between ſix and ten years of age, and maintained, lodged and cloathed till they are fourteen, when they are to be bound out apprentices at the charge of the hoſpital, and for their ſupport he left 420 l. a year, which by prudent management is conſiderably improved. Here alſo, by the bounty of the ſame benefactor, is erected a large ſchool for the hoſpital, or blue boys, where they are taught to read and write; as alſo a large library furniſhed with ſeveral thouſand volumes, the number of which are always encreaſing, there being left by him about 100 l. a year, to be laid out in books, beſides 20 l. a year for a librarian.

The free-ſchool was founded in the year 1519, by Dr. Oldham, biſhop of Exeter, whoſe endowment, by the purchaſe of an eſtate of the lord de la War, was conſiderably encreaſed by Hugh Bexwick and his ſiſter, who having purchaſed another eſtate of the ſame lord de la War, with the mills upon the river Irk, left them to the ſame free-ſchool for ever. Here are three maſters with liberal ſalaries; and the boys on the foundation have certain exhibitions for their maintenance at the univerſity. Beſides theſe public benefactions, here are three charity-ſchools, two of which are for forty boys each.

Among the other public buildings is a ſtone bridge over the river Irwell, which is built exceeding high, becauſe, the river flowing from the mountainous part of the country, ſometimes riſes four or five yards in one night.

The inhabitants, including thoſe of the ſuburbs, are ſaid to amount to 50,000. This town is as remarkable for its manufactures as any in the kingdom, and theſe have been greatly improved of late years. Hence ſome manufactures are particularly called Mancheſter goods, as fuſtians,

tians, ticking, tape, filleting, and cotton cloth, for which this town has been famous for more than a century and a half. Mancheſter velvet is another important article, for which they have a prodigious demand. All the neighbouring villages are employed in theſe manufactures, and there are, for three miles above the town, no leſs than ſixty mills upon this river: the weavers here have looms that work twenty-four laces at a time. This town gives the title of duke to the noble family of Montagu; but though it is in every reſpect ſo conſiderable a place, it does not ſend one member to parliament. It has three markets, which are kept on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; and three fairs, namely, on Whitſon-Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horſes, horned cattle, cloth and bedding.

Mancheſter was an ancient Roman fortreſs, and ſeveral monuments of antiquity are ſtill to be ſeen in and about the town. It is ſaid, indeed, that the Roman ſtation was about a quarter of a mile to the ſouth-weſt, and now goes by the name of the Giant's caſtle, or Tarquin's caſtle; and the field in which it ſtands, is called Caſtle field. The ramparts are ſtill very conſpicuous, and a river runs near it on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. Mr. Camden ſaw a ſtone here with the following inſcription, ↄ CANDIDI FIDES XX.——IIII. A draught of another ſtone was ſent him thus inſcribed, COHO. I. FRISIN. ↄ MASAVONIS P.—XXIII. Theſe ſtones, he thinks, were erected to the memory of two centurions, who had given proofs of their fidelity. And in the year 1612, a ſtone was dug up with this inſcription, FORTVNAE CONSERVATRICI L. SENECIANIVS MARTIVS ∋ LEG. VI. VICT. which appears to have been an altar dedicated to Fortune by L. Senecianius Martius, the third governor or commander in the ſixth legion, which

which was ſtationed at York, when Severus was there.

This town had formerly the privilege of a ſanctuary, which, by an act of parliament in the reign of Henry the Eighth, was transferred to Cheſter.

John Byrom, an ingenious poet, and an elegant writer, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was deſcended from a genteel family; and was born in the year 1691, at Mancheſter. He had his education at Merchant Taylor's ſchool in London, and Trinity college in Cambridge. His genius for poetry began to diſcover itſelf very early; and when he had attained to the twenty-third year of his age, he compoſed that beautiful paſtoral, beginning with, *My Time, O ye Muſes, was happily ſpent*, which was printed in the eighth volume of the Spectator. He likewiſe wrote two humorous letters upon dreams, which were inſerted in the ſame volume. Being affected, it is ſaid, with an hereditary diſorder, he went to Montpellier, for the recovery of his health; and upon his return to England, fell deeply in love with his couſin, Miſs Elizabeth Byrom, whom he ſoon after married againſt the conſent of her parents; who were ſo enraged at the match, that they refuſed to give their daughter the fortune they had intended her; ſo that doctor Byrom (for ſo he was now called) was obliged to ſupport his family by teaching the art of writing ſhort hand, in which he excelled. Upon the death, however, of his elder brother, Mr. Edward Byrom, he ſucceeded to the family eſtate at Kerſal; and ſpent the remainder of his days in the full enjoyment of that conjugal felicity, for which he had a peculiar reliſh. He died at Mancheſter September the 26th, 1763, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age. Beſides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote an excellent poem upon *Enthuſiaſm*, and another upon

on the *Immortality of the Soul*, together with ſome epigrams.

SALFORD is a town which ſeems joined to Manchester; they being only ſeparated by the river Irwell, but being united by a bridge, ſeem to form one town. Salford is, however, much worſe built, the houſes being old mean buildings. The church is a large Gothic ſtructure, with a ſquare tower, from the center of which riſes a very ſhort ſpire.

Ten miles to the north-weſt of Manchester is BOLTON, which ſtands in the road from Wigan to Leeds in Yorkſhire, eighteen miles north-north-eaſt of Warrington, and two hundred north-north-weſt of London. It is famous for its mineral ſpring, and its being the ſtaple of ſeveral ſorts of cotton cloths, eſpecially the Milan and Augſburg fuſtians, which are brought to its market and fairs from all parts of the country. Its market is held on Mondays, and its fairs, on July 19, and October 2, both for the above articles, and for horſes, horned cattle and cheeſe.

Twelve miles to the north of Manchester, and a hundred and ninety-eight north-north-weſt of London, is ROCHDALE, which derived its name from its ſituation in a valley, by a ſmall river called the Roche, which falls into the Irwell. The valley, in which the town ſtands, is at the bottom of a ridge of hills, called Black Stone Edge, which are ſo high, that their tops are ſometimes covered with ſnow in the month of Auguſt. The town is pretty large and populous, and is of late very much improved in its woollen manufactures. It has a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on May 14, Whitſon-Tueſday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen cloth.

About four miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Rochdale is BURY, a populous town, ſeated on the river Irwell,

well, that has a conſiderable trade in the fuſtian manufacture, bays, and the coarſe goods called kerſies, and half thicks. It has a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, which are held on the 5th of March, the 3d of May, the Thurſday but one after Whit-Sunday, and September 18, for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen cloth. Several Roman coins have been dug up here.

From Bury the road leads northward to HASLINGTON, or HASLINGDEN, which is ſeated at the bottom of ſome mountains eighteen miles north of Mancheſter, about the ſame diſtance eaſt of Preſton, and two hundred and four north-north-weſt of London. It has a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, which are held on May 8, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horſes and ſheep.

Eight miles to the eaſt of Haſlingden is BLACKBURN, or BLACKBOURN, which is ſo called from a brook or rivulet of black water, which runs thro' it, and is ſeated near the river Derwen, at the diſtance of two hundred and twelve miles from London. It has a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on May 21, for horſes, horned cattle and toys; on September 30, for toys and ſmall wares; and on October 21, for horſes, horned cattle and toys.

On returning back to Haſlingden, you proceed ſixteen miles north to CLITHERO, which is ſituated on the river Ribble, not far from its ſource, at the foot of Pendle-hill, which riſes to a great height, and at the diſtance of two hundred and twenty-ſeven miles from London. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by two bailiffs, and ſends two members to parliament. It had formerly a caſtle ſeated at the bottom of Pendle-hill, built about the year 1178, by Robert de Lacy, lord of the honour of Pontefract, and the

fourth

fourth deſcendant from Ilbert, who came in with William the Conqueror. The body of this caſtle is demoliſhed, but there is ſtill ſtanding a great part of the ſquare tower. The town has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, which are held on the 21ſt of July, for horned cattle and woollen cloth; on March 24, the fourth Saturday after September 29, and December 7, for horned cattle, woollen cloth and horſes.

WHALEY, a village four miles ſouth of Clithero, is famous for an abbey of Ciſtercian monks, founded by John Conſtable of Cheſter, firſt at Stanlow in Cheſhire: and by him endowed with divers lands and liberties in 1178; but was afterwards tranſlated hither. The church of Whaley is ſaid to have been in being when Auguſtine the monk came into England, in the reign of king Ethelbert, and was dedicated to all ſaints. The rectors of this church were married men, to whom the lands went by inheritance till the time of William the Conqueror, and then it was otherwiſe determined by the council of Lateran in the year 1215. In the thirty-fourth of Edward the Third, Henry duke of Lancaſter, &c. gave divers lands to the abbot and convent of Whaley, for maintaining a recluſe anchorite and his ſucceſſors. It had ſeveral other benefactors, and was valued at the diſſolution at 551 l. a year. There are magnificent ruins of this abbey yet to be ſeen of prodigious extent, though now, there are buildings quite detached from each other, whoſe walls ſeem to be pretty entire, and ſeveral of them have been turned into dwelling-houſes, which belong to the family of the Curzons. For the conveniency of travellers there is a bridge over the river Calder, on the banks of which the abbey ſtands.

COLN is a market town, ſituated near Pendle-hill, but on the oppoſite ſide to Clithero, at the diſtance

diſtance of about two hundred and twenty-five miles from London, it being ſeated on a ſmall eminence near the eaſtern confines of the county. This town is remarkable for its antiquities, ſeveral ſorts of Roman coins being found here, ſome of which were of copper; others were turned up by a plough, not many years ſince, theſe were of ſilver, incloſed in a great ſilver cup; and ſome of them were of Gordianus. Hence ſeveral antiquaries have concluded, that this town was a Roman ſtation; however, there are here no remains of foſſes, or any other fortifications. Coln has a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs; namely, on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, ſheep, and woollen cloth.

BURNLEY is a ſmall town ſeated in a healthy air, about ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Coln, in the road to Leeds, twenty miles eaſt of Preſton, and two hundred and ten north-north-weſt of London; it is ſo called from Bourn, a river, and Lay, a field, it being a ſmall town, in a very healthy air, ſeated on the Great Calder. Several conſular coins have been dug up here, ſuppoſed to have been ancient Roman Denarii, made before the time of the emperors. This town has five fairs, which are held on March 6, Eaſter-Eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11, for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep.

About eighteen miles north-weſt of Clithero is HORNBY, which is ſituated on the river Lon, at the extremity of the county next to Weſtmoreland, about eleven miles north-eaſt of Lancaſter, and two hundred and thirty north-north-weſt of London. It has a market on Mondays, with a fair on July 30, for horned cattle and horſes, but is moſt remarkable for its caſtle, which is beautifully ſituated on a hill, round the foot of which runs the river Wenning. It was founded by

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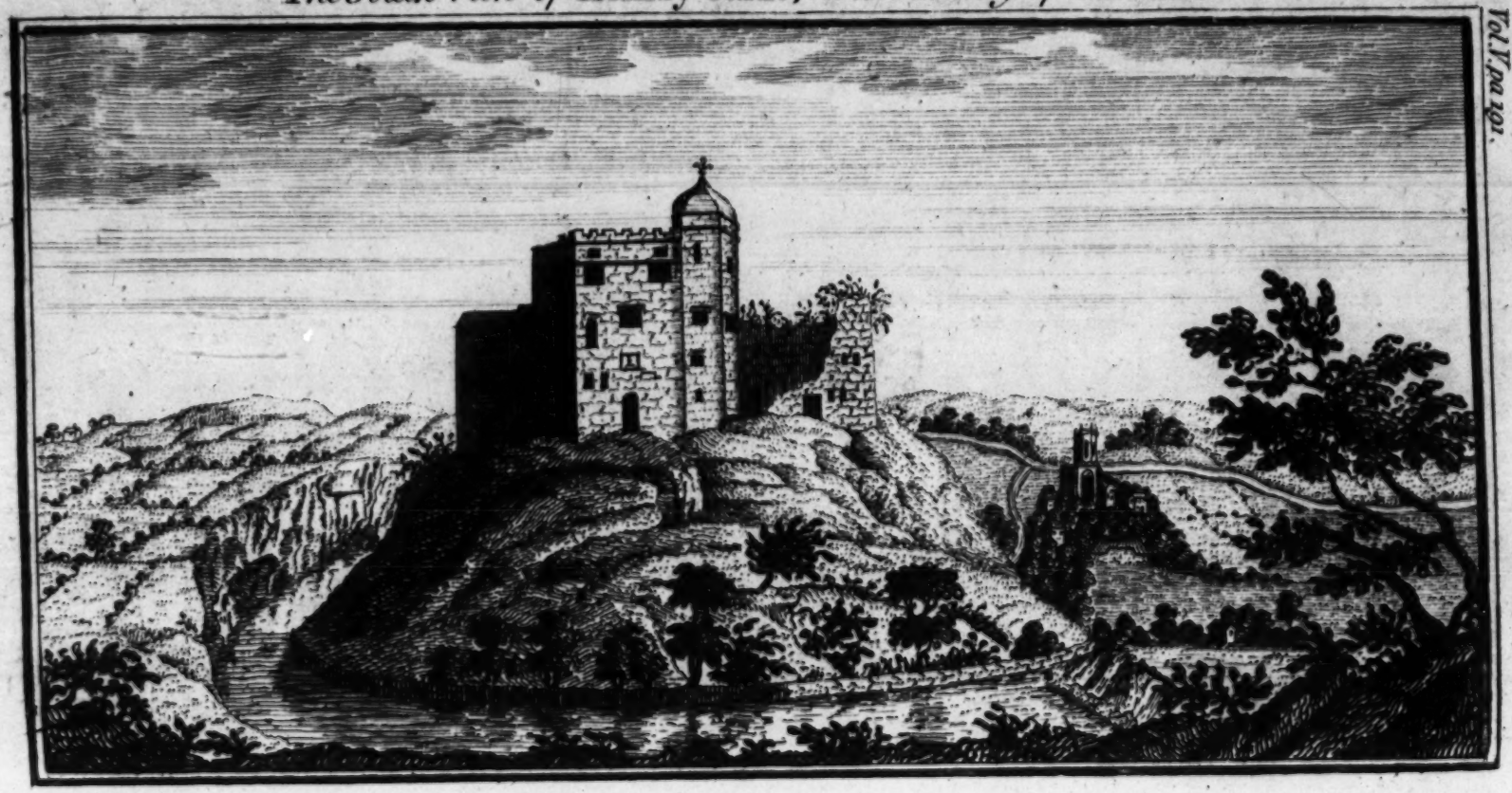
The South View of Hornby Castle, *in the County of* Lancaster.



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by Nicholas de Mont Begon, and afterwards belonged to the noble families of the Harringtons and Stanleys, barons of Mont Eagle, deſcended from Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby. Much of the antient caſtle is in ruins, but part of it has been repaired and erected into a very handſome ſtructure, which at a diſtance makes a very fine appearance, on account of its high ſituation. Of this ſtructure we have given a view. In this town was an hoſpital, or cell, of a prior and three Premonſtratenſian canons, belonging to the abbey of Croxton, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire, founded by one of the anceſtors of Sir Thomas Stanley, lord Mont Eagle, to whom this priory was granted by king Henry the Eighth. It was dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and endowed at the ſuppreſſion with lands to the value of 26l. a year.

Beſides the perſons already mentioned as born in this county, it has given birth to the following.

Barton Booth, one of the moſt celebrated actors that ever trod the Engliſh ſtage, was deſcended of a very ancient and honourable family in this county, where he was born in the year 1681. He had his education in Weſtminſter ſchool, under the famous doctor Buſby, who having with his uſual ſagacity diſcovered the bent of Booth's genius, was ſo far from repreſſing, that he ſeemed rather to encourage it. He was originally intended for the church; but his paſſion for the ſtage being too ſtrong for the reſtraints of parental authority, he eloped from ſchool at the age of ſeventeen, went over to Ireland, and appeared on the theatre in that kingdom. Returning to his native country in 1701, he was recommended to Mr. Betterton, at that time manager of Drury-Lane play-houſe. That gentleman readily took him into his compa-

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ny, and generouſly gave him all the aſſiſtance in his power, towards the perfecting his theatrical talents. The firſt part he performed was that of Maximus in the tragedy of Valentinian, when he was received with great applauſe; and proceeding gradually thro' ſeveral inferior characters, he roſe at length, in 1712, to the part of Cato, which, next to that of Othello, was always conſidered as his maſter-piece. In 1713, he was, by the intereſt of lord Bolingbroke, admitted one of the managers of Drury-Lane theatre; and after having continued, for the ſpace of twenty years, at the head of his profeſſion, he died on the 10th of May 1733, univerſally regretted.

LEICES-

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THIS county, which was called by the Saxons Ledceſterſcyre, received its name from Leiceſter, the county town. It is bounded on the north by Nottinghamſhire and Derbyſhire; on the weſt by a ſmall part of Derbyſhire, Staffordſhire and Warwickſhire; on the ſouth by Northamptonſhire; and on the eaſt by Rutlandſhire and Lincolnſhire. It extends from eaſt to weſt about thirty miles; from north to ſouth about twenty-five; and is about a hundred miles in circumference.

It was anciently inhabited by the Coritani, who were likewiſe poſſeſſed of Northamptonſhire and Rutlandſhire, and ſeparated from Warwickſhire by the old military way, called Watling-ſtreet. In the time of the Saxons, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, but after the diſſolution of the heptarchy, it became a county of itſelf.

The principal river is the Soar, or Soure, which riſes about the midway between Hinckley and Lutterworth; and paſſing by Leiceſter and Loughborough, falls into the Trent on the edge of Derbyſhire.

The Avon riſes in Northamptonſhire, and only touches the ſouth-weſt edge of the county.

The Swift riſes in Leiceſterſhire; but paſſing by Lutterworth ſoon leaves it, and flows into Warwickſhire.

The Welland riſing near Harborough in this county, paſſes by that town, and continuing its

courſe from weſt to eaſt, divides Leiceſterſhire from Northamptonſhire, enters Rutlandſhire, and flowing through that county, runs acroſs the ſouth part of Lincolnſhire, into a bay of the German ocean called the Waſh.

The Wreke riſes in the eaſtern part of the county, and paſſing by Melton Mowbray, falls into the Soure above Mountſorrel.

Beſides theſe, there are a number of ſmall rivulets and brooks; but notwithſtanding this county is ſo well watered, it has neither bogs nor marſhes, which is of great advantage to the air; and though it is at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, ſalmon are frequently met with in the Soar, which come into that river from the Trent.

Leiceſterſhire has one remarkable mineral ſpring at Nevill Holt, a village to the ſouth of Market Harborough: the water is exceeding fine and clear, and has a ſtyptic, bitter, ſweetiſh and ſub-acid taſte, leaving the mouth ſomewhat dry. It is commonly briſk and ſharp, when drank at the ſpring head; and then alſo it paſſes quicker than elſe where; it curdles with ſoap; lets fall a groſs, white ſediment with oil of tartar; but with the ſolution of alum and copperas it will continue clear. Hence, and from other experiments, it appears to contain a calcarious nitre and allum, with a fat clay, a latent ſulphur, and ſometimes a little oker. It will cure external freſh wounds, and all ſorts of ulcers, and is excellent for the eyes: uſed outwardly, and taken inwardly, it will cure hectick ulcers. When taken inwardly, as an alterative, an ounce or two may be taken five or ſix times a day, or four ounces night and morning; but when deſigned as a purge, it muſt be taken from one pint to three. If the conſtitution is cold and phlegmatic, it will be neceſſary to add four ſpoonfuls of brandy, and an ounce of ſugar

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to each bottle of water. It is excellent in bloated, dropſical conſtitutions: it has no parallel in all ſorts of haemorrhages, as well as in all great and natural ſecretions, of what kind ſo ever. It alſo cures an inflammation of the lungs, attended with a cough and ſpitting of blood. It is very ſucceſsful in the king's evil, hidden cancers, as well as ſcrophulous inflammations of the eyes of many years ſtanding. It alſo cures all diſeaſes of the ſkin, and has had ſurprizing ſucceſs againſt rheumatiſms; but it muſt not be drank in the increaſe and height of any internal inflammation.

In the neighbourhood of Lutterworth is a petrifying ſpring, the water of which is exceeding cold, and ſo ſtrongly impregnated with petrifying qualities, that, in a very little time, it is ſaid to convert wood and ſeveral other ſubſtances into ſtone.

The ſoil of this county is, in general, very good, and yields plenty of graſs, corn, and particularly beans, which are eſteemed excellent. Indeed the north-eaſt part, which borders upon Lincolnſhire, being more hilly and gravelly, is not remarkable for its fertility; but the great quantities of pit-coal in that part of the county, and the great number of cattle, particularly ſheep, that feed upon the hills, whoſe wool is much eſteemed, make ſufficient amends for other deficiencies. On the other hand, the ſouth-weſt part, which borders on Warwickſhire, abounds with corn and paſture, yet is but indifferently provided with fuel. Leiceſterſhire, in general, is well provided with corn, cattle, fowl and fiſh, particularly with horſes for the collar. The principal buſineſs of the county conſiſts in agriculture; for it has no manufactory beſides that of weaving ſtockings; and that is very conſiderable.

Leiceſterſhire lies in the province of Canterbury and the dioceſe of Lincoln, and has a hundred and ninety-two pariſhes. It is divided into ſix hundreds, in which are eleven market towns; and ſends four members to parliament, two for Leiceſter, and two for the county.

We ſhall enter this county by the road which leads from London to Leiceſter, and ſhall begin with MARKET HARBOROUGH, formerly called Haverburg, ſeated on the edge of the county on the north ſide of the Welland, which, as we have already obſerved, ſeparates this county from Northamptonſhire. This is a ſmall market town, pleaſantly ſituated in a fine open country, eighty-four miles weſt by north of London, eighteen north of Northampton, and ſixteen ſouth of Leiceſter; and is a great thoroughfare in the road to Nottingham and Derby. It is remarkable, that this town has neither field nor meadow lands belonging to it, which gave riſe to a proverb among the inhabitants, that a gooſe will eat up all the graſs in Harborough, and children are threatened with being thrown into Harborough Field. It has a large church, which is an old but elegant ſtructure, an old market-houſe and town-hall, and new ſhambles. The market, which is on Tueſday, is a very good one, and it has two fairs, viz. on the 29th of April, for horſes, cows, ſheep and hogs; and on the 19th of October, which laſts ten days, for horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, pewter, braſs, hats and cloaths; leather is ſold the laſt day, and cheeſe is a capital article all the ten days. This fair was famous in the time of Camden for the fine horſes and colts ſold at it. This town gives the title of earl to the noble family of Sherrard.

Proceeding ſixteen miles to the north-north-weſt, you come to LEICESTER, which received its

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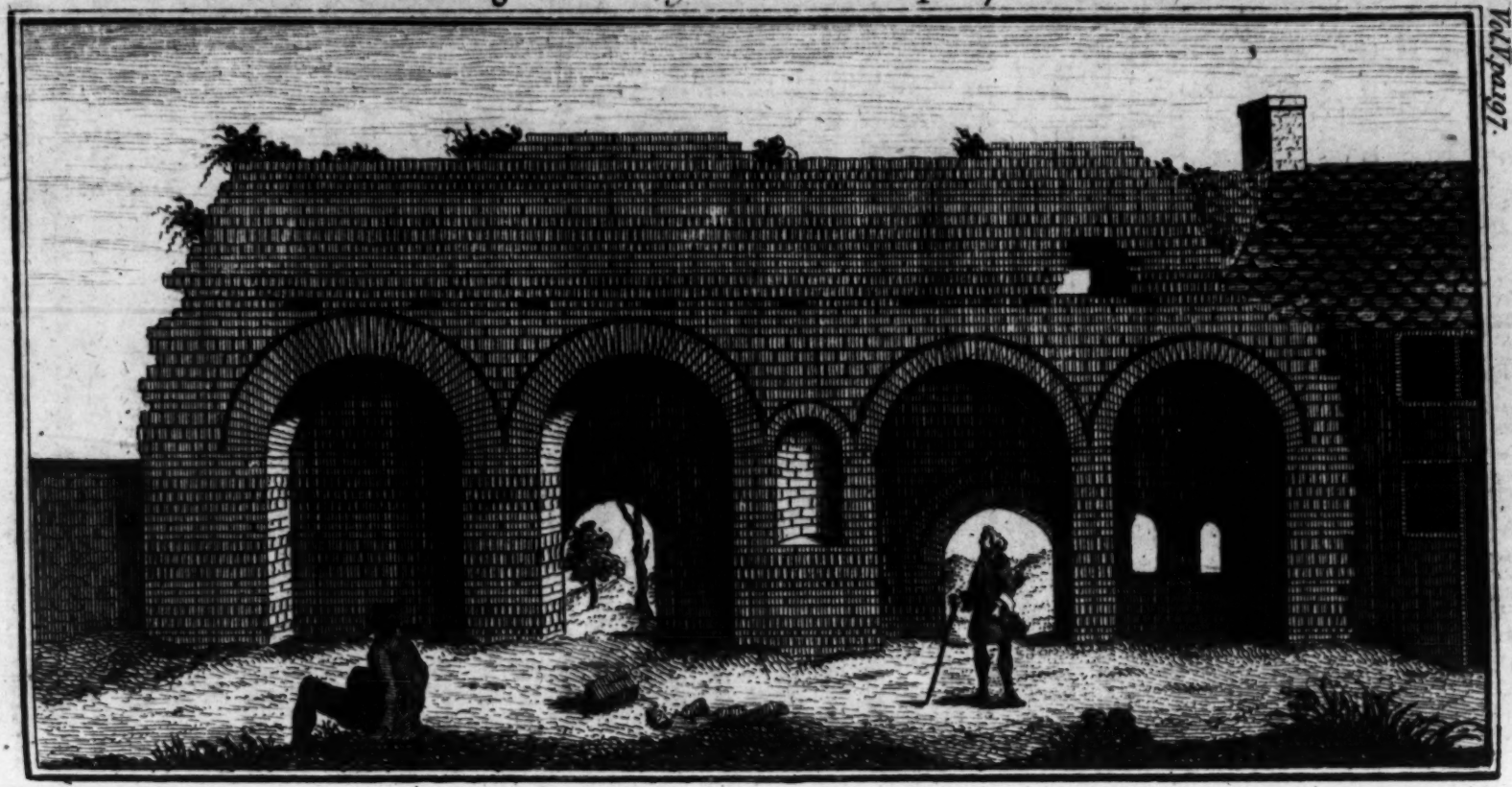
The Roman Building *commonly called the* Temple *of* Janus *at* Leicester.



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its name from its being ſeated upon the Leir, the ancient name of the river, now called Soar, the word Ceſter ſignifying a town or caſtle. It is waſhed on the weſt and north ſides by that river, and is ſtill the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous town in the county. It is ſituated at the diſtance of a hundred miles from London, twenty-five from Nottingham, and about the ſame diſtance from Derby. This town is generally allowed to have been the Ratae of Antoninus, and the Ragae of Ptolemy. It ſtands upon a branch of Watling-ſtreet, called the Foſs Way, and the traces of a Roman wall quite round, may in ſome places be ſtill diſcovered, eſpecially in the gardens about Senvigate, and on the outſide of it was a ditch. The Roman town was two thouſand five hundred feet in length, and two thouſand feet in breadth. It appears, that in the time of the Romans, it was a place of conſiderable note, from the multitude of bones of various beaſts, which are ſuppoſed to have been offered in ſacrifice, and dug up in a part of the town ſtill called Holy Bones, where there are ſome ruins of a Roman building, commonly called the Temple of Janus; of theſe ruins we have given a view, for the ſatisfaction of the curious reader. Near All Saints church in this town was diſcovered, about half a century ago, a piece of Roman antiquity, ſuppoſed to be the fable of Diana and Actaeon, as related by Ovid, formed with little ſtones, ſome white, and others of a cheſnut colour. Medals and coins both of ſilver and copper have been found in the town in great abundance, particularly of the emperors Veſpaſian, Domitian, Trajan, and Antoninus. Near St. Nicholas's church is an old wall, named the Old Jewry wall, which is compoſed of Roman bricks and rag-ſtones, and has ſeveral niches of an oval figure, in which urns

were probably placed, though the inhabitants have the ridiculous notion, that in thoſe niches the ancient Britons offered up their children to idols. Alſo at a ſmall diſtance were diſcovered the remains of what is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman hot bath. It is conſtructed of ſmall ſtones about an inch in length, half an inch broad, and the ſame in thickneſs: the roof is arched, and the whole perforated by ſeveral ſmall earthen pipes, through which the water is ſuppoſed to have been conveyed. The ſtones are finely cemented with thin mortar, and the whole work, which was conſiderably below the preſent ſurface of the ground, is ſaid to have been about eighteen feet long and twelve broad.

Under the Saxon heptarchy, Leiceſter was the chief city of the kingdom of Mercia, and was then the ſee of a biſhop; but the ſee being removed after the ſucceſſion of eight prelates, it fell to decay; however, in the year 914, it was repaired and fortified with new walls, after which it became a populous and wealthy town, and had thirty-two pariſh churches; but rebelling againſt king Henry the Second, it was beſieged and taken, when the caſtle was diſmantled and the walls thrown down. At preſent it has ſix pariſhes, though but five churches; one of them is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is a noble ſtructure, with a ring of ſix muſical bells. It is ſaid that king Richard the Third, who was ſlain in the battle of Boſworth in this county, was interred in it, and that his ſtone coffin was afterwards converted into a horſe trough belonging to the White Horſe inn in this town, where it remained till a few years ago, but is now deſtroyed by time. It is remarkable, that in the church of St. Martin in this town, is an epitaph on a tomb ſtone, which aſſerts, that Mr. John Heyrick, who died on the 2d. of April, 1589, in

the

the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age, lived in one houſe with his wife full fifty-two years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman, nor child, though they were ſometimes twenty in family, and that his widow, who died in 1611, aged 97, ſaw before her death a hundred and forty-three of her own iſſue, including the third generation. In the High-ſtreet is a croſs in the form of that on which Our Saviour ſuffered, and eſteemed an excellent piece of workmanſhip. This town, beſides its fine churches, has ſeveral meeting-houſes of diſſenters, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a ſteward, a bailiff, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common council-men, a town-clerk, and other officers: it had its charter from king John, and its freemen are toll-free at all the fairs and markets in England. Leiceſter has been lately much improved in its buildings, and has a new town-hall in the market-place, a new aſſembly-room, and many new and elegant houſes. An hoſpital built in the town for a hundred poor ſick men and women by Henry the Firſt, duke of Lancaſter, who was interred in it, is ſtill in a tolerable condition, it being ſupported by ſome revenues of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and contains a great number of old people of both ſexes. It is a long low ſtructure covered with lead; and at ſome diſtance from the door is a kind of altar, where prayers are read every day by ſome of the old men; and from thence you have a view of the whole length; but the inſide has a moſt gloomy and melancholy appearance. The moſt ſtately edifice of this kind is an hoſpital, erected and endowed in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, by Sir William Wigiſton, a merchant of the ſtaple here, for twelve men and as many women. In this hoſpital is a chapel, and library for the miniſters and ſcholars of the town. Here is likewiſe

an hoſpital for ſix widows, and a charity-ſchool, and in an adjacent meadow is a courſe for annual horſe races.

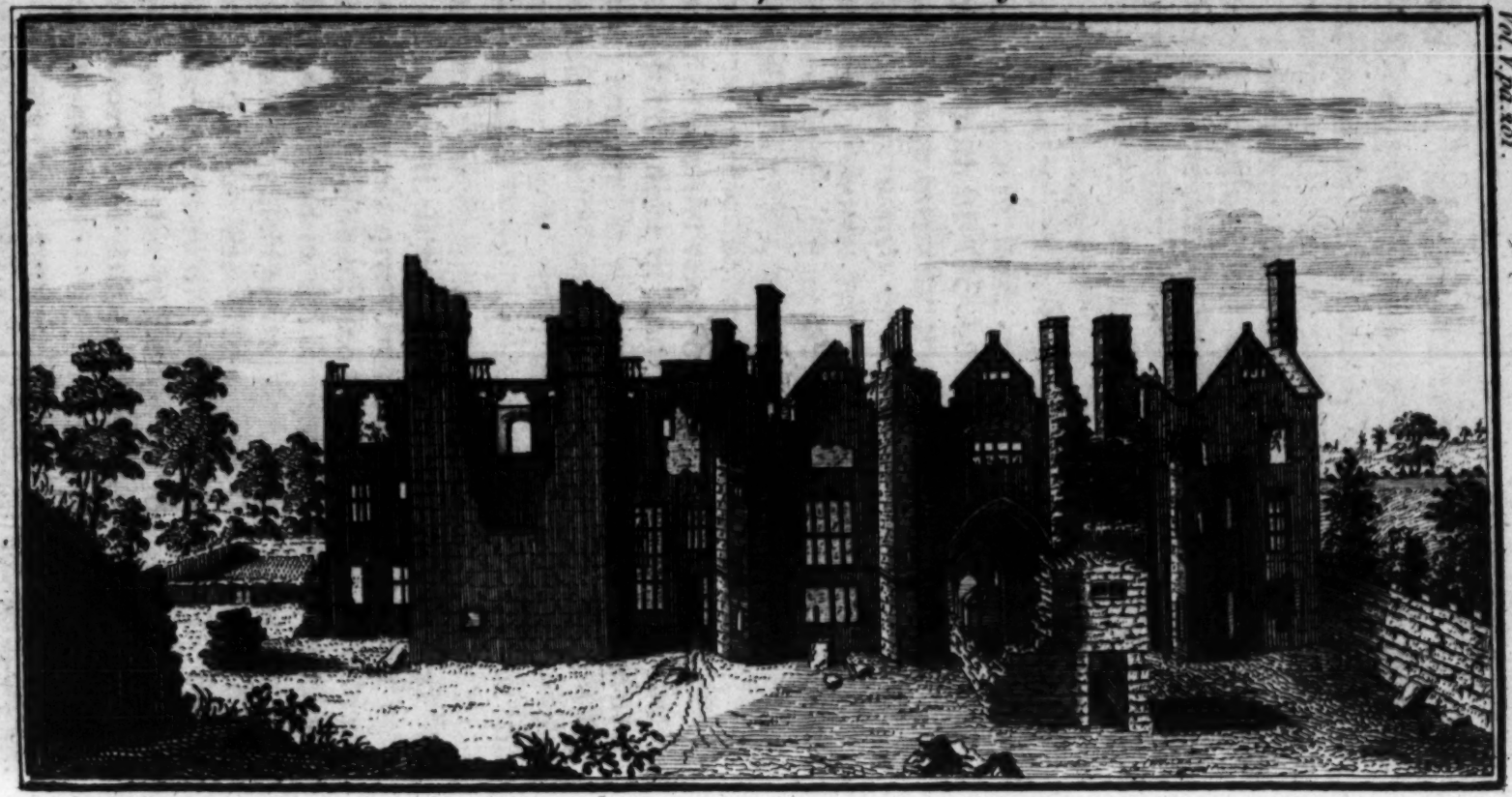
This town has a large manufactory of ſtockings, of which they weave ſuch vaſt quantities, that in ſome years Leiceſter has returned 60,000 l. in that article. It has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and the latter is one of the greateſt in England for proviſions. It has likewiſe four fairs, which are held on the 12th of May, and the 5th of July, for horſes, cows and ſheep; on the 10th of October for horſes, cows, ſheep, and a large quantity of cheeſe, and on the 8th of December, which is inconſiderable, for a great number of horſes and cows.

At a ſmall diſtance from the town are the remains of a caſtle, which, though now diſmantled, was of great antiquity and extent. It was built before the reign of William the Conqueror, and John, duke of Lancaſter, who held his court here, enlarged it with twenty-ſix acres of ground, incloſed it with a wall, and named it Novum Opus, whence it is ſtill called Newark, a corruption of New Work, and has on a part of the ground where it ſtood ſome of the beſt houſes in or near Leiceſter; theſe houſes are extraparochial, as being, by an old grant from the crown, under caſtle guard. The hall and kitchen of the caſtle are ſtill entire, and in the former, the town and county-courts are held; for the hall is ſo ſpacious and lofty, that at the aſſizes, the courts are ſo far diſtant, as not to diſturb each other. One of the gateways of this caſtle has a fine arch, and the tower over it is converted into a magazine for the county militia.

Before the conqueſt there was a collegiate church within the caſtle; but during the wars of William the Firſt it was demoliſhed, together with

BRITISH
MUSEUM

The South View of Leicester Abbey.



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with the city and caſtle; but rebuilt in the year 1107, by Robert, earl of Mellent and Leiceſter, for a dean and twelve prebendaries, and dedicated, as the old church was, to St. Mary. Moſt of the lands and tithes of this church were alienated by Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, and annexed to his new abbey in a meadow at the other end of the town, and called St. Mary de Pratis, or Prez, i. e. St. Mary of the Meadow. However, here continued a dean and ſeven prebendaries, whoſe houſe was called the College of St. Mary the Leſs, but their revenues at the general diſſolution were only valued at 24l. 13s. 11d. a year.

The above abbey, named St. Mary de Prez, and ſtill called Leiceſter abbey, was founded in 1143, for black canons, in honour of the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary; and at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes was endowed, according to Dugdale, with 951l. 14s. 5d. a year; and, according to Speed, with 1062l. It is ſince turned into a dwelling-houſe and garden, where cloſe to the river is a pleaſant terrace ſupported by an embattled wall, with lunettes, and ſhaded with trees. We have given a view of this ſtructure, which belongs to the duke of Devonſhire.

Beſides theſe religious houſes, Henry, earl of Leiceſter and Lancaſter, erected near the caſtle, in the year 1330, the above hoſpital, dedicated to the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, for a maſter and ſeveral chaplains, and poor perſons; but about twenty-five years after, it was converted into a noble college, called Collegium Novi Operis, and St. Mary the Greater. It conſiſted of a dean, twelve ſecular canons and prebendaries, twelve vicars, three clerks, ſix choriſters, fifty poor men, as many poor women, ten nurſes, with proper officers

ficers and attendants. The revenues of this college were valued at the diſſolution at 800 l. a year.

On the north part of the town was an hoſpital for lepers dedicated to St. Leonard, founded in the reign of king Richard the Firſt, by William, the youngeſt ſon of Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leiceſter, who was himſelf a leper: but William, lord Haſtings, begged this hoſpital of king Edward the Fourth, and gave it to the dean and chapter of our Lady's college in this town. Here likewiſe was an hoſpital before the year 1235, for a maſter, brethren and ſiſters, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, and St. John the Evangeliſt.

A houſe of Franciſcan grey friars is ſaid to have been founded in the north-weſt part of the town, by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, who died in the year 1264. Here was alſo a houſe of black friars in an iſland near the bridge, founded by the earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and dedicated to St. Clement. The friars of the order of St. Auguſtine, had a priory here called St. Catharine's. And the friars of a Mendicant order, called De paenetentia Jeſu Chriſti, had a houſe in the ſuburbs of the town.

With reſpect to the civil hiſtory of this town, it will be ſufficient to add, that a parliament was held there in the reign of king Henry the Fifth. In the civil war the army of king Charles the Firſt took it by ſtorm, and it was ſoon after retaken by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

MOUNTSORREL, more properly MOUNT SOAR-HILL, received its name from the river Soar, which runs on the eaſt ſide of it, and a hill in the middle of the town, and is ſituated ſeven miles to the northward of Leiceſter, and a hundred and ſeven north-weſt of London. It was formerly famous for its caſtle, which was ſeated on a ſteep and craggy hill that hangs over the river,

and

and firſt belonged to the earls of Leiceſter; but has been long demoliſhed. It is partly in the pariſhes of Burrow and Rodeley, and had anciently two chapels, though it has now but one, and a meeting-houſe. It has a bridge over the Soar; but is very indifferently built, the houſes being generally low mean ſtructures, formed of a reddiſh kind of ſtone. It has however a market on Mondays, and a fair on the 10th of July, for toys.

The manor and church of Rodeley above-mentioned, were given by king Henry the Third to the Knights Templars, who ſettled there a commandery of their order, which, with their other lands, came afterwards to the Knights Hoſpitallers, who enjoyed them till the general diſſolution, about which time they were valued at 87 l. 13 s. 4 d. a year.

At COSSINGTON, which is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wreke and Soar, about three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Mount Sorrel, there is a vaſt barrow, three hundred and fifty feet long, a hundred and twenty broad, and forty high. It ſtands exactly north and ſouth, and in rainy ſeaſons is almoſt encompaſſed with water. The country people call it Shipley hill, and ſay a great captain, called Shipley, was buried there; but be that as it will, it is certainly of great antiquity.

LOUGHBOROUGH is pleaſantly ſeated among fertile meadows, near the foreſt of Charwood, on the banks of the river Soar, over which it has a bridge, and at the diſtance of four miles from Mount Sorrel. In the time of the Saxons it was a royal village, and is at preſent pretty well built, though it has ſuffered greatly by fires. It has a ſpacious church, and a free-ſchool, a charity-ſchool for eighty boys, and another for twenty girls. It has a good market on Thurſdays, with five fairs, which are held on March 28, for horſes

and

and cows; on April 25, for horſes and ſheep; on Holy-Thurſday, and the 12th of Auguſt, for horſes and cows, and on November 13, for horſes, cows and foals.

At a village near Loughborough, Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, in the year 1133, built an abbey for Ciſtercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which, at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, were fourteen monks, who enjoyed a revenue of 186 l. 15 s. 2 d. a year.

Seven miles weſt by north of Loughborough is BELTON, which has a fair on Monday after Trinity-week, for horſes, cows and ſheep; conſiderable for horſes.

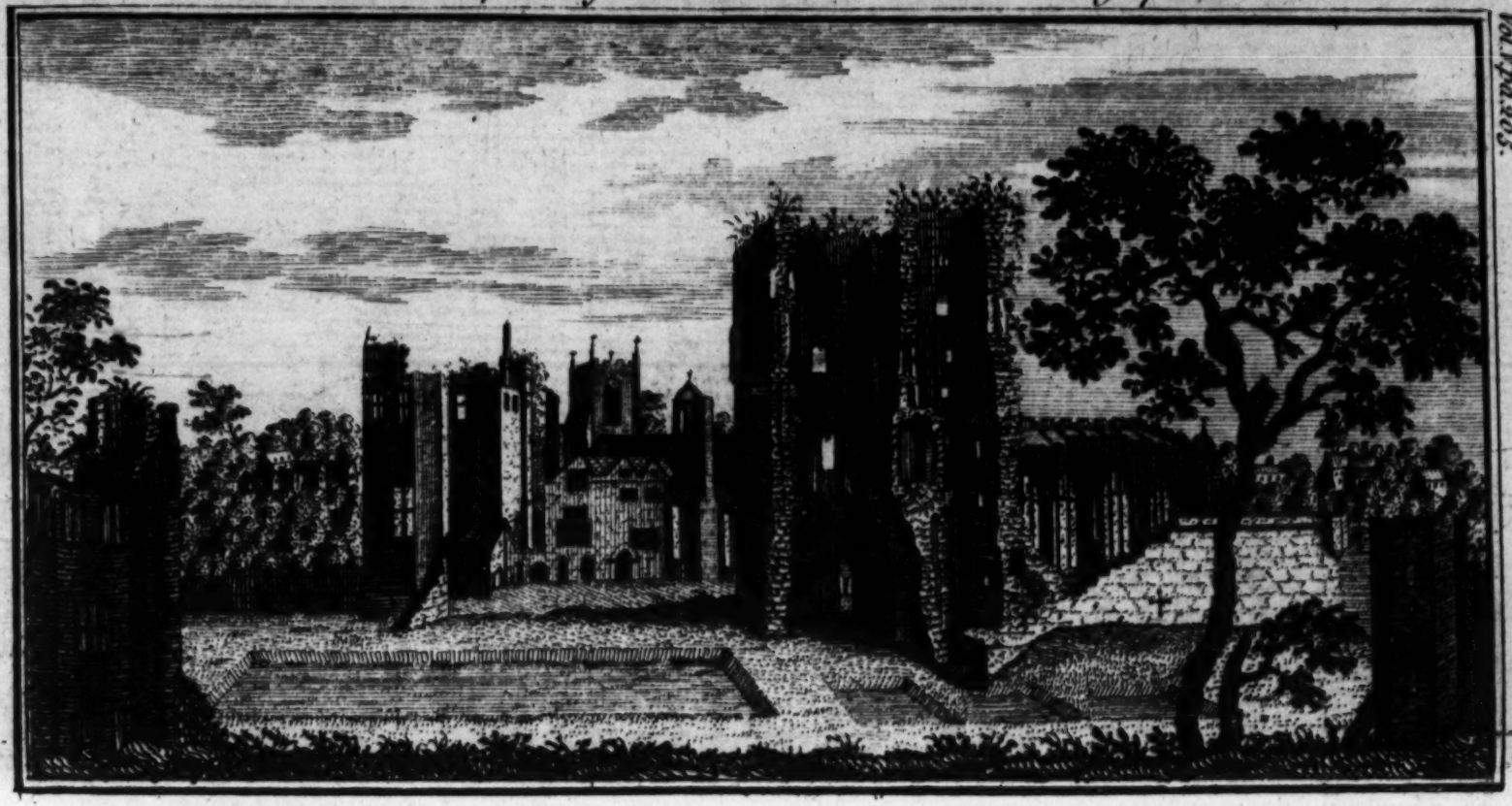
Loughborough being near the borders of Nottinghamſhire, one road leads from thence to Nottingham, and another to Derby.

About half way between Loughborough and Aſhby de la Zouch, was the nunnery of Grace-Dieu, which was founded by Roeſia, the wife of Bertram de Verdun, about the twenty-fourth of Henry the Third, for Ciſtercian nuns, and dedicated to the honour of God, the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary. Sir William Waſtneſs was afterwards a benefactor to this houſe, which, at the time of the diſſolution, had fifteen nuns, with a yearly revenue, according to Speed, of 101 l. 8 s. 2 d. King Henry the Eighth granted it to Sir Hugh Foſter, by whom it was alienated to John Beaumont, Eſq; but the preſent owner is Ambroſe Philips, Eſq; a conſiderable part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, and ſhew, that it was formerly a very handſome ſtructure.

Sir John Beaumont, brother of the famous dramatic poet, Mr. Francis Beaumont, and himſelf no unfavoured ſon of the Muſes, was born at Grace-Dieu, in the year 1582. After ſtudying about three years in Broadgate's hall in Oxford, he

BRITISH MUSEUM

The South View of Aſhby *de la* Zouch Caſtle, *in the County of* Leiceſter.



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he removed to one of the inns of court; but ſoon quitted that ſituation, and retired to the place of his nativity, where he ſeems to have reſided till the time of his death, which happened in the winter of 1628. He wrote a poem, called *Boſworth Field*; beſides ſeveral other original pieces and tranſlations from the claſſics.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH was ſo called from the Zouches, its ancient lords, to diſtinguiſh it from another Aſhby, in this county named Aſhby Folville. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the borders of Derbyſhire, about thirteen miles to the weſt of Loughborough, and has a handſome large church, and a meeting-houſe. It chiefly conſiſts of one good ſtreet, in which there is a neat ſtone croſs, and has a free-ſchool, the maſter of which has a handſome ſalary. Here are alſo the ruins of a caſtle, which formerly belonged to Alan de la Zouch; from whom it came to the lord Haſtings, who was beheaded by king Richard the Third; and from the Haſtings lineally deſcended to the earls of Huntingdon, in which noble family it now remains. Here king James the Firſt, with his whole court, ſpent ſeveral days, during which dinner was ſerved up by thirty poor knights, who wore gold chains and velvet gowns. But this place being a garriſon for king Charles the Firſt, it was demoliſhed in 1648 by the parliament forces. Its ruins, of which we have given a view, ſhew that it was a fine Gothic ſtructure. This town has a plentiful market on Saturdays, and four fairs, which are held on Eaſter-Tueſday, and Whitſun-Tueſday, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; and on Auguſt 24, and October 28, for horſes and cows.

John Bainbridge, an eminent phyſician and aſtronomer of the ſeventeenth century, was born in this town in the year 1582. He received his education

education in the grammar-ſchool of this place, and in Emanuel college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and of mathematics. He practiſed phyſic for ſome time in his native country; and removing afterwards to London, was choſen a fellow of the college of phyſicians. In 1619 he was appointed Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, and in 1635 ſuperior reader of Linacre's lecture. He died on the 3d of November, 1643, and was interred in the church of Merton college. He publiſhed, among other things, *A Deſcription of the Comet in* 1618, and *A Treatiſe concerning the Dog-Star.*

At BREEDON ON THE HILL, a village five miles north-eaſt by north of Aſhby de la Zouch, on the borders of Derbyſhire, is a church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hardulf, which, about the year 1114, was given by Robert Ferrers, earl of Nottingham, to the monaſtery of St. Oſwald, at Noſtol hall near Wakefield in Yorkſhire; upon which there was here a cell of black canons ſubordinate to that monaſtery, conſiſting of a prior, and five religious, whoſe revenues at the diſſolution were valued at 24 l. 10 s. 4 d. a year.

At LANGLEY, a village five miles north-eaſt of Aſhby de la Zouch, was formerly a priory for Benedictine nuns, built by William Pantulf, and Burgia his wife, about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the annual revenues of which were valued, by Dugdale, at the ſuppreſſion at 29 l. 7 s. 4 d.

At HEATHER, a village ſeated to the ſouth-eaſt of Aſhby de la Zouch, was a houſe with lands belonging to the Knights Hoſpitallers, given by Ralph de Griſely, before the firſt year of king John: for ſome time it had a diſtinct preceptor, and

and at another time was accounted part of the preceptory of Dalby. At its diſſolution it was valued at 39 l. 1 s. 5 d. a year.

At CHARLEY and ULVESCROSS, two ſolitary places in Charnwood foreſt, which lies to the ſouth-eaſt of Aſhby de la Zouch, were ſettled by Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter, three friars hermits in each, in the reign of king Henry the Second, but by the conſent of the earl of Wincheſter, patron of both houſes, in the reign of Edward the Second, they were united at Ulveſcroſs, where a priory of regular canons of the order of St. Auſtin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, continued till the diſſolution, when it contained eight religious, whoſe revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted to 83 l. 10 s. 6 d. a year; and according to Speed, to 101 l. Part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding; and there are ſculptures on thoſe of the ſecond ſtory repreſenting cherubims. At one end there is a tower, which ſeems to be pretty entire, except at the top, and probably belonged to the church of the priory.

Eight miles to the ſouth of Aſhby de la Zouch, and nine to the weſtward of Leiceſter, is BOSWORTH, or MARKET BOSWORTH, which is pleaſantly ſituated in a wholeſome air, and fruitful ſoil, both for corn and graſs, and has a free-ſchool founded by Sir Wolſtan Dixey. It has a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, held on the 8th of May, for horſes, cows and ſheep; and on the 10th of July, for horſes and cows. At the diſtance of three miles from this town is a plain, anciently called Redmore, but now Boſworth field; for here was fought the famous battle between Richard the Third, and Henry, earl of Richmond, in which the former was vanquiſhed. In the moor, where the battle was fought, there are frequently found, by digging and plowing,

ing, pieces of armour, and other warlike acoutrements, and particularly arrow heads of an extraordinary ſize. Here is alſo a ſmall mount, from which the earl of Richmond is ſaid to have made a ſpeech to his army before the engagement.

HINCKLEY is a ſmall town ſeated near the Roman road, called Watling-ſtreet, on the borders of the county towards Warwickſhire, five miles ſouth of Boſworth, and nine weſt-ſouth-weſt of Leiceſter. It has a large handſome church, with a loſty ſpire ſteeple, and the aſſizes were formerly held here. At the eaſt end of this church are trenches, and very high ramparts, which the inhabitants call Hugh's caſtle, ſuppoſing them to be veſtiges of a caſtle, built here by Hugh Bigot, the firſt earl of Norfolk. The market is on Mondays, and it has a fair on the 26th of Auguſt, for horſes, cows, ſheep and cheeſe. At this town was formerly an alien priory of two Benedictine monks, belonging to Lyra in Normandy, to which it was given by Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter, before the year 1173.

HIGHAM, a village three miles north-weſt of Hinckley, is remarkable for the antiquities diſcovered there in 1607. An inhabitant taking up a great ſquare ſtone, which lay in Watling-ſtreet road, upon the croſſing of another road that leads to Coventry, met with two hundred and fifty pieces of ſilver of the coin of Henry the Third, each of which weighed about three pence. There was alſo a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a third of ſilver, in which was a flat ruddy ſtone, engraved with Arabic characters; which have been thus tranſlated, "By Mahomet "magnify him; turn from him each hand that "may hurt him." Among this treaſure were alſo found ſeveral ſilver hooks, with links of a large gold chain. Theſe were found by the ſide of the ſtone,

ſtone, and underneath it, two or three pieces of ſilver coin of the emperor Trajan. The ſtone itſelf is thought to have been the baſis of an altar, dedicated to Trajan, it being cuſtomary among the Romans to place, under the foundation of the monuments, and other buildings, ſome of the coins of the reigning emperor. The Engliſh money, rings and other things, depoſited by the ſide of the ſtone, are thought to have been the treaſure of ſome Jew.

BENONIS, near High Croſs, ſtands in the interſection of the two great Roman roads, that traverſe the kingdom obliquely, and Dr. Stukeley thinks it is in the very centre of England, becauſe there are rivers that run from thence every way. The ſite of the ancient city is very rich; and many antiquities, as Roman ſtones and bricks, have been found here, beſides Roman coins. There is a croſs here, that is well deſigned, but it is conſtructed with mouldring ſtone. In the garden before the inn there was a barrow, lately taken away, and under it was the body of a man upon a plain ſurface.

LUTTERWORTH is ſeated in a good ſoil on the river Swift, which ſoon after runs into the Avon, at the diſtance of nine miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Hinckley, and twelve ſouth-weſt of Leiceſter, and near it to the weſtward runs the ancient Roman way, called Watling-ſtreet. It is a pretty good country town, and has a large handſome church with a lofty ſpire ſteeple. In this church is ſtill to be ſeen the pulpit of the famous reformer John Wickliff, who was rector of the pariſh. This town has a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, held on April 2, for horſes, cows and ſheep; and on September 16, for horſes, cows, ſheep and cheeſe. Here Roſe de Verdon, and her ſon Nicholas, in the reign of king John, built and endow-

ed an hoſpital for a prior, or maſter and brethren, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, which was valued at the diſſolution at 26l. 9s. 5d. a year.

At SWINSFORD, which lies to the ſouth-eaſt of Lutterworth, is a church which was given to the hoſpitallers by Robert Rivell, before the reign of king John, and here was ſettled a ſmall preceptory of that order.

On entering this county by the road from Rutlandſhire, you paſs by HALLATON, which lies about two miles to the weſt of the road, and eight miles north-weſt of Harborough. It has a charity-ſchool, and a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on Holy-Thurſday, May 23, and June 13, for horſes, horned cattle, pewter, braſs and cloaths.

At BRADLEY to the ſouth-eaſt of Hallerton, Robert Bundy, or Burneby, founded a ſmall priory of the order of St. Auſtin, in the reign of king John; but at the diſſolution it had only two canons, with lands of the annual value of 20l. 15s. 7d.

In the chapel of the manor houſe at NOSELEY, a village to the north-weſt of Hallaton, Sir Anketine de Martival founded, in the ſecond year of Edward the Firſt, a college or chantry, which was farther endowed by his ſon Roger de Martival, archdeacon of Leiceſter, and afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, about thirty-two years after. It was dedicated to the Aſcenſion of our Lord, and the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, and, according to Mr. Burton, conſiſted of a warden and certain brethren; or, according to others, of three prieſts, who had diſtinct prebends, three clerks, and four choriſters.

BILLESDON is a town about ſix miles north-weſt of Hallerton, and eight to the eaſtward of Leiceſter. It has a market on Fridays, and two

fairs;

fairs; namely, on April 23, and July 25, for pewter, braſs and toys; but contains nothing remarkable. Not far from hence, are two places called Burrow-hill, and Ardborough, where Mr. Camden ſuppoſes the ancient Vernometum ſtood; but Horſley places it at Willoughby. However, the ground is a ſteep hill on all ſides, except the ſouth-eaſt; and on the top, is the appearance of a demoliſhed town, a double trench, and a tract where the walls went, which encloſes about eighteen acres of land. Mr. Camden alſo thinks, ſome great Heathen temple formerly ſtood in this place; and this the annotator takes to be the whole of the affair, there being here more marks of a temple, than of a town.

To the eaſt of Billeſden, and on the borders of Rutlandſhire, is LODDINGTON, where was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, founded by Richard Baſſet of Weldon, and Matilda Ridell his wife, in the latter part of the reign of king Henry the Firſt. The revenue of this priory, according to Dugdale, amounted to 399l. a year; but, according to Speed, to 511l.

About ſix miles north-eaſt of Billeſdon, and the ſame diſtance ſouth of Melton Mowbray, is the village of OLVESTON or OSULVESTON, where was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, founded by Robert Grimbold, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and dedicated to the honour of St. Mary, St. Andrew, and All Saints: to which canons he gave the church and town, &c. Robert, biſhop of Lincoln, confirmed theſe donations; and farther added a charter to them, of being for ever free from the payment of ſynodals, and all other epiſcopal cuſtoms, Peterpence excepted. It had alſo ſeveral other benefactors, and at the ſuppreſſion was valued by Dugdale,

Dugdale, at 161l. a year; but by Speed at 174l. The whole building was a few years ago, if it is not ſtill, entire. It is leaded at the top, and makes a very beautiful appearance. Indeed it is a very agreeable ſeat, and lately belonged to Jeffery Johnſon, Eſq;

At the diſtance of ten miles north-eaſt of Billeſden is MELTON MOWBRAY, ſo called from the ancient family of the Mowbrays, its ancient lords. It ſtands in a fertile ſoil, on the banks of the river Eye, which almoſt ſurrounds it, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Nottingham. It has two handſome ſtone bridges over the river, and is a large well built town, with a ſpacious handſome church, and a free-ſchool. Here are frequent horſe races, and the market, which is on Tueſdays, is the moſt conſiderable for cattle of any in this part of England. It has alſo three fairs, which are held on the firſt Tueſday after January 17, for horſes and horned cattle; on the Monday a ſhew of horſes; on Whitſun-Tueſday for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep; and on Auguſt 21, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep and hogs.

At DALBY, near Melton Mowbray, was a preceptory of the knights hoſpitallers, ſaid to have been founded by Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, and valued at the diſſolution at 91l. 2s. 8d. a year.

In BURTON LAZARS, ſouth of Melton Mowbray, Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of king Stephen, gave two carucates of land, a houſe and a mill here to the lepers of St. Lazarus, without the walls of Jeruſalem, and thus laid the foundation of a well-endowed hoſpital in this place, conſiſting of a maſter and ſeveral brethren. This was the chief of all the ſpittals or lazar-houſes in England; but was dependent on the great houſe

at Jeruſalem. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lazarus; and at the ſuppreſſion, its poſſeſſions were valued at 265 l. 10 s. 2 d. a year.

Roger Beller, in the reign of Edward the Second, founded a ſmall chantry in St. Peter's chapel, near his manor-houſe at KIRKBY BELLARS, on the north ſide of Melton Mowbray, which a few years after he converted into a kind of college, for a warden and twelve ſeculars prieſts. It was afterwards made conventual for a prior and regular canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, and thus continued till the diſſolution, when it contained ten religious, and had a revenue of 142 l. 10 s. 3 d. a year.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD is ſeated five miles north-eaſt of Melton Mowbray, in a wholeſome air; but is a poor town, with a charity-ſchool; a ſmall market on Thurſdays, and a fair on the 19th of September, for horſes, horned cattle, hogs, and goods of all ſorts.

At CROXTON-KYRIEL, to the north-eaſt of Waltham in the Would, William Porcarius de Linus built an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons, in 1162, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangeliſt. It continued till the diſſolution, when its revenue amounted to 385 l. a year.

BELVOIR Caſtle, commmonly called BEVER Caſtle, is ſeated on the edge of the county, next Lincolnſhire, ten miles north-eaſt of Melton Mowbray, and is the ſeat of the duke of Rutland. The hill on which it ſtands is ſuppoſed to be artificial, or at leaſt a great part of it. Some take it to have been a Roman ſtation, named Marigdunum; but this is a miſtake, for that is at Eaſt Bridgeford; however, many Roman coins have been found about it. The old caſtle was built ſoon after the conqueſt by Robert de Tendenelo, a Norman nobleman, to bridle the Saxons, and

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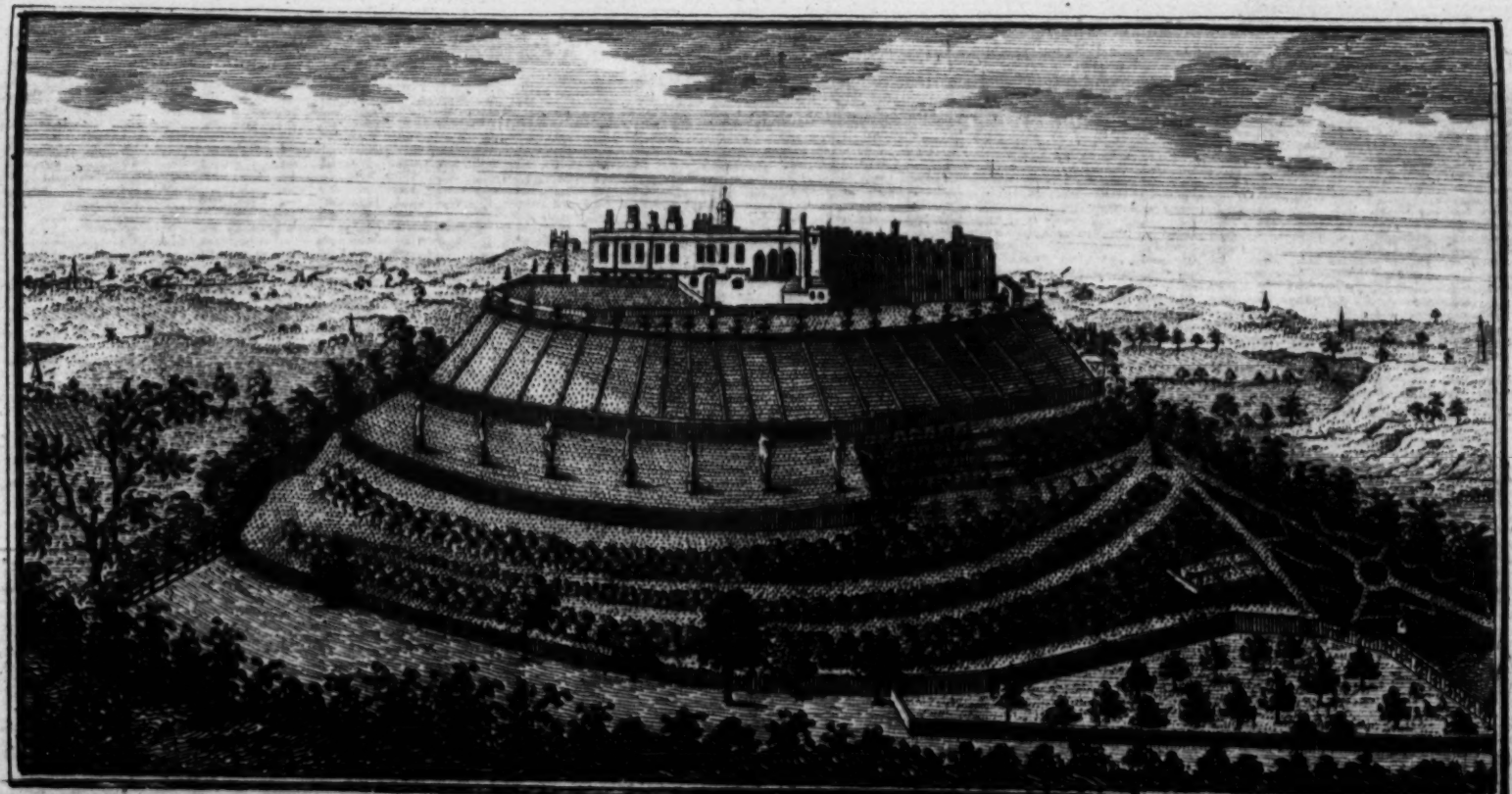
he made it the ſeat of his barony. It paſſed thro' ſeveral hands, and at laſt came to the family of the Manners, the preſent proprietor. Near it is Wolſtrop church, now in ruins, though great part of the ſteeple is ſtill ſtanding. The caſtle ſuffered much in the reign of Henry the Sixth, it being almoſt deſtroyed by William lord Haſtings; and lay ſome years in a ruinous condition, till Thomas, earl of Rutland, rebuilt it. In the civil wars, it was made a garriſon for king Charles the Firſt, and defended for ſome time by Mr. Thomas Maiſon, rector of Aſhwell, in Rutlandſhire, who commanded a company here; but was afterwards beſieged, and much defaced by the enemies cannon; it has ſince been rebuilt and beautified, as alſo the hill on which it ſtands; for it has been turned into fine gardens, adorned with walks, plantations, and ſtatues. Of this ſtructure we have given the reader an engraved view. It has the name of Belvoir, from the very extenſive proſpect it affords; for from hence you may ſee Nottingham caſtle, Lincoln minſter, and many towns and lordſhips belonging to the noble proprietor. In a fine gallery are many ancient and modern family pictures; and among the reſt, an original of Charles the Firſt, as he ſat at his trial.

Upon the edge of the county, near Nottinghamſhire, is WILLOUGHBY-BROOK, near which is a tumulus, or barrow, on an eminence, called Crop-hill; and upon the brow of the hill, overlooking Willoughby brook, appears to have been a Roman town, and the inhabitants are perſuaded that here was a city, called Long Billington. However, in common diſcourſe, it is generally called Black-Field, the ſoil being perfectly black, though the adjacent land is red. Many braſs and ſilver coins have been found here, and a few that were gold. The people are however, it is ſaid, deterred



The South View of Belvoir Caſtle, *in the County of* Leiceſter.

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terred from digging by the ridiculous fear of ſpirits, which they imagine haunt the place. Many Moſaic pavements have been dug up, as well as pot-hooks, fire-ſhovels, and the like; alſo broad ſtones and foundations are frequently found on the ſide of the Foſs-way.

Beſides the perſons already mentioned, this county has produced, the Lady Jane Grey, the eldeſt daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorſet, and of the lady Frances Brandon, eldeſt daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, queen dowager of France, youngeſt daughter of king Henry the Seventh, and ſiſter to king Henry the Eighth. She was born in 1537, at Broadgate in this county, and educated in her father's houſe, under the doctors Aylmer and Harding, two of the moſt learned men of the age. Under the care of theſe able inſtructors, ſhe made ſo rapid a progreſs in her ſtudies, that before ſhe had arrived at the years of maturity, ſhe had acquired a thorough knowledge of the French, Italian, Latin, and Greek, and was tolerably verſed in the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic; without, however, neglecting thoſe accompliſhments which are more peculiar to her ſex. Her near relation to the blood royal inſpired Dudley, Duke of Northumberland (to whoſe fourth ſon, the lord Guilford Dudley, ſhe was married) with the ambitious thoughts of raiſing her to the throne; a ſcheme which proved the ruin of her, and of all who were concerned in it. In order to accompliſh his daring proſpect, Northumberland prevailed upon king Edward the Sixth, whoſe health was now in a very declining ſtate, to appoint the lady Jane his heireſs and ſucceſſor; and accordingly upon the death of that prince, which happened on the 6th of July, 1553, the lady Jane was proclaimed, though much againſt her own inclinati-

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on, queen of England, France and Ireland, with the uſual ſolemnity. Her reign, however, was of ſhort continuance; for the princeſs Mary, eldeſt daughter to king Henry the Eighth, having raiſed an army in ſupport of her own title, and that of her ſiſter Elizabeth, obtained the crown, on which Northumberland was ſeized, and committed to the Tower; and was ſoon after tried, and brought to the ſcaffold. Sentence of death was, at the ſame time paſſed, as well upon queen Jane, as upon her huſband and father, the laſt of whom had lately been created duke of Suffolk. The duke, however, was pardoned and ſet at liberty; and the execution of the ſentence againſt the queen and her huſband was, for the preſent, ſuſpended, and might perhaps, at laſt, have been entirely remitted, had it not been for the imprudence of her father, who unwarily engaged in Wiat's inſurrection. For this freſh crime he was again ſeized and tried; and being found guilty, was immediately beheaded, and his daughter and ſon-in-law ſhared the ſame fate. Queen Jane ſuffered, February the 12th, 1554, on a ſcaffold within the Tower; the court being afraid, that a public execution might too much excite the compaſſion of the ſpectators. She met her fate with great courage and compoſure; and, as ſhe was a lady of the moſt amiable accompliſhments, both of body and mind, her death was lamented, and her memory celebrated, not only in this, but in ſeveral other nations. Her reign laſted but nine days; and this circumſtance is ſuppoſed to have given riſe to the common proverb of, *A nine days wonder.*

Hugh Latimer, biſhop of Worceſter, and a martyr, in the ſixteenth century, was the ſon of Hugh Latimer, a yeoman, at Thurcaſton, in Leiceſterſhire, and born at that place about the year 1480.

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He received his education in Chriſt's-college, in Cambridge, where he took the degree of batchelor of divinity; but it does not appear, that he ever took that of doctor. From this time, to the thirtieth year of his age, he was a moſt zealous and violent Papiſt; but being converted by Mr. Thomas Bilney, he became as zealous and determined a Proteſtant, and preached with great vehemence againſt the errors and ſuperſtitions of popery. In 1529, he was promoted, by the intereſt of Thomas Cromwell, afterwards earl of Eſſex, to the rectory of Weſkinton, in Wiltſhire; and, in 1535, was raiſed to the biſhoprick of Worceſter. Refuſing, however, to ſubſcribe the ſix bloody articles, he reſigned his ſee in 1539. Upon the acceſſion of king Edward the Sixth, though he did not reſume the epiſcopal dignity, he again entered upon his miniſterial function, which he continued to exerciſe, during that ſhort reign, with great vigour and uncommon ſucceſs. But, when in 1553, the bloody queen Mary came to the throne, he was ſingled out as one of the firſt victims to be ſacrificed to Popiſh cruelty and revenge. Accordingly he was ſeized, together with biſhop Ridley; and theſe two worthies, being condemned as heretics, were committed to the flames at Oxford, October the 16th, 1555.

Joſeph Hall, a learned prelate and ingenious writer, was born July 1, 1574, at Buſtow park in this county, and educated at the public ſchool of his native place, and at Emanuel-college, in Cambridge. After acting for ſome time as profeſſor of rhetoric in that univerſity, he became ſucceſſively rector of Halſted, dean of Worceſter, biſhop of Exeter, and laſtly of Norwich. In 1616, he attended the embaſſy of lord Viſcount Doncaſter into France; and the next year was choſen by his Majeſty as one of the divines who ſhould ac-

company him into Scotland. In 1618, he was ſent by king James to the Synod of Dort, and pitched upon by that learned body to preach before them a Latin ſermon. He was obliged, however, by the bad ſtate of his health, to leave that aſſembly before it broke up; but he received from them, at the time of his departure, the moſt ſignal marks of their eſteem and regard. The ſtates too, in compliment to his merit, beſtowed upon him a golden medal. He approved himſelf, during the civil wars, a true ſon of the church of England; a conduct which expoſed him to the reſentment of the then ruling powers, and reduced him, in his old age, to very great difficulties. He died September the 8th, 1656, and was interred in the church-yard of Higham, near Norwich. His works are numerous, and eſteemed. His meditations and his ſatires are the beſt known. He is a very ſententious writer; and from his ſtyle, has been frequently denominated the Chriſtian Seneca.

William Burton, a very ſkilful topographer, and author of *The Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire*, was born at Lindley in that county, on the 24th of Auguſt, 1575. He had his education in Brazen-Noſe-College, in Cambridge. He afterwards ſettled in the Middle-Temple, in London, and became a barriſter; but his favourite ſtudy was that of antiquities, in which he made a conſiderable progreſs. He died on the 6th of April, 1645.

George Villiers, the firſt duke of Buckingham of that family, and the greateſt favourite of two ſucceeding monarchs, that ever was known in this, or any other kingdom, was the third ſon of Sir George Villiers, and born at Brookſby in Leiceſterſhire, on the 28th of Auguſt, 1592. In his youth he was carefully inſtructed in dancing, fencing, and other ornamental accompliſhments;

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and, having travelled into France for his farther improvement in theſe genteel exerciſes, he returned, at the age of twenty-one, to his native country, when, by the beauty of his perſon, and the politeneſs of his addreſs, he ſoon attracted the notice of his majeſty king James the Firſt, who was apt to be ſtruck with ſuch ſuperficial endowments. His firſt ſtation at court, was that of cup-bearer to his majeſty; from whence he roſe, by a quick and rapid progreſs, to be gentleman of the bed-chamber, maſter of the horſe, knight of the garter, baron of Whaddon, viſcount Villiers, earl and marquis of Buckingham, lord high admiral of England, chief-juſtice in Eyre, maſter of the king's-bench office, ſteward of Weſtminſter, conſtable of Windſor-caſtle, earl of Coventry; and, laſt of all, duke of Buckingham. In 1623, he accompanied prince Charles (afterwards king Charles the Firſt) to Spain, in order to make up the long depending match between him and the infanta of that kingdom. Upon the death of king James, and the acceſſion of king Charles, he continued to enjoy the ſame degree of favour with the ſon, which he had ſo long poſſeſſed under the father. His ſpirit and his ambition were equal to his high fortune. For, when he was ſent to Paris, in order to conduct to England the princeſs Henrietta Maria, the king's intended conſort, he had the preſumption to make his addreſſes to the queen dowager of France; and being thwarted in his views, engaged his ſovereign, by way of revenge, in a war with that kingdom. He afterwards commanded the forces ſent againſt Rochelle; but, being now become univerſally odious, he was ſtabbed at Portſmouth by John Felton, a diſcontented lieutenant in the army, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1628.

William Lilly, the famous aſtrologer, was born May the 1ſt, 1602, at Diſeworth in Leiceſterſhire, and educated in Grammar learning at Aſhby de la Zouch, under the care of Mr. John Brinſley. He was ſervant firſt to a mantua-maker in London, and afterwards to Mr. Gilbert Wright, maſter of the Salters company in that city; upon whoſe death he married the widow, and received with her a fortune of 1000l. Being thus placed in eaſy circumſtances, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of judicial aſtrology, in which he become at length a very conſiderable proficient, and was conſulted by many perſons on the moſt important occaſions. And ſuch was the ignorance or credulity of the age, that no party ſeems to have been free from this childiſh deluſion. King Charles the Firſt, while a priſoner, conſulted him twice concerning his eſcape. The parliament gave him a penſion of one hundred pounds, and employed him in encouraging their ſoldiers by his predictions. He even read public lectures on *Chriſtian Aſtrology*, as he phraſed it; and his harangues on that ſubject met with great applauſe. Nor was his fame confined to the narrow limits of England. He received from the king of Sweden a golden chain, and a medal, on account of the honourable mention he had made of that prince in his almanack. His reputation, however, tho' very firmly eſtabliſhed, ſuſtained now and then ſome ſevere ſhocks. He was at one time impriſoned for reflecting upon the parliament, and at another brought to a trial for giving judgment upon ſtolen goods. Towards the latter end of his life, he retired to Herſham, where he practiſed phyſic, having previouſly obtained a licenſe for that purpoſe; and a little before his death, he adopted for his ſon, by the name of *Merlin Junior*, one Henry Coley, a taylor, to whom he made

made a preſent of the impreſſion of his almanack, after it had been printed for thirty-ſix years ſucceſſively. He died of the palſey June the 9th, 1681, and was interred in the church of Walton upon Thames.

William Beveridge, a learned divine and venerable prelate in the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was born at Barrow in Leiceſterſhire, in the year 1638. After finiſhing his ſtudies at Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in the oriental languages, he became ſucceſſively vicar of Yealing in Middleſex, rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, archdeacon of Colcheſter, prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary; and, in 1704, was advanced to the biſhopric of St. Aſaph. This dignity, however, he enjoyed but a ſhort time; for he died at his lodgings in the cloyſters in Weſtminſter-Abbey, March the 5th, 1708; and his body was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. He wrote *Private Thoughts upon Religion*; *Private Thoughts upon a Chriſtian Life*; *an Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm*; *Theſaurus Theologicus*; and ſeveral other works.

William Whiſton, a learned divine in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was the ſon of a clergyman, and born December the 9th, 1667, at Norton near Twycroſſe, in Leiceſterſhire. He had his education at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to mathematics, and to the Carteſian philoſophy; but embracing ſoon after the Newtonian doctrine, he wrote a *New Theory of the Earth*, agreeable to thoſe principles. In 1698 he was preſented by the biſhop of Norwich to the living of Loweſtoft cum Keſſingland in Suffolk; and in 1701 he was named by Sir Iſaac Newton as his deputy in the mathematical pro-

feſſorſhip at Cambridge. About two years after he ſucceeded that great man in the mathematical chair; and in the mean time publiſhed his *Chronology of the Old Teſtament*, and his *Tacquet's Euclid*. In 1707 he was choſen to preach the ſermons at Boyle's lecture; but diſcloſing, ſoon after, his peculiar ſentiments concerning the Trinity, he involved himſelf, by that means, in inextricable difficulties. Continuing to perſiſt immovably in his opinion, he was ſtript of his preferments, and expelled the univerſity. In 1711 he was ſummoned before the convocation, and his opinions condemned as heretical; but this ſentence was not confirmed by her majeſty. He was afterwards proſecuted in the ſpiritual court; but no kind of puniſhment was inflicted upon him. In conjunction with Mr. Ditton, he publiſhed a new method for diſcovering the longitude at ſea, and a large ſum was raiſed for the purpoſe. The ſcheme, however, in the end proved abortive. He lived in great intimacy with her majeſty queen Caroline, and with Pope, Addiſon, Walpole, ſecretary Craggs and others; and, what by their intereſt, and the ſale of his works, he acquired a very comfortable ſubſiſtance. Towards the latter end of his life he abandoned the communion of the church of England, and embraced that of the Baptiſts; and dying Auguſt 22, 1752, was interred at Lyndon in Rutland, in the county of Lincoln. He ſeems to have been a man of conſiderable parts, of extenſive learning, and of great piety and integrity; but too dogmatical with regard to ſome points, in which, perhaps it is impoſſible for any one to obtain an abſolute certainty. Beſides the works above-mentioned, he wrote, *Prælectiones Phyſico Mathematicæ*, *Memoirs of his own Life*, and variety of other tracts.

William

William Cave, a very learned divine of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was born at Pickwell, in Leiceſterſhire, of which pariſh his father was rector. In 1653 he was admitted into St. John's college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees of bachelor, and maſter of arts. His firſt ſtation in the church was that of vicar of Iſlington in Middleſex; from whence he was promoted ſucceſſively to be chaplain to king Charles the Second, rector of Alhallows the Great in Thames-ſtreet, London, canon of Windſor, and vicar of Iſleworth in Middleſex. He died at Windſor on the 4th of Auguſt, 1713. He was the author of ſeveral excellent works.

Roger Cotes, a great mathematician, and Plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy, and experimental philoſophy in the univerſity of Cambridge, was the ſon of the reverend Mr. Robert Cotes, and born at Burbage in Leiceſterſhire, July the 10th, 1682. Diſcovering in his youth a ſtrong inclination to the mathematics, he was encouraged to purſue his ſtudies by his uncle Mr. John Smith, a clergyman in Lincolnſhire, who prevailed upon his father to ſend him to St. Paul's ſchool in London, and afterwards to Trinity college in Cambridge. In 1706 he was appointed profeſſor of aſtronomy upon the foundation laid by Thomas Plume, D. D. archdeacon of Rocheſter; and he had the double honour of being the firſt perſon who enjoyed that office, and of being raiſed to it ſolely on account of his merit. In 1713 he entered into orders, and in the courſe of the ſame year publiſhed, at the requeſt of Dr. Richard Bentley, a ſecond edition of Sir Iſaac Newton's *Principia*, enriched with all the improvements of that great man, and uſhered in with an excellent preface by the editor. He likewiſe

wrote a deſcription of the great meteor that appeared on the 6th of March, 1716; and was diligently employed in preparing other works for the preſs, when, to the regret of the univerſity in general, and of the lovers of mathematical ſtudies in particular, he was carried off in the prime of his life, on the 5th day of June of the ſame year. His *Harmony of Meaſures* was publiſhed after his death; as were alſo his *Hydroſtatical and Pneumatical Lectures.*

LINCOLN-

LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIS is a large maritime county, which received its name from the city of Lincoln, its capital. It was called by the Saxons Lincollſcyre, and by the Normans, on their firſt arrival, Nicolſhire. It is bounded on the north by the eſtuary of the Humber, which ſeparates it from Yorkſhire; on the eaſt by the German ocean; on the ſouth by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton and Rutland, and on the weſt by Leiceſterſhire and Nottinghamſhire. It extends about ſeventy miles in length from north to ſouth; forty-five in breadth from eaſt to weſt; and according to the beſt maps is above two hundred miles in circumference.

In the time of the ancient Britons and Romans, this was part of the country inhabited by the Coritani, and from the remains of antiquity found here, it appears to have been no inconſiderable place in the time of the Romans; there being ſtill evident traces of a Roman highway extending thro' the county from ſouth to north. Under the Saxons Lincolnſhire belonged to the kingdom of Mercia.

The county of Lincoln is divided by nature into three diviſions, conſiſting of ſo many tracts of high elevated land; the South Heath, the North Heath, and the Woulds, round and between which three hills, run ſeveral rivers, the land on the banks of which being low and level, and the

out-falls of the rivers being obſtructed, form what is uſually called the Fens; and theſe, to people who know the country only by hearſay, form the characteriſtic of the county.

The South Heath is a tract of elevated heid land, as the Saxons uſed to pronounce it, and which we call heath, trending almoſt directly north and ſouth from Stamford to within about a mile of Lincoln; it being forty-ſix miles in length, and about four, at an average, in breadth. The edge of this heath to the weſt is, for the moſt part, a ſteep cliff, and the towns upon this ridge are called the Cliff-row: it ſlopes away gradually eaſtward to the Fens, which lie upon the Welland and Witham: and there is another row of towns upon the edge of it, next the Fens.

The North Heid, or Heath, extends in the ſame direction to Winteringham on the Trent. The weſtern edge of this heath is in like manner a cliff; but it is remarkable, that while all the towns on the South Heath, ſtand upon the top of the cliff, thoſe on the North Heath, lie at the foot of it. This ſlopes away eaſt of the Fens, which lie about the river Ankham.

The Woulds is a tract of high land running from Spilſby, about ten or twelve miles north of Boſton, and trending north by weſt, about forty miles, to Barton upon the Humber, and is, upon an average, about eight miles broad.

Between theſe hills lie the following Fens: firſt, thoſe through which runs the river Witham, north by eaſt from Grantham to Lincoln, below the cliff of the South Heath, at about three or four miles diſtance. Great part of this land is of that ſpecies, called moor.

The next is a mooriſh tract, between Lincoln and the Trent.

The

The next are the Fens, or drowned lands on the banks of the Ankham, lying between the North Heath and the Woulds, which might eaſily be drained, and rendered as fine dry land as any in the world, did not the private intereſt of individuals, and the jobs which power and profit always ſuggeſt, conſtantly intervene to prevent it.

The fourth are the low lands, upon the banks and environs of the river Witham, lying between the North Heath, the South Heath, and the Woulds, forming a triangle, the three angles of which may be taken to be Lincoln, Wainfleet, and Crowland. This is a large tract of drowned land, rendered ſo by the out-fall of the river Witham being choaked up, but was not originally ſo, it having been, as appears not only from tradition, but by evident marks of the lands below the ſuper-induced mud, a dry, inhabited, and cultivated country. Thus, that part of it now called Holland, was formerly a tract of wood-land.

Beſides theſe, there is a moſt excellent tract of land, extending eaſt at the foot of the Woulds, along the ſea-ſhore, from Wainfleet to Barton. This is in general about ten miles broad, but at length narrows, till it comes to a point at Barton, upon the banks of the Humber. This is a tract of land gained from the ſea, and is therefore called the Marſh, or Mariſh, from the Latin Mariſcus, and the French Marais. The ſea is, all along the ſhore, banked out by great banks of earth, equal to the largeſt ramparts of the ſtrongeſt fortified towns in Europe. In theſe banks are fixed ſluices, called in the language of the country Goats, which have folding doors pointing to the ſea. Theſe the efflux of the freſh water open when tide is down, and the reflux of the ſea ſhuts when the tide riſes. This whole tract is drained by artificial canals, called in the language of the country

country Eaus and Ufleets. The country thus drained is firm, and wears a perpetual verdure, maintaining a conſtant vegitation. To deſcribe the origin and nature of this tract, would require a treatiſe of itſelf, containing matters of the greateſt peculiarity and curioſity, but this lies beyond the bounds of the preſent work.

The Waſhes of this county have been much talked of, and are terrible to ſtrangers, though no danger is to be apprehended from them, if they have the prudence to take a guide, a precaution that is highly neceſſary. Theſe are ſituated at the mouth of the river Welland, called Foſſdyke-waſh, and at that of the river Ouſe, called Croſs-keys-waſh. Twice every twenty-four hours, ſix hours each time, during the receſs of the tide, they are fordable, and eaſy to be paſſed over; but during the intermediate ſix hours, they are covered with the flux of the ocean, which forms a kind of bay. Formerly people travelled over what was called the Long-waſh, between Lynn and Boſton, entirely upon the ſands or ſkirts of the ocean; but this is now quite impracticable. Here king John loſt all his carriages among the creeks and quick-ſands, the memory of which is preſerved by the corner between Croſs-keys-waſh and Lynn, being called King's Corner.

With reſpect to the nature of the rocks and ſoil, it is proper to obſerve, that the North and South Heath, which united, extend thro' the whole county, from Stamford to Winteringham, is quite through a rock of white rag-ſtone, that riſes in ſtrata, which encreaſes in thickneſs in proportion to its depth. Hence Dr. Stukeley obſerves, that the river Witham, which riſes to the weſt of this ridge, muſt have run into the Humber, had not nature made a breach in this ledge of hills, by the great valley under Lincoln, and thus formed

formed a paſſage for it into the eſtuary in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, called the Waſh. The ſame learned gentleman adds, that the ſtone upon this weſtern cliff is full of ſea-ſhells, and that when the univerſal deluge had carried thoſe inhabitants of the ocean into the inland parts of the county, they being, by their weight, unapt to retire again with the waters, were intercepted by this cliff, and received into the naſcent ſtone.

We have already obſerved, that the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, called Holland, was once a wood, and there are there found infinite quantities of ſubterranean trees, lying three or four feet deep. They are of a vaſt bulk, and of different ſpecies, but chiefly fir and oak, exceeding hard, heavy and black; and their branches ſometimes lie ſo near the ſurface, as to break the ploughs of the huſbandmen. About the villages of Kyme and Billingay, there have been dug up ſome boats or canoes made of the hollow trunks of trees; but what appears ſtill more extraordinary, is the ſkeleton of a crocodile fixed in a flat ſtone, which was diſcovered in this county, and is now to be ſeen in the Muſeum of the Royal Society of London. The above gentleman is of opinion, that theſe phenomena can no otherwiſe be accounted for but by the univerſal deluge.

With reſpect to foſſils, it is proper to obſerve, that at a village named Stratton, between Lincoln and Ganeſborough, are found the ophites, or ſerpent ſtones, a kind of variegated marble of a duſky green, ſprinkled with ſpots of a lighter green; and aſtroites, or ſtar ſtones, ſo called from their reſemblance to a ſtar, are found in this county, near Belvoir Caſtle.

The air of this county is different in different parts; for in the diviſion called Holland, a great part of the land is frequently overflowed, conſequently

quently the air is aguiſh, eſpecially to ſtrangers. Likewiſe that part of the diviſion called Keſteven, which joins to Holland, cannot be very healthy. However, in the middle and weſtern parts, the air is as ſalubrious as in any part of the kingdom.

The principal rivers that water Lincolnſhire are the Trent, the Welland, the Dun, the Witham, and the Ankam. The Trent riſes in Staffordſhire, and runs north-eaſt through the counties of Derby and Nottingham, then running north, parts the laſt mentioned county from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the Humber.

The Welland has its ſource in Northamptonſhire, and running from thence into Lincolnſhire, paſſes by Stamford, Market Deeping and Spalding, and then diſcharges itſelf into a bay of the German ocean, called the Waſhes.

The Dun riſes in Yorkſhire, and incloſing, together with the Trent, a conſiderable piece of land, in the north-weſt part of the county, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Iſle of Axholm, falls into the Trent, near its conflux with the Humber.

The Witham riſes at a little town called Poſt Witham, near Grantham, in this county, and flowing north-eaſt, paſſes by Lincoln, whence directing its courſe to the ſouth-eaſt, it falls into the entrance of the inlet, called the Waſhes, near Boſton.

The Ankam riſes to the north of Lincoln, and after taking a curve to the ſouth-eaſt, turns to the north, and continues that courſe till it falls into the Humber, to the eaſt of the Trent.

Theſe rivers, together with the ſea, afford the inhabitants plenty of all ſorts of fiſh, and waterfowl. There is in particular a ſort of pike found in the Witham peculiar to that river, and ſuperior to all others.

Beſides

Beſides theſe rivers, there are, in the fens of Cambridgeſhire, many very extenſive artificial canals, made to drain the lands, particularly, as we have already obſerved, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, called Holland. Among theſe is a canal, called Cardike, which Dr. Stukeley is firmly perſuaded, was a work of the Romans; and thinks it highly probable, that Catus Decianus, the procurator in Nero's time, was the projector of it.

Lincolnſhire has ſeveral mineral ſprings, one of which is at Cawthorp, a village about ten miles to the northward of Stamford, where the ſpring riſes up in a large baſon in the middle of the ſtreet. This water will turn very white with oil of tartar, and afterwards let fall a yellow ſediment; but it turns green with ſpirit of hartſhorn. A pint will yield a ſcruple of a white ſediment, of which near one half is ſalt, and the other earth. It is a purging chalybeate, and is probably a great corrector of acidities.

In the pariſh of Stainfield, near Bourn, is a water that is pleaſant and ſweet to the taſte; but will curdle with ſoap, and turns of a pearl colour with oil of tartar. A gallon of it contains four ſcruples of white ſediment, whereof forty-four grains are earth, thirty nitre, and eight ſea ſalt. It is an effectual remedy in the cure of fluxes and the diabetes; as alſo in all internal haemorrhages, and profuſe night ſweats.

There are other mineral waters at Walcot, Peckworth, Newton, and Aſerby; but their virtues have not been well aſcertained by phyſicians.

The ſoil of this county is in general extremely fruitful; the inland parts produce corn of all ſorts in plenty, and the fens cole-ſeed, and the richeſt paſtures; for which reaſon the oxen and ſheep are of an extraordinary ſize. It is alſo remarkable

for

for excellent dogs, as well greyhounds as maſtiffs. It likewiſe abounds in game of all kinds, and ſo great is the plenty and variety of wild-fowl, that this county has been called the aviary of England. Two fowls, called the knute and the dotterel, are delicious food, and ſaid to be found no where elſe in England. The dotterel is remarkable for imitating all the actions of the fowler; for if he ſtretches out his arm, the bird will ſtretch out his wing, and if he ſtretches out his leg towards the bird, the bird ſtretches out one of his legs towards him; by this means the fowler approaches nearer and nearer to it, till he has an opportunity of throwing his net over it; and it is eaſily taken, eſpecially by candle light. Between Lincoln and Boſton is ſometimes ſeen the fowl called a buſtard, which is found no where elſe in England, except in Saliſbury plain. There are likewiſe teal, quails, woodcocks, pheaſants, partridges, and other fowl common in England.

It will be proper here to take notice of the vaſt number of water-fowl, particularly the duck, mallard, teal, and widgeon, which are taken here in the fens, in decoys formed for that purpoſe. Theſe decoys are very large ponds, dug in the fens, with four or five creeks ſhooting from them to a great length, and each growing gradually narrower, till it comes to a point. The banks are well planted with willows, ſallows, oziers, and the like kinds of underwood. Into theſe ponds the fowl are enticed by ducks, bred up tame for that purpoſe; for the decoy-ducks being fed conſtantly, at certain places, at length become ſo familiar, as to feed out of the hand, and as they are not confined, they fly abroad, and return at pleaſure. During the proper ſeaſon of the year, we are told, they take frequent flights, and ſometimes, after being gone ſeveral weeks, return home

with

with numerous flocks of fowl, which they are ſuppoſed to have invited from Holland, and other parts of the continent, to partake of their entertainment. The decoy-man no ſooner perceives that theſe numerous flocks are ſettled in the pond, than he goes down ſecretly to the angles of the pond, under the cover of hedges, made with reeds, and then throws over them handfuls of corn, into ſuch ſhallow places as the decoy-ducks are acquainted with, and to which they immediately reſort, followed by the ſtrangers. Thus, they are for ſeveral days entertained without any diſturbance, the bait being ſometimes thrown in one place, and ſometimes in another, till they are at length inſenſibly lead into the narrow canals of the pond, where the trees on each ſide hang over head like an arbor, though at a good height from the water. Here the boughs are conducted with ſuch art, that a large net is ſpread near the tops of the trees, and faſtened to hoops, which reach from ſide to ſide, though the paſſage is ſo wide and lofty, that the fowl do not perceive the net above them. Mean while the decoy-man going forward behind the reeds, throws corn into the water, which the decoy-ducks greedily fall upon, and encourage their viſitors, till by degrees they are all got under the ſweep of the net, which imperceptibly grows lower and narrower, till it ends in a point, like a purſe, perhaps two or three hundred yards from the firſt entrance. When the decoy-man perceives that they are all within the net, a dog, that is perfectly taught his buſineſs, ruſhes from behind the reeds into the water, ſwimming directly after the fowl, and barking at them. Immediately they take wing, but being beat down, naturally ſwim forward, to avoid the dog, till they are at laſt hurried into the purſe, where they fall a prey to the decoy-man, who there waits to re-

ceive

ceive them. All this is done with ſo little diſturbance, that the wild-ducks left in the great pond take no notice of it, ſo that a ſingle decoy-man, having ſeized all the fowl in one of theſe creeks or canals, goes round to execute the ſame game at all the reſt, always taking care to diſtinguiſh the decoy-ducks, and reſtore them to liberty. By this means incredible numbers of wild-fowl are taken every week during the ſeaſon, moſt of which are ſent up to London. In ſhort, the produce of theſe decoys is ſo great, that ſome of them are lett for four or five hundred pounds a year.

The fruits of Lincolnſhire are the ſame as in the other counties; only the Kentiſh pippin thrives here better than in many other parts of England; and there is a ſort of pippen in a manner peculiar to it, and which growing about Kirton, is from thence called the Kirton pippin.

The plants and herbs more common in Lincolnſhire than in other counties, are,

Arach, or ſea-orach, *Atriplex maritima, halimus dicta*, &c. found plentifully near Sairbeck, about a mile diſtant from Boſton.

Common caraways, *Carum vulgare*, plentifully in the marſhes and fenny grounds.

Chickweed-knot-graſs, *Alſine polygonoides tennifolia*, &c. with its narrow leaves and flowers ſet along the ſtalks, as it were in ſpikes.

Fair flowered nurſe hemp, *Cannapis ſpuria flore amplo*, growing plentifully in the fenny grounds about Spalding.

Golden dock, *Lapathum flore aureo*, in Lower Holland.

Marſh gentian, or calathian violet, *Pneumonanthe gentiana paluſtris, ſeu calathina paluſtris*, in a park at Tatterſhal, and the heathy grounds in its neighbourhood.

Propwort,

Propwort, or wild vine, *Oenanthe Staphilini folio*, &c. with leaves ſomewhat reſembling the wild parſnip, found in the marſhes and ditches in the pariſh of Whaplode near Spalding.

Swallow thorn, *Oleaſter Germanicus*, in great plenty on the ſea banks on Lindſey coaſts.

This county is divided into three provinces; which, beginning at the north, are, firſt Lindſey, called by Bede Lindiſii, as is ſuppoſed from the city of Lindum or Lincoln, and is ſubdivided into ſeventeen wapentakes or hundreds. Secondly, Keſteven, comprehending the ſouth-weſtern part of the county, and by an ancient writer called Ceoſtefne-wood, as is imagined from a large foreſt, formerly within this diviſion, which contains ten wapentakes or hundreds; and thirdly, Holland, comprehending the ſouth-eaſt part of Lincolnſhire, and ſubdivided into three wapentakes or hundreds. Thus the whole county is ſubdivided into thirty hundreds or wapentakes, in which are contained the city of Lincoln, and the following thirty-one market towns. Alford, Barton, Binbroke, Boſton, Bourn, Bullingbroke, Burgh, Burton, Caſtor, Corby, Crowland, Deeping-market, Dunnington, Fokingham, Gaineſborough, Glandford-bridge, Grantham, Holbech, Horncaſtle, Kirkton, Louth, Raſen-market, Saltfleet, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilſby, Stamford, Stanton, Tatterſhal, and Wainfleet. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Lincoln; contains ſix hundred and thirty pariſhes, and ſends twelve repreſentatives to parliament; namely, two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for Lincoln, and two members for each of the following boroughs, Stamford, Boſton, Grantham, and Grimſby.

We ſhall deſcribe all the principal towns of this county, according to the topographical deſcription

ſcription we have given it, as they ſtand on the ſeveral tracts of South Heath, North Heath, and the Woulds, or in the ſeveral fens and marſhes: yet ſhall, as nearly as poſſible, keep to our accuſtomed method of following the roads from one extremity of the county to the other. As moſt of the principal towns are on the fens and marſhes, near the ſea-ſhore and the rivers, on account of the inhabitants enjoying the advantages ariſing from navigation and commerce, we ſhall begin with them; and entering the ſouth-weſt part of the county from Northamptonſhire, firſt deſcribe Stamford, and proceed through the ſouth-eaſt part of the country called Holland.

STAMFORD, or STANFORD, is thus called from its ancient Saxon name Steanford. It is ſeated on the river Welland, near the foot of the North Heath, on the borders of Lincolnſhire, Northamptonſhire and Rutlandſhire, at the diſtance of eighty-three miles north by weſt of London, and is a large, populous, and rich town, with a handſome ſtone bridge over the Welland into Northamptonſhire. It is one of the largeſt and neateſt market towns in this county; it conſiſting of ſeveral handſome ſtreets, and has many elegant buildings. It had once fourteen churches; but in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, they were reduced by act of parliament to ſeven, and beſides theſe, there are ſeveral meeting-houſes of diſſenters. One of the churches, named St. Martin's, ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the river, in a part of the town called Stamford Baron; which is indeed in Northamptonſhire, though rated within the juriſdiction of this corporation, and upon that account is alſo called by the name of Stamford. In this church lies interred the great Cecil, lord Burleigh, the favourite of queen Elizabeth, under a magnificent tomb. Near the bridge there is a

church,

church, in which is a fine monument of the earl and counteſs of Exeter in white marble, with their figures, as big as the life, in a cumbent poſture, done at Rome; and oppoſite the church is an inn, known by the ſign of the George, which is thought to be the largeſt in England; but there is a much nobler ſtructure of the ſame kind in this town, called the Bull inn; which forms a handſome quadrangle of free-ſtone, with ſaſhed windows, and has the appearance of a palace. Here is a fine town-hall, and near the town is a new courſe for horſe-races. Moſt of the houſes are covered with ſlate, and taking the whole town together, it may juſtly be conſidered as the moſt compact and beſt built town in the county. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and his deputy, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, and two ſerjeants at mace. Its firſt charter was before the reign of Edward the Fourth, and it had others from Charles the Second and James the Second, but theſe laſt being only temporary, are expired. The inhabitants have very extraordinary privileges, particularly a freedom from the juriſdiction of the ſheriff of the county, and from being empannelled on juries out of the town: they are exempted from the government of all lord lieutenants; are entitled to have the returns of all writs, and claim the privilege of having the militia of the town commanded by their own officers; in ſhort, the mayor being the king's lord lieutenant, and immediately under his majeſty's command, he is eſteemed, within the liberties and juriſdiction of the town, the ſecond man in the kingdom. The chief trade in the town conſiſt in free-ſtone, obtained from a neighbouring quarry, and in ſea-coal and malt.

Some pretend, that there was an univerſity here long before the birth of Jeſus Chriſt; but this is not

not at all probable; for there was neither learning, nor learned men, in England at that time, any more than there is now among the ſavages of North America. However, it ſeems to be pretty plain, that there was one here before the reign of Edward the Third; there being ſtill the remains of two colleges, called Black hall, and Brazen noſe; and on the gate of this laſt, is a brazen noſe, with a ring run through it, like that at Oxford. Some likewiſe ſeem confident, that this was not a pattern of that at Oxford, but that at Oxford of this. It is certain, that the Oxford ſtudents removed hither in the reign of Edward the Third, on account of a quarrel; but as they only ſtaid a few months, it cannot be ſuppoſed they could build two colleges in that ſhort ſpace of time, which renders it highly probable, that they were already built to their hands, and made uſe of before. From ſome remains of antiquity found here, it appears to have been no inconſiderable place in the time of the Romans; and there are ſtill the traces of a Roman highway running from ſouth to north, paſſing through the town.

Here was fought the firſt battle between the Britons and Saxons, in which the former were entirely routed, and left their enemies in the poſſeſſion of the field. In the reign of king Stephen, there ſtood a caſtle in the middle of the town, the foundation plot of which is ſaid to be ſtill viſible: and here the cuſtom of Borough Engliſh ſtill ſubſiſts, by which the youngeſt ſon is his father's heir.

With reſpect to the charitable foundations at this place, here is an hoſpital, erected and endowed in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, by William Brown, who had been twice mayor, for a warden, twelve men and a nurſe. An hoſpital was likewiſe erected and endowed here by the

the lord Burleigh. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool, in which eighty children are taught and employed; twenty of them wholly maintained and cloathed, and the reſt ſupplied with wheels, reels, fire and candles; they are ſaid to earn 400l. a year.

This town gives the title of earl to the noble family of Grey. It has two markets, on Mondays and Fridays; and the following fairs, Tueſday before February 13, Monday before Midlent, Monday before Auguſt 12, for horſes, and ſtock of all ſorts; Midlent-Monday, for all ſorts of haberdaſhery; Monday before May 12, Monday after Cropus Chriſti, June 13, Auguſt 5, November 8, for horſes and ſtock of all ſorts.

In the reign of king Richard the Firſt, the inhabitants of this town, influenced by ſuperſtition, fell upon the many Jews who then lived there, and barbarouſly murdered them.

The ancient religious foundations here were pretty numerous. There was a priory of Benedictine monks, which was a cell to the monaſtery of Durham, dedicated to St. Leonard, and was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 25l. 1s. 2d. a year. This is now a farm-houſe, ſtill called St. Cuthbert's fee. On the eaſt ſide of the town, north of St. Leonard's, without Paulgate, ſtood a houſe of Franciſcan or Grey friars, founded before the forty-eighth of Edward the Third. On the ſame ſide of the town, near the river, was a convent of Dominican, or Black friars, founded before the year 1240. Here was alſo a houſe of Carmelite, or White friars, founded, according to Speed, by king Edward the Third; but Tanner, with greater probability, imagines it to have been founded by king Edward the Firſt, in whoſe time it occurs.

Stamford

Stamford is ſurrounded on all ſides by noblemens and gentlemens ſeats, ſome of which are, perhaps, the fineſt in England; witneſs that noble and ancient palace of the Burleigh family, within a mile of Stamford, which was deſigned by the moſt celebrated architect that ever this kingdom produced, and from which that ſingularly wiſe and honourable councellor Sir William Cecil, lord high treaſurer of England, received the title of baron Burleigh, at the hands of queen Elizabeth. The carvings, and eſpecially the paintings in this houſe, are ſo curious, that ſeveral travellers have declared, they have met with nothing equal to them either in Italy or France.

Within a few miles of this place, ſtands that delightful ſeat of the duke of Ancaſter, whoſe park is laid out with ſuch elegance and variety, that it juſtly attracts the admiration of all who viſit it.

Many other places in this neighbourhood deſerve particular mention, but I ſhall only obſerve in general, that for ſeveral miles round, this is as pleaſant and as fine a ſporting country, as is to be found in the iſland of Great-Britain.

At about eight miles diſtance to the north-eaſt of Stamford is DEEPING, or MARKET-DEEPING, an ill-built dirty town, on the road from Peterborough to Lincoln, ſituated among the fens, on the north ſide of the Welland, at the diſtance of eighty-ſeven miles from London. Here Richard de Roulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, by throwing up a high bank, kept out that river, which uſed to overflow the town. It has a market on Thurſdays, with three fairs, which are held on the ſecond Wedneſday after May 11, on the Wedneſday before the 1ſt of Auguſt, and on October 10, for horſes, ſtock, and timber of all ſorts. Near this place is a vale,

many

many miles in compaſs, and the deepeſt in all the marſhy country, from which the town is thought to have received its name, Deeping ſignifying a deep meadow.

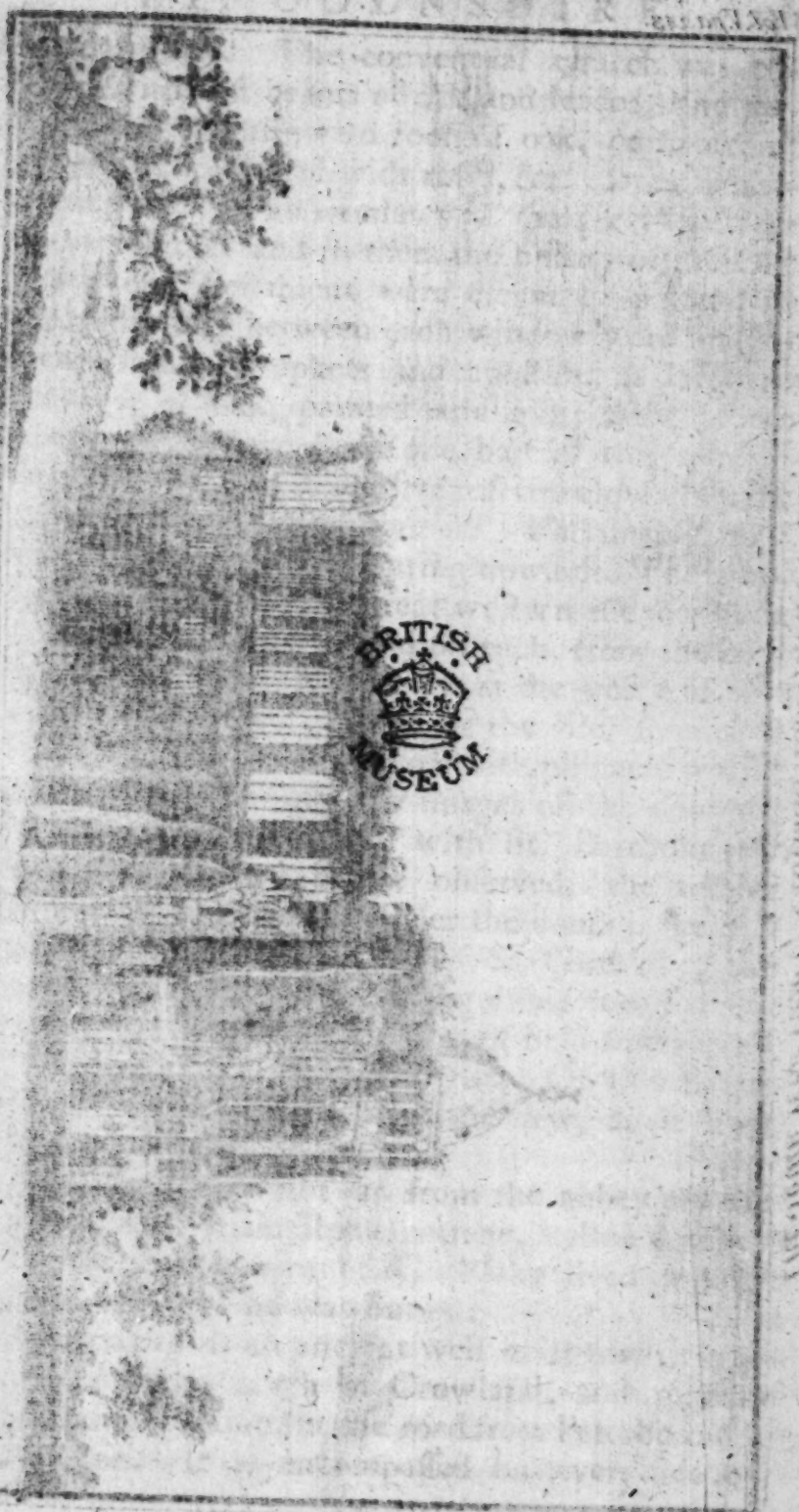
In this town was anciently a cell of black monks, dedicated to St. James, and belonging to Thorney abbey in Cambridgeſhire, to which it was given by Baldwin, the ſon of Giſlebert, in the year 1139.

About ſix miles to the eaſt of Deeping is CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, which is ſeated in the midſt of a vaſt fenny level, rendered an iſland by its being encompaſſed by the Welland, the Waſhes, the Nyne, and the Shire drain, at the diſtance of eighty-eight miles north of London, and is ſo ſurrounded with bogs, that it is acceſſible only on the north and eaſt ſides, and even there not for carriages; whence aroſe the proverb, that "All the carts that come to Crowland are ſhod "with ſilver." The town is, however, pretty well inhabited; and conſiſts of three ſtreets built on piles, and ſeparated by water-courſes, planted on each ſide with willows; they having a communication with each other by a bridge of a triangular form, riſing from three ſegments of a circle, and meeting in a point at the top. It ſeems to have been built under the direction of the abbots of Crowland, rather to excite admiration, and furniſh a pretence for collecting money, than for any real uſe; for, tho' it ſtands in a mooriſh ground, and muſt have coſt a vaſt ſum, yet it is ſo ſteep in its aſcent and deſcent, that neither carriages nor horſemen can go over it, and therefore they paſs under it. The river Nyne and Welland, with a ſtream called Catt-water, on the ſides of which the ſtreets of the town are built, all meet under the arch, and there forming one

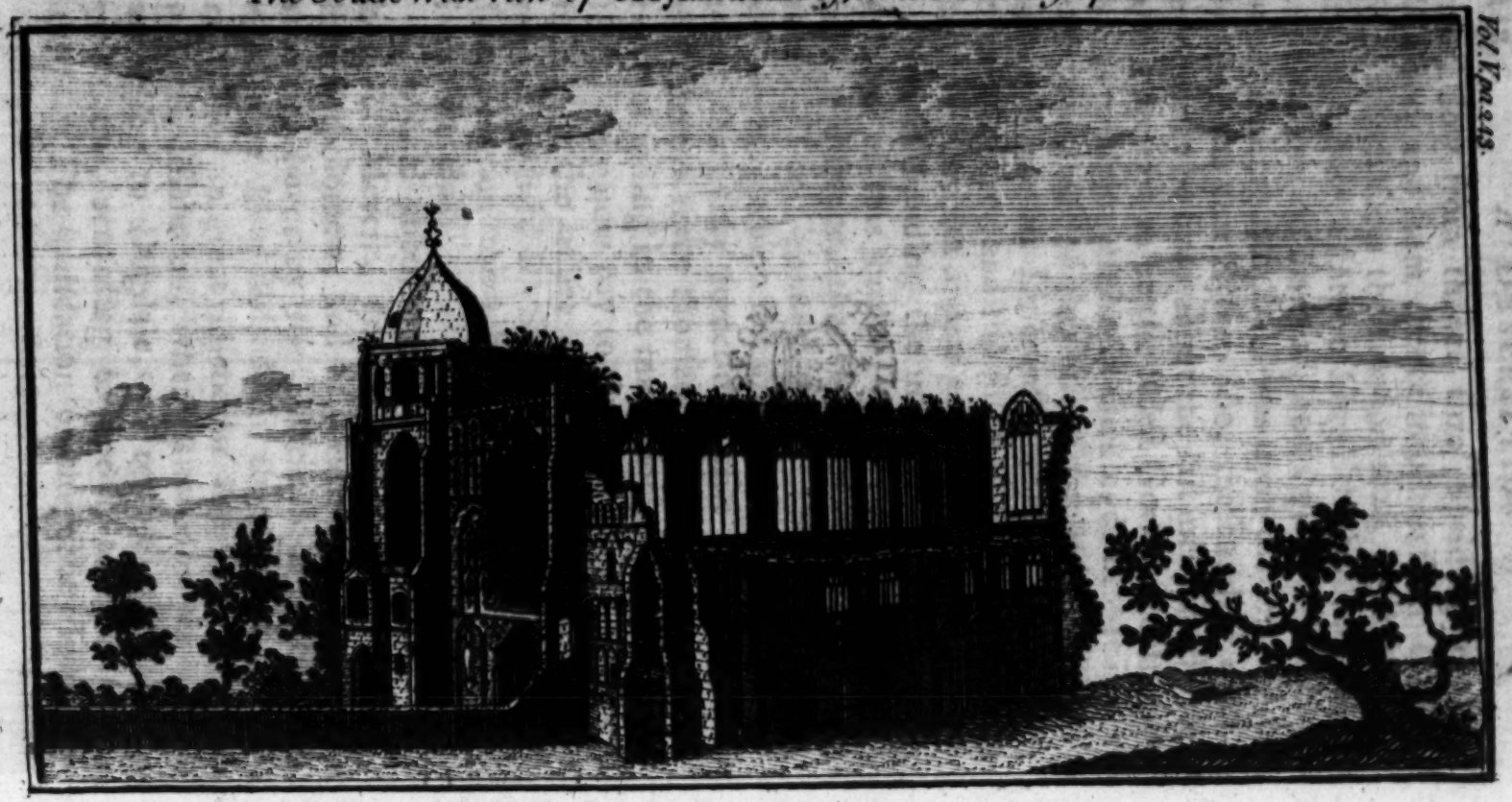
river, flow from thence thro' Spalding into the Waſhes, and from thence into the ſea. On the foot, which faces the London road, is placed, in a ſitting poſture, a ſtatue of king Ethelbald, who has a crown fleury on his head, and a globe in his right hand. As king Ethelbald was upon the throne, only from the year 856 to 860, the building of this bridge may be fixed about the laſt mentioned date; and it appears to be the oldeſt Gothic ſtructure we have remaining entire in the kingdom. It is ſaid, that each baſe of this bridge ſtands in a different county; one in Lincolnſhire, another in Northamptonſhire, and the third in Cambridgeſhire; but this does not appear to be ſtrictly true.

Notwithſtanding the inhabitants have the advantage of this bridge, their cattle are kept at ſuch a diſtance, that they go in boats to milk them. Their greateſt gain ariſes from fiſh and wild ducks, which laſt are here ſo extremely plentiful, that they ſometimes take in the net of their decoys three thouſand at once. For the liberty of fiſhing in the many pools in and near the town, they now pay to the king, as they did formerly to the abbey there, 300 l. a year. The market is held on Saturdays; and there is one fair, held on the 4th of September, for cattle, hemp and flax.

Croyland abbey was firſt built by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, and dedicated to St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlake. It was afterwards burnt by the Danes in 870; but was rebuilt by king Edred in the year 948, and continued in great ſplendour and wealth till the general diſſolution, when its revenues amounted, according to Dugdale, to 1083 l. 15 s. 10 d. a year; but, according to Speed, to upwards of 1277 l. The foundation of this abbey is laid on wooden


BRITISH MUSEUM

The South West View of Croyland Abbey, *in the County of* Lincoln.



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wooden piles. The conventual church was covered with vaſt beams of oak and leaded, and under that was an inward roof of oak, compoſed of ribbed arches joined with roſes, &c. carved, painted and gilt. The windows in the great iſle were all very large, and in them the hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament were elegantly painted in the glaſs, and between each window were images of the ſaints, prophets and apoſtles, as large as the life, of oak, painted and gilt; what is left ſeems not to have been one half of this minſter when in its glory, excluſive of the cloyſters and conventual buildings about it. The ſteeple now remaining is an arch pointing upwards. The windows and doors of the great weſtern iſle or nave were curiouſly carved, and on each, from the bottom to the top of the window at the weſt end, are images, the lower as large as the life, ſupported by corbel ſtones, and covered with pinnacle work: over this window are the images of the apoſtles, and St. Guthlake, who with St. Bartholomew were, as we have before obſerved, the tutelar ſaints of this convent. Over the doors is the hiſtory of the life and death of St. Guthlake, the hermit, in alto relievo, diſtinguiſhed into five ſeveral pieces, by compartments of bold foliage, all which has been painted and gilt. Of this ſtructure we have given a ſouth-weſt view, as it now appears.

Upon a hillock not far from the abbey are the remains of a little ſtone cottage, called Anchor church-houſe, where St. Guthlake lived a hermit, and where he was buried.

SPALDING is an ancient well built town, ſituated ten miles north of Crowland, and ninety-eight from London, in the road from Peterborough to Boſton. It is encompaſſed on every ſide by

rivers and canals, and at a greater diſtance are lakes and other bodies of water: but it is a much neater and more populous town than could be expected in ſuch a ſituation. It has a large and handſome market place, a free grammar-ſchool for the ſons of the inhabitants, and a charity-ſchool. The town has a ſmall port, and a bridge over the Welland, which is navigable up to the town for veſſels of fifty or ſixty tons. To this port belong ſeveral barges, which are chiefly employed in carrying coals and corn. It has a very good market on Tueſdays, for corn, cattle and proviſions, with five fairs; namely, on April 27, for hemp and flax, June 29, for horſes and cattle, on Auguſt 30, for horſes, and on September 25, and December 17, for hemp and flax.

Several Roman antiquities have been found here, particularly ſome ciſterns, of which an account is given in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 279; and Dr. Stukeley conjectures, there was a caſtle here on the north ſide of the town, on the right hand of the great road to Boſton, the ſquare form of the ditch ſtill remaining.

Spalding was once famous for its priory, which roſe from very ſmall beginnings; for, in the year 1052, Thorold de Bukenhale, gave a houſe and lands for the maintenance of a prior and five monks from Crowland, who, after the conqueſt, were forced to abandon this cell, by the barbarous treatment they received from Yvo Tailboys, earl of Angiers in France, and lord both of Spalding and great part of the adjacent country: but in 1074, that nobleman gave the church of St. Mary, and the manor of this place, to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angiers, from whence were ſent ſome Benedictine monks. Thus it became an alien priory, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. In the twentieth year of Henry the Sixth

it

it was given to King's college in Cambridge: and in the firſt of Edward the Fourth, to Sion abbey in Middleſex; but being at length made a *prioratus indigena*, and at laſt an abbey, it continued till the general ſuppreſſion, when its annual revenues were valued at 767 l. 8 s. 11 d.

HOLBECH is ſeated in the fen country, about nine miles north-eaſt of Spalding, and is famous for its church, which is large and well built, with a ſtrong tower and lofty ſteeple. It is dedicated to all the Saints, and had formerly fine painted windows. In this town is a free-ſchool founded about the year 1669, by George Farmer, Eſq; who endowed it with lands, which with other benefactions produce about 50 l. a year. The market is held on Thurſdays, and it has two fairs; namely, on May 17, and the ſecond Tueſday in September, for horſes.

In this town and its neighbourhood have been found ſeveral antiquities, and particularly an urn, many coins, the rubbiſh of ancient buildings, and an old braſs ſeal, on which was a man in long robes, with two eſcutcheons; on one three cocks, and on the other a portcullis: the legend SOVRABLA DEVS OLER.

FLEET, a village near Holbech, is remarkable for the ſteeple ſtanding at a diſtance from the church. Here was found, not many years ago, three pecks of Roman copper coins, piled down edgeways, moſt of them of the emperor Gallienus.

About two miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Holbech is GEDNEY, a village remarkable for its beautiful church, built, as Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes, by the abbots of Crowland, who had a houſe on the north ſide of the church, and large poſſeſſions in the pariſh; the upper part of the tower is of the ſame date with the church, but built upon older work.

We ſhall now leave the iſland of Crowland, in order to examine the weſtern part of the diſtrict, called Holland, and ſhall proceed to BOURN, which is ſituated nine miles to the weſt by ſouth of Spalding; ſix miles and a half to the north of Market-Deeping, and thirty-five ſouth of Lincoln, at the head of a ſpring, called Bournwell-head, which produces a river that runs thro' the town. It is remarkable for being the place where, according to the vulgar opinion, king Edmund was crowned; but better accounts inform us, that his coronation was performed at Buers in Suffolk. Bourn ſtands in a plain adjoining to the fens; but enjoys a mild air. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is tanning of leather. It has a ſmall market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horſes and horned cattle.

Bourn had formerly an abbey of canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, founded by Baldwin, the ſon of Giſlebert de Gaunt, about the year 1138. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and at the diſſolution had eleven canons, when its revenues were valued at 197 l. 17 s. 5 d. per annum.

William Cecil lord Burleigh, and lord high-treaſurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the ſon of Richard Cecil, Eſq; groom of the robes to king Henry the Eighth, and was born in this town in the year 1521. He was educated at Cambridge, where he became reader of the ſophiſtry lecture when but ſixteen years of age; he read the Greek lecture when but nineteen; and both theſe offices he diſcharged without any pay or ſalary, and merely as a gentleman for his exerciſe and amuſement. Having finiſhed his courſe of academical learning, he removed to Gray's Inn, London, and applied himſelf to the

ſtudy

ſtudy of the common law; but he had not continued long in this new ſtation, when an accident introduced him to the knowledge and favour of his ſovereign. Coming one day, to ſee his father at court, he entered into a diſpute in Latin with two Roman Catholic prieſts, and managed the argument with ſo much dexterity and addreſs, that his antagoniſts were foiled, and put into a downright paſſion. King Henry the Eighth, who then filled the throne, was no ſooner informed of this circumſtance, than he ſent for him, and granted him the reverſion of the Cuſtos Brevium. In the reign of king Edward the Sixth, he was appointed maſter of requeſts and ſecretary of ſtate; and though, upon the fall of his noble patron, the duke of Somerſet, he was thrown into the Tower, he yet, ſoon after, recovered his liberty. Upon the death of king Edward, he ſupported, with great firmneſs, the title of the princeſs Mary, notwithſtanding the vigorous remonſtrances of the duke of Northumberland, who wanted to engage him in the lady Jane Grey's intereſt. He ſigned, indeed, the will of king Edward's diſpoſing of the crown to the lady Jane; but this he did only as a witneſs of his majeſty's ſubſcription, and not in the quality of a privy-counſellor. Upon the acceſſion of queen Mary, he received a general pardon, together with the offer of any poſt under the government, provided he would embrace the Catholic religion. This, however, was a condition, with which he did not think proper to comply; and therefore enjoyed no poſt during that whole reign. Upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was appointed ſecretary of ſtate, and was the firſt perſon ſworn of her privy-council. He had a conſiderable ſhare in the ſettlement of religion; in the regulation of the coin; in the trial of the queen of Scots, and in all the capital tranſactions of that

long and active reign. In 1571 he was created baron of Burleigh. The next year he was advanced to the important office of lord high treaſurer of England; and this he continued to enjoy till his death, which happened on the 4th day of Auguſt, 1598. Camden ſays, "that he was one "of thoſe few, who lived and died with equal "glory." "Such a man," adds he, "as while "others regard with admiration, I, after the an-"cient manner, am rather inclined to contem-"plate with the ſacred applauſe of ſilent venera-"tion."

WOOLSTROPE, a village about five miles to the ſouth of Bourn, had the honour to produce that great philoſopher Sir Iſaac Newton, the moſt extraordinary genius that ever aroſe for the ornament and inſtruction of the human ſpecies. He was deſcended from an ancient family, and was born in this village on the 25th of December, 1642. He had his education at Grantham-ſchool, and at Trinity college in Cambridge; where he made ſuch a ſurprizing progreſs in the ſtudy of the mathematics, as almoſt exceeds the bounds of credibility. He comprehended Euclid's Elements at the firſt glance of his eye, and advanced immediately to the geometry of Des Carles and Kepler. He is even ſaid to have made his great diſcoveries in geometry, and to have laid the foundation of his two moſt famous works, the *Principia* and the *Optics*, by the time he had attained to the twenty-fourth year of his age. It is commonly reported, that, as he ſat alone in a garden, he fell into a ſpeculation on the power of gravity, and imagined, that, as their power is not ſenſibly diminiſhed at the remoteſt diſtance from the center of the earth, to which we can riſe, it might probably extend much farther than was uſually thought; and purſuing this notion, by comparing the periods

riods of the ſeveral planets with their diſtances from the ſun, he found, that, if any power, like gravity, held them in their courſes, its ſtrength muſt decreaſe in the duplicate proportion of the encreaſe of the diſtance. This enquiry was dropt for the preſent, but reſumed again, and gave riſe to the celebrated treatiſe, which he wrote and publiſhed under the title of *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philoſophy*; a work, which was looked upon as the production of a celeſtial intelligence, rather than of a man. "Does Mr. New-"ton eat, or drink, or ſleep, like other men," ſaid the marquis de l'Hôpital (one of the greateſt mathematicians of the age) "I repreſent him to "myſelf as a celeſtial genius, entirely diſengag-"ed from matter." In 1688 he was choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of Cambridge, and he again repreſented the ſame univerſity in 1701. In 1703 he was elected preſident of the Royal Society, and continued in the chair twenty-three years, till the day of his death. In 1704 he publiſhed his *Optics*, which is a piece of philoſophy ſo new, that this ſcience may be conſidered as ſolely his invention. In 1705 he was knighted by queen Anne, and, about two years after, he publiſhed his *Arithmetica Univerſalis*. In 1711 his Fluxions were publiſhed by William Jones, Eſq; and next year ſeveral letters of his appeared in the *Commercium Epiſtolicum*. In the reign of king George the Firſt he became better known at court than he had ever been before. The princeſs of Wales, afterwards queen conſort of England, uſed frequently to conſult him, and was often heard to declare, that ſhe thought herſelf happy in coming into the world at a juncture, which put it in her power to enjoy the benefit of his converſation. Nor was he leſs qualified for the active ſcenes of life, than for the ſtudy and cultivation

of the ſciences. For, when the privileges of the univerſity of Cambridge were attacked by king James the Second, he was one of the moſt zealous defenders of that learned body, and was accordingly named one of their delegates to the High Court of Commiſſion. In 1696 he obtained, by the intereſt of Mr. Montague, then chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards earl of Halliſax, the office of warden of the mint; and in this poſt he did very conſiderable ſervice, at the time of recoining the ſpecie of the kingdom. About three years after he was appointed maſter of the mint; and this place he held till his death, which happened March the 20th, 1726, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His body, after lying in ſtate in the Jeruſalem chamber, was conveyed into Weſtminſter-abbey, and interred on the left hand of the entrance into the choir, where a noble monument, with a proper inſcription, was erected to his memory. *His Chronology*; *his Obſervations upon the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Apocalypſe of St. John*; and ſome other pieces, were poſthumous works.

Nine miles north of Bourn is FOLKINGHAM, or FOKINGHAM, a town ſeated on the ſide of a hill, near the South Heath, twenty-four miles ſouth of Lincoln, and a hundred and four north of London; but is much decayed, and greatly inferior to what it was formerly. It however enjoys a wholeſome air, and has ſeveral fine ſprings near it. It has a ſmall market held on Thurſdays, and ſeven fairs, viz. on Aſh-Wedneſday, and Palm-Monday, for horſes and ſheep; on May 12, for horſes, ſheep, and tradeſmen's goods; on June 16, for horſes and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hardware, and beſoms, or brooms; and on November 10 and 22, for horſes, horned cattle, and tradeſmen's goods.

At

At SEMPRINGHAM, near Folkingham, Sir Gilbert, the ſon of Sir Joceline de Sempringham, Knt. inſtituted a new model of religious life, from him and from this place, called the Gilbertine or Sempringham order; and about the year 1139, built here a priory for his canons and nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This was the principal houſe of the order, where their general chapters were held. At the diſſolution it had a yearly revenue of 317 l. 4 s. 1 d.

About ſeven miles north of Folkingham is SLEAFORD, which is ſeated near the eaſtern edge of the South Heath, and is called New Sleaford, to diſtinguiſh it from a neighbouring town called Old Sleaford. It is ſituated eighteen miles ſouth by eaſt of Lincoln, and a hundred and ten north of London; near the ſource of a ſmall but pleaſant river, which runs with ſuch rapidity through the town, that it is never frozen in the ſevereſt winter, and within the compaſs of two miles, including the town, turns five corn mills, two fulling mills, and one paper mill, and then falls into the Witham. This town is very populous, and of late much improved in its buildings. It has one pariſh church, which, in the time of the civil wars, was robbed of its organ, and other ornaments: the ſtructure itſelf is of excellent workmanſhip, a hundred and ſeventy-two feet in length; the weſt end, which fronts the market-place, is ſeventy-two, and the eaſt end thirty-two feet broad; there are ſix tuneable bells in the ſteeple, with chimes, which play at four, nine, and twelve o'clock. Here is a free-ſchool, founded and handſomely endowed in 1603, by Robert Carr, Eſq; the maſter of which muſt be a bachelor of arts, at leaſt, in Oxford or Cambridge: the ſame gentleman alſo erected an hoſpital for the maintenance of twelve poor men; for the management of which

which he conſtituted the vicar of the town, together with the rectors of five places in the neighbourhood, for the time being, perpetual guardians. The market is on Mondays, for cattle, and all manner of proviſions; it has five fairs, viz. on Plough-Monday, Eaſter-Monday and Whitſon-Monday, for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep; on Auguſt 12, for proviſions, and on October 10, for horned cattle and ſheep.

At ROXHAM, about three miles north of Sleaford, is a fenny land, out of which are dug oak-trees, ſome of which are thirty feet long, with the ſap rotted away, but the heart entire; it is, however, as black as jet, and yet is of uſe in building. Here the people alſo ſometimes find acorns; and are fully perſuaded, that both they, and the trees, have lain here ever ſince the general deluge. The ſea is ſeventeen miles diſtant, and yet there are abundance of ſhells found here.

HAVERHOLM, ſix miles north-eaſt of Sleaford, had a monaſtery of Gilbertine nuns, founded by Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln. It was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 71 l. a year, by Dugdale; and at 88 l. by Speed.

At KYME, a village about ſeven miles north-eaſt of Sleaford, was a priory of black canons, built by Philip de Kyme, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It conſiſted of about eight religious, and at the diſſolution was poſſeſſed of lands and rents, worth 110 l. per annum.

We ſhall now proceed ſouth-eaſt to DUNNINGTON, which is ſituated ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Sleaford, and nine miles to the northward of Spalding. It is a ſmall town, which has a market on Saturdays, famous for the great quantity of hemp and hemp-ſeed ſold in it. It has alſo a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to

and

and from Boſton, and the Waſhes. Here was born Thomas Cowley, Eſq; who dying about the year 1718, left all his eſtate, which was very conſiderable, to the poor of every pariſh in which it was ſituated, by which means 400 l. a year came to Dunnington, and was employed in building and endowing a free-ſchool. This town has four fairs, which are kept on May 26, for horſes, flax and hemp; on Auguſt 17, for horſes only; on September 6, for cattle, flax and hemp; and on October 17, for horſes, cattle, flax and hemp.

About ſeven miles to the eaſtward of Dunnington is SOUTHERTON, a little village, about three miles from the ſea, where there are great banks ſtill remaining, which ſhow that the ſea came up as far as this place; but it muſt have been many ages ago, for FOSS-DYKE, a village built on the ſea-ſhore, is alſo three miles from Southerton. This laſt village is ſuppoſed to be ſo called, from the foſs way caſt up by the Romans, which runs from Crowland, touches the borders of this pariſh, and extends to Lincoln.

BOSTON, acording to Bede, was anciently called Botolph's town, from St. Botolph, a Saxon, who founded a monaſtery here, from which the town took its riſe. It is ſituated on the river Witham, which is navigable from hence to Lincoln, eleven miles north-eaſt of Dunnington, thirty-ſeven ſouth-eaſt of Lincoln, and a hundred and fourteen north of London. It is built on both ſides of the above river, over which there is a wooden bridge, and has long been a flouriſhing town. It is ſaid to have been firſt incorporated by king Henry the Eighth; and queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of Admiralty, whoſe juriſdiction extended over all the neighbouring coaſt. This town is governed by a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market, and admiral of the coaſt,

coaſt, a recorder, a deputy recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, eighteen common-councilmen, a judge, and marſhal of the admiralty, a coroner, two ſerjeants at mace, and other officers. It has one church, and ſeveral meeting-houſes. This church is thought to be the largeſt parochial church without croſs iſles in England, it being three hundred feet long, and a hundred feet wide, within the walls. The cieling is of Engliſh oak, ſupported by twenty-four tall ſlender pillars. The tower, which was built in the year 1309, is two hundred and eighty-two feet high, and from thence riſes a beautiful octagon lantern, the top of which is three hundred feet from the ground, and ſerves as a guide to mariners on their entering the dangerous channels, called Lynn-deeps, and Boſton-deeps, in the Waſhes, and is the admiration of travellers, it being ſeen at the diſtance of forty miles round. In ſhort, this church has three hundred and ſixty-five ſteps, fifty-two windows, and twelve pillars, anſwering to the days, weeks and months in the year. Here are two charity-ſchools, and many handſome buildings. The town is ſupplied with freſh water by pipes from a pond, in a large common called the Weſt-Fen, where a water-houſe and engine were erected by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne. Here is a commodious harbour, and many conſiderable merchants, who carry on a briſk inland and foreign trade; and many of the inhabitants apply themſelves to grazing of cattle, all the country, in the neighbourhood of the town, conſiſting of rich marſh lands, that feed vaſt numbers of large ſheep and oxen. It has two markets, which are held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and three fairs, viz. on May 4, chiefly for ſheep; on Auguſt 11, called the town fair, for cattle, and all ſorts of merchandize,

chandize, which laſts nine days; and on December 11, for horſes.

This town appears to have been inhabited by the Romans; for about the year 1716, a Roman foundation was dug up a little beyond the ſchool, and near it ſome hewn ſtones formed a cavity, in which was an urn with aſhes; a little pot with an ear, and an iron key of an odd figure. Some time before was dug up in a garden, an urn lined with lead, full of red earth and bones.

Before the tenth of king Edward the Firſt, here was an hoſpital for poor men; and before the year 1288, here was a houſe of Black friars. In the part of the town ſeated to the weſt of the river, was a priory of Carmelite friars, founded about the year 1300, by Sir —— Orreby, Knt. Here was alſo a priory of Auſtin friars, that appears to have been founded by king Edward the Second, and likewiſe a houſe of Grey or Franciſcan friars, founded, according to Leland, by the Eſterling merchants; but, according to Stow, by John le Pytehede.

About the end of the reign of Henry the Firſt, a fellow named Robert Chamberlain, at the head of ſome deſperate villains, diſguiſed like monks and prieſts, while a tournament was proclaiming at Boſton fair, ſet the town on fire in ſeveral places, in order to plunder the inhabitants while they were removing their effects, many of them being rich merchants. Chamberlain was however taken, and confeſſing the fact, was executed for it, but would not diſcover his accomplices.

John Fox, the famous martyrologiſt, was born in 1517, at Boſton, and educated at Brazen-Noſe-college in Oxford. He diſcovered in his younger years a genius for poetry, and wrote ſeveral Latin comedies upon religious ſubjects; but afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, to which

which the bent of his mind more powerfully inclined him. Being expelled the college for hereſy, he was obliged to ſupport himſelf by becoming a tutor; and, in the reign of queen Mary, he even found it neceſſary to withdraw out of the kingdom. Returning, however, to his native country, upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he obtained, by the intereſt of Mr. ſecretary Cecil, the rectory, or prebendſhip of Shipton, in the church of Saliſbury; and this he was permitted to hold, notwithſtanding his non-conformity; for he could never be perſuaded to ſubſcribe the canons. He was, nevertheleſs, according to the concurring teſtimony of his contemporaries, a very quiet and peaceable man, and greatly diſapproved of the violence uſed againſt the Puritans. He died on the 18th of April, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, in London. Beſides his well-known work, entitled, *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, or *Fox's Book of Martyrs*, he wrote *Admonitio Reſtituendis*; together with ſome ſermons and other tracts.

We ſhall now paſs through the Fenny country, to the north-eaſt of the river Witham, and ſhall proceed twelve miles north-weſt from Boſton to TATTERSHALL, which has a market on Tueſday, and two fairs; the one held on the 14th of May, and the other on the 25th of September. Moſt of the houſes are of brick, and here are the remains of a caſtle, which formerly belonged to the noble families of Tatterſhall, Dribey, Barnake, and Cromwell. Ralph, lord Cromwell, and lord high-treaſurer of England, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, converted the pariſh church into a collegiate, and endowed it with lands lying under this caſtle; and from him the caſtle came to the noble family of Clinton, earls of Lincoln. The lower apartments and offices are entirely

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The East View of Tatterſhal Caſtle, *in the County of* Lincoln.

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entirely demoliſhed; but the tower, which is eſteemed one of the fineſt ſtructures of the kind in England, is ſtanding. It is built of brick; the walls in the thinneſt part meaſure fifteen feet thick, and it is about two hundred feet high. Of this ſtructure we have given an engraved view as it now appears.

In this town was alſo a college for a maſter or warden, ſix prieſts, ſix clerks, and as many choriſters; and by the church yard was an alms-houſe for thirteen poor perſons, built and endowed by Sir Ralph Cromwell, knight, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. It was dedicated to the Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. John the Evangeliſt, and St. John the Baptiſt, and its revenues were valued, in the 26th of king Henry the Eighth, at 348l. 5s. 11d. a year.

At KIRKSTEAD, a village ſtanding in a marſhy ground, near three miles to the north of Tatterſhall, Hugh Brito, the ſon of Eudo, lord of Tatterſhall, founded in the year 1139 a ciſtercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the revenues of which were valued at the diſſolution, at 286l. 2s. 7d. a year.

At TUPHAM, or TUPHOLM, a village five miles north-weſt of Kirkſtead, was a priory founded by Robert de Nevil, who held ſeveral lands of the king in capite, from the conqueſt, which he gave to the abbot of Tupham, at the firſt foundation of this houſe, which had ſeveral other benefactors, and was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 100l. a year, by Dugdale; and at 119l. by Speed. There are large remains of it ſtill ſtanding, from which it appears to have been a handſome ſtructure.

Near Tupham is STAKESWOLD, or STICKWOLD, a village which had a convent of Ciſtercian nuns, founded by the counteſs Lucy, relict

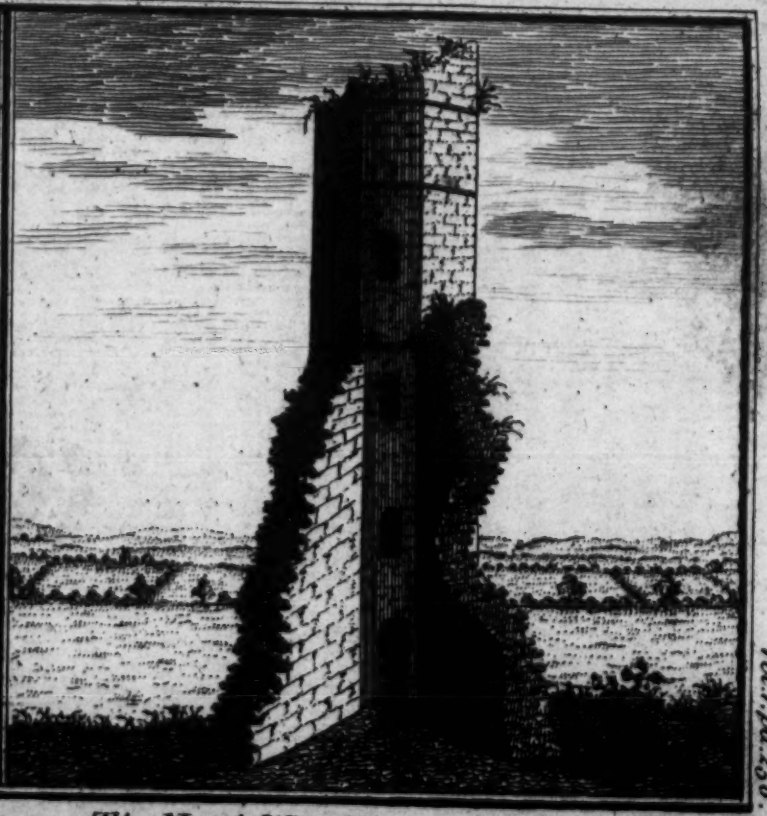
of

of Yvo de Tailbois, Roger de Romara, and Ranulph, the firſt earl of Cheſter. It was built in the time of king Stephen; was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was under the direction of a maſter. It had thirteen nuns, and was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 114l. a year, by Dugdale; and, by Speed, at 163l.

At BARDNEY, or BRADNEY, a village two miles north-weſt of Tupham, was an abbey before the year 697, to which Ethelred, king of Mercia, was a great benefactor, if not the original founder; but it was deſtroyed by the Danes in 870, and continued in ruins above two hundred years, till it was rebuilt, and filled with Benedictine monks, by Remegius, biſhop of Lincoln, or Giſlebert de Gaunt, in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oſwald, the king and martyr, whoſe relicts were firſt enſhrined here. The revenues of this abbey were, at the diſſolution, valued at 366l. 6s. 1d. a year; and at about 429l. by Speed.

At BERLINGS, ſix miles eaſt of Lincoln, and five miles north-eaſt of Bardney, was an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons, founded by the honourable Ralph de Haye, ſecond ſon of Robert, lord Haye of Halnack, and Richard, lord Haye, his brother, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, in the reign of king Henry the Second. It was much enriched by the liberal grants of that noble lady, Alice Lucey, counteſs of Lincoln, and afterwards by ſeveral other illuſtrious families, and valued at the ſuppreſſion at 242l. 5s. 11d. per annum. There is only a piece of an old wall, and a tower, now ſtanding, the upper part of which is pretty entire, and very beautiful, and is ſupported by large high pillars and arches. Of theſe ruins we have given an engraved view.

Moor Tower, *or* Tower Moor, *near Horn Castle, in the County of* Lincoln.



The North West Prospect of Berlings, *near* Lincoln.

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At BULLINGTON, a village eleven miles north-eaſt of Lincoln, and five north of Bardney, Simon Fitz-William built a religious houſe, in the reign of king Stephen, as a convent for both ſexes, under the rule of St. Gilbert of Sempringham. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its revenues, at the diſſolution, were valued at 158 l. by Dugdale; and at 157 l. by Speed.

Five miles north of Bardney, and eleven eaſt by north of Lincoln, is WRAGBY, a village ſeated on a rivulet that falls into the Witham, and has an alms-houſe, built by Sir Edmund Turner, conſiſting of twelve apartments, with two rooms each, deſigned for ſix miniſters widows, and ſix poor people. He alſo built a chapel adjoining to the hoſpital, where divine ſervice is performed every day. This village has two fairs, viz. one on the 23d of May, for ſheep, and the other on the 11th of October, for horned cattle.

HORN CASTLE is ſeated ſeven miles eaſt of Tupham, and ſixteen eaſt of Lincoln, between the river Bane and a ſmall rivulet; ſo that the town is almoſt ſurrounded with water. It is large and well-built; and Dr. Stukeley obſerves, that it was undoubtedly the Banovallum of Ravennas, and that the Romans were induced to fix a ſtation here from the convenience of its ſituation, in being eaſily rendered defenſible by a vallum drawn acroſs, from one river to the other, whence it derived its Roman name. They afterwards built the ſtrong ſtone wall ſtill viſible, and in ſome places three or four yards high, and four yards thick, which at preſent encloſes the market-place, the church, and a good part of the town. It is a perfect parallelogram, compoſed of two ſquares, and is ſaid to have had a ſquare tower at each of the angles. The gates were in the middle of three of the ſides; and Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes,

poſes, that there was a poſtern into the meadows called the Holme. Many Roman coins have been found near the walls, and upon digging cellars, they frequently find human bones. The town was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and its ſeal is a caſtle and horn. Our author obſerves, that in this town, the boys annually keep up the feſtival of the Floralia on May Day, making a proceſſion to the May-pole-hill, with gads, as they call them, in their hands. Theſe are white willow wands, without the bark, encircled with cowſlips, a thyrſus of the Bacchanals: at night they have a bone-fire, and other merriment. The king had formerly this whole town in his poſſeſſion.

MOOR TOWER, or TOWER MOOR, near Horncaſtle, is a curious brick tower, probably very ancient, becauſe neither the tower itſelf, nor the moor on which it ſtands, are known by any other names, than what each gives the other. When or for what purpoſe it was built is very uncertain; but by the foundations yet viſible, it is evidently the remains of a large building, at the ſouth-weſt corner of which this tower ſtands, and has a pair of winding ſtairs up to the top. It ſeems probably to have been a houſe of pleaſure, with towers to overlook the moor in the time of ſport, or the like. We have given a view of the remains of this ſtructure for the ſatisfaction of the reader.

At SCRIVELBY-HALL near Horn Caſtle, commonly called Scrilby, is the ſeat of Lewis Dymock, Eſq; champion of England, as lord of Scrivelby, an ancient barony, which he holds, as hereditarily devolved upon his anceſtors, from the noble family of Marmion; by appearing on horſeback, armed cap-a-pee, in Weſtminſter-hall, to defend the rights of the ſovereign, at the coronation of every king or queen of England.

BULLIN-

BULLINBROKE, or BULLINBROOK, is ſeated at the ſpring head of a ſmall river that falls into the Witham, ſeven miles north-eaſt of Tatterſhall, twelve miles north of Boſton, and a hundred north of London. It has been famous for its caſtle built by William of Romara, earl of Lincoln, and for its being the birth-place of king Henry the Fourth, called Henry of Bullinbroke. It gives the title of viſcount to the noble family of St. John, and has a market on Thurſdays, but no fairs.

At HAGNEBY, near Bullinbroke, Hubert de Orreby, and Agnes his wife, erected and endowed a Premonſtratenſian abbey, in the year 1175, which was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and had, a little before the ſuppreſſion, nine canons. Its revenues were then valued at 87 l. 11 s. 4 d. a year.

At REASBY, or REVESBY, a village, which ſtands ſouth-weſt of Bullinbroke, William de Remora, earl of Lincoln, founded an abbey of Ciſtercian monks in the year 1142, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St Laurence. At its ſuppreſſion it was endowed with 287 l. 2 s. 4 d. per annum.

About ten miles to the ſouth by eaſt of Bullingbroke is WAYNFLEET, which is ſeated on a river, not far from the ſea; and on the borders of the fenny country, called Holland. It is well built; and in the church William Patten, biſhop of Wincheſter, the founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, erected a marble monument for his father, and in the town built a handſome chapel of brick, with a pretty good revenue, to pray for his and his anceſtors ſouls; but this is now converted into a free-ſchool. Waynfleet has a market on Saturdays, particularly for fiſh; and four fairs, viz. on the third Saturday in May, for all

ſorts

ſorts of cattle; on July 5, and Auguſt 24, chiefly for pleaſure; and on October 24, for rams and other ſheep.

Dr. Stukeley obſerves, that the ſea has added much ground to this place ſince the time of the Romans, when this town was called Vainona; but that city ſtood ſomewhat higher up the river.

We now enter that valuable tract of land which extends on the eaſt of the Woulds along the ſea ſhore, from the laſt mentioned town to Barton.

About three miles to the northward of Waynfleet is BURGH, which is at preſent an inconſiderable place, but it has a church dedicated to St. Peter, which is a large ſtructure, and has a charity-ſchool, and three fairs, viz. on May 12, for horſes, ſheep, and horned-cattle; on Auguſt 16, which is a town-fair only, and on October 2, for cattle and all ſorts of clothing.

Dr. Stukeley thinks, that this was a Roman caſtrum, to guard the ſea-coaſts, probably againſt the Saxon-rovers. It is ſeated on a piece of very high ground, partly natural, and partly, as the doctor imgines, raiſed by labour, overlooking the wide extended marſhes; perhaps, in thoſe times, covered with ſalt water, at leaſt in ſpring tides. There are two artificial tumuli, one very high, called Cock-hill. In the church-yard of St. Mary's, now demoliſhed, Roman coins have been found: among theſe, the doctor ſaw a very fair and large one of Antoninus Pius, and in the yards and gardens about the town, they frequently dig up bodies.

ALFORD is a ſmall obſcure town, near the foot of the Woulds, and about ſix miles from the ſea. The town is compact and well built, ſeated on a ſmall brook that runs thro' a part of it, and has a market on Tueſdays, well ſerved with proviſions; and two fairs, held on Whitſun-Tueſday, and the

the 8th of November, for horned-cattle and ſheep.

At MALTBY, three miles north of Alford, was a preceptory of the Templars, and afterwards of the Hoſpitallers, originally founded by Randall, earl of Cheſter.

At MARKBY, a village two miles north-eaſt of Alford, was a priory of Black canons, built before the fifth year of the reign of king John, by Ralph Fitz Gilbert. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and valued at the ſuppreſſion at 130l. 13s. a year.

GREENFIELD is a village about two miles and a half north-weſt of Alford, where was an abbey of Ciſtercian nuns, dedicated to St. Mary, which was founded and endowed by Eudo de Greinſby, and Ralph de Abi, his ſon, before the year 1153, and had about the time of the ſuppreſſion ten nuns, when its revenue was valued at 63l. a year by Dugdale; but at 80l. by Speed.

Eleven miles to the ſouth-weſt of Alford is LOUTH, which is ſeated at the foot of the Woulds, and is ſaid to have received its name from a ſmall river called the Lud, on which it is ſituated, about twenty-four miles weſt-north-weſt of Lincoln, and a hundred and thirty-five north of London. It is a pretty large, well built, and populous town, incorporated and governed by a warden and ſeveral aſſiſtants. It has a large church, with a fine ſteeple, which ſome think as high as Gainſborough ſpire. Here is alſo a free-ſchool, founded by king Edward the Sixth, and a charity-ſchool for forty children. It has two markets, held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; but that on Wedneſdays is the principal, and is conſiderable for cattle, horſes, hogs, corn, and all ſorts of proviſions; beſides which it has three fairs, viz. on May 24, and Auguſt 16, for ſheep, and on December 3, for horſes.

Louth-

Louth-Park abbey, was founded by Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln, and lord chancellor of England, about the year 1139, for the Benedictine convent of Haverholm; and thoſe monks removed hither from their former cell, ſubject to the abbey of Haverholm. This abbey was in a fine ſituation, that commanded a view of the town of Louth, and had an annual revenue of about 150 l.

ALVINGHAM, a village about two miles north-eaſt of Louth, had, in the reign of king Stephen, a priory of Gilbertine canons and nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Adelwold, which was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 128 l. 14 s. 2 d. a year.

LEGBURN, a village to the ſouth-eaſt of Louth, had an abbey of Ciſtercian nuns, founded by Robert Fitz-Gilbert of Legburn, before the firſt year of king John. It had ſeveral other donations, which were confirmed by the above prince, and was valued at 38 l. a year by Dugdale; and at 57 l. by Speed.

SALTFLEET is a little market town, ſeated on the German ocean, about ſeven miles to the north-eaſt of Louth, and has a ſmall harbour. At this town the reverend Mr. John Watſon, who died in 1693, aged a hundred and two, was miniſter ſeventy-four years, in which time he buried three ſucceſſive generations in his pariſh, except three or four perſons.

About thirteen miles north-weſt of Saltfleet is GRIMSBY, which is ſeated within half a mile of the ſea, thirty-ſix miles to the north-eaſt of Lincoln, and a hundred and fifty-eight north by eaſt of London. In point of antiquity, it is ſaid to be the firſt, or at leaſt the ſecond corporation-town in England. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a high-ſteward, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twelve common-counil-

men,

men, two coroners, a town-clerk, and three ſerjeants at mace. The mayor holds a court here every Tueſday, and the bailiffs every Friday. Here are ſeveral ſtreets of good houſes. It was formerly a very large town, and had two pariſh churches, only one of which remains; but for largeneſs, it is equal to moſt of the cathedrals in England. It had likewiſe a caſtle, and a conſiderable trade; the harbour being then very commodious; but it has been long choaked up, and yet the road before it is a good ſtation for ſhips, that wait for a wind to get to ſea. The inhabitants trade in coals and ſalt by means of the river Humber. The market is held on Wedneſdays, and there are two fairs, the firſt on June 17, and the other on September 15, for horſes.

In this town was a Benedictine nunnery, founded about the year 1185, and dedicated to St. Leonard, in which, about the time of the ſuppreſſion, were a prioreſs, and ſeven or eight nuns, and yet its revenue, according to Dugdale, amounted only to 10 l. a year; and, according to Speed, to 12 l. In this town was alſo a houſe of Auſtin friars, about the year 1304; and likewiſe a convent of Franciſcan, or grey friars, founded in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Second, if not before.

At WELLOW, near Grimſby, Henry the Firſt built and endowed an abbey of black canons, dedicated to St. Auguſtine, which was valued at the diſſolution at 95 l. 6 s. a year.

At COTHAM, ſeven miles north-weſt of Grimſby, Alan Muncels, or Monceaux, founded a Ciſtercian monaſtery, about the end of the reign of king Henry the Firſt, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, in which, at the diſſolution, were a prioreſs, and twelve nuns, whoſe revenues were valued at 40 l. a year.

At NEWSHAM abbey, a little to the north-eaſt of Cotham, was the firſt monaſtery of the Premonſtratenſian order in England, which was erected by Peter de Gouſla, or Gouſel, about the year 1146, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martin. Here were maintained, juſt before the diſſolution, an abbot and eleven canons, whoſe revenues were valued at 99 l. 2 s. 10 d.

From Newſham a road extends nine miles north by weſt to BARTON, which is ſituated by the northern extremity of the Woulds, near the mouth of the Humber, thirty-five north of Lincoln, and a hundred and ſixty-three from London. Here is a conſiderable ferry for paſſing the Humber, which is ſix miles broad, into Yorkſhire. This ferry is of great advantage to the town, which is pretty well built, and has a plentiful market on Mondays, with a fair on Trinity-Thurſday, for cattle.

At THORNTON, a village three miles ſouth-eaſt of Barton, William le Croſs, earl of Albemarle, and lord of Holderneſs, founded in 1139 a monaſtery of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, at the diſſolution, was valued at 594 l. 17 s. 10 d. a year. It is now called Thornton college, a very beautiful part of which is ſtill left ſtanding; it is adorned with figures in relievo, and is now inhabited.

We ſhall now proceed through the fens, on the ſides of the river Ankham, between the South-Heath, and the Woulds.

Nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Barton is GLANFORD BRIDGE, a pretty good town, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the river Ankham, over which it has a bridge, from which it obtained its name, twenty-four miles north of Lincoln, and a hundred and fifty-three north of London. It has a good market on Thurſdays, but no fairs. Here was an ancient hoſpital,

hoſpital, founded in the reign of king John, by Adam Paynell, ſubordinate to Selby abbey in Yorkſhire, one of the monks of which abbey was maſter.

At WINGALL, ſeven miles ſouth of Glanford bridge, was an alien priory, dedicated to St. John. It was a cell to the abbey of Sees in Normandy, to which it belonged in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third.

RUCKHOLM, an iſland in the river Ankham, to the ſouth of Glanford bridge, was before the year 1173, given by king Henry the Second, and the canons of Sempringham, to found a priory of their order, which was called Newſtede. It was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed at the diſſolution with 38l. 13s. 5d. a year.

At OMBY, which is ſituated near the foot of the North-Heath, eight miles to the northward of Lincoln, are ſome fields, adjoining to a great road, that extends from Stamford to Hull in Yorkſhire; ſilver and braſs coins have been plowed up, which had a view of the city of Rome on one ſide, with the inſcription VRBS ROMA, and on the reverſe, PAX ET TRANQVILLITAS.

Nine miles eaſt by north of Omby is MARKET RASEN, which is ſeated at the foot of the Woulds, fifteen miles to the north-eaſt of Lincoln, and is thus called to diſtinguiſh it from Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Raſen, all ſeated at a ſmall diſtance from each other; and from its crowded market on Tueſdays. It has a fair on the 6th of October, for horned cattle.

We ſhall now proceed to the north-weſt, and take a view of the towns from north to ſouth, in the mooriſh tract on the weſt ſide of the county, ſeated near the banks of the Trent.

On the northern verge of Lincolnſhire is WINTERINGHAM, a village a little to the north of

Burton, near which ſtood a Roman town, large foundations of which have been plowed up. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that the name of this old Roman ſtation was Abontrus. It is ſeated in a peninſula, between the Humber and the Ankham, and has a fine ſpring on the eaſt ſide, with ſtone-work left round it. It has no market, but has a fair on the 14th of July, for horned cattle, and pedlars goods.

BURTON, alſo called BURTON STRATHER, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Trent, near its influx into the Humber, at the foot of the North Heath, twenty-eight miles to the north of Lincoln. The houſes are pleaſantly intermixed with trees, and the inhabitants have ſeveral mills on the Trent. It has two churches, and it is remarkable, that one of them is ſituated at the bottom of a rock, ſo that a perſon might almoſt leap down from the precipice to the top of the ſteeple. It has a market on Mondays.

The Iſle of AXHOLM, is ſeated in the north-weſt part of the county, with its northern extremity, a little to the weſt of Burton. It is, made an iſland by the rivers Trent, Dun, Idle, and others, and is about ten miles in length from north to ſouth, but ſcarcely half ſo much in breadth. The flat and lower part towards the rivers is mooriſh ground, and yields a ſweet ſhrub, to which the inhabitants give the name of gall. Likewiſe in the mooriſh parts, very large fir-trees have been frequently dug up. The middle part is a riſing ground, in which alabaſter is found.

CROUL, or CROWLE, a village in this iſland, ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Burton, has two fairs, one held on the laſt Monday in May, and the other on the 22d of November.

At EPWORTH, a village in this iſland, was a Carthuſian monaſtery, founded by Thomas, earl

of

of Nottingham, marſhal of England, who alſo endowed it. In the year 1398, pope Boniface the Ninth granted an indulgence to all ſuch as ſhould viſit it. It was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 290l. a year. This village has a fair on the 9th of September, for cattle, hemp and flax.

At HYRST, a village alſo in the Iſle of Axholm, was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, founded by Nigellus de Albani, who gave his habitation to the monks; but the revenues were valued at the ſuppreſſion at only 61. a year.

GAINSBOROUGH, or GANESBOROUGH, is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Trent, and on the borders of Nottinghamſhire, eighteen miles to the northward of Burton, fourteen to the north-weſt of Lincoln, and a hundred and forty-two north by weſt of London. It is a well built, flouriſhing town, and had a church, which, being in a ruinous condition, was pulled down in the year 1735, and rebuilt by act of parliament. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes of diſſenters, and a fine market-place. The town has a conſiderable trade, by means of the Trent, which, though it is near forty miles by water from the Humber, brings up ſhips of conſiderable burthen with the tide. The North Marſh, in the neighbourhood of the town, is uſed for horſe-races. Gainſborough gives the title of earl to the noble family of Noel. It has a plentiful market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, one on Eaſter-Tueſday, and the other on the 20th of October, for all ſorts of cattle and ſhop goods. This town is very ancient, it being the harbour of the Daniſh ſhips, which came up the Trent, far into the country; and here Sweno, the Daniſh tyrant, after he had committed great ravages, was ſtabbed by an unknown hand.

In the ſouth part of the town was an old chapel, in which many Danes are ſaid to have been interred.

Simon Patrick, a learned writer, and venerable prelate of the ſeventeenth century, was born September the 8th, 1626, at Gainſborough, and educated firſt at the ſchool of his native place, and afterwards at Queen's college in Cambridge. After being ſome time chaplain to Sir Walter St. John, of Batterſea in Surry, and vicar of that pariſh, he was preſented, in 1662, to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, in London, and in 1679, was advanced to the deanery of Peterborough. During the reign of king James the Second, he exerted himſelf ſtrenuouſly in ſupport of the Proteſtant religion; and as a reward of his ſervices, he was immediately after the revolution promoted to the biſhopric of Chicheſter, and in 1691 tranſlated to that of Ely, in the room of the deprived biſhop Turner. He died at Ely, May the 31ſt, 1707, in the eighty-firſt year of his age. His works are numerous and well known. His Paraphraſes and Commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures are greatly eſteemed.

At MARTON, near Gainſborough, are the remains of a Roman highway, leading from Doncaſter in Yorkſhire to Lincoln; and about a quarter of a mile from the town, are two or three conſiderable pieces of Roman pavement.

On ſome hills between Gainſborough and Lea, a neighbouring village, many Roman coins, and pieces of Roman urns, have been dug up; and one of theſe eminences, called Caſtle-hill, is ſurrounded with intrenchments ſaid to incloſe above a hundred acres.

At a place formerly called HEYNINGES, or HEVENYNGE, at two miles diſtance from Gainſborough,

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The West View of Torkley Hall *in the County of* Lincoln.

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rough, was a Ciſtercian nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded about the year 1180, by Robert Evermue. It had a prioreſs and twelve nuns, with a yearly revenue of 49 l. 5 s. 2 d.

Eight miles ſouth-weſt of Gainſborough is CAMERINGHAM, which is ſeated at the foot of the North Heath, about ſeven miles to the northward of Lincoln, where was an alien priory, a cell to the Premonſtratenſian abbey of Blanch-Land in Normandy, the manor here being given by the founders Richard de Haya, and Matilda his wife, to that abbey, in the reign of Henry the Second; but in the reign of king Richard the Second, Elizabeth, the widow of Sir Nicholas Audler, purchaſed this priory, and ſettled it on the abbey of Hilton in Staffordſhire.

About five miles to the ſouth-weſt of Cameringham, and nine miles north-weſt of London, is TORKSEY, a village which was formerly a conſiderable place, and enjoyed many privileges that were granted on condition that the inhabitants ſhould, whenever the king's ambaſſadors came that way, carry them down the Trent, in their own barges, into the Humber, and afterwards conduct them as far as York. This place is, however, at preſent very ſmall, but has a fair on Whitſun-Monday, for merchandize.

On the eaſt ſide of this town was a convent of nuns, called the Houſe at the FOSSE EXTRA TORSEY, for canoneſſes, founded by king John. Its ruins, now called TORKLEY Hall, ſtand on the banks of the river Trent, where the ancient Foſſe Dyke was cut between the river Witham and the Trent, for the ſervice of the city of Lincoln. It ſeems to have been a very regular ſtructure, and the walls, of which we have given a view, are ſtill lofty. It was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 19 l. a year, by Dugdale; and at 27 l. by Speed.

About three miles north-eaſt of Torkley is STOW, where is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient city, called Sidnaceſter, once the ſeat of the biſhops of this county; it was famous even before Lincoln was a biſhop's ſee; nay, ſome maintain, that this was the mother church to Lincoln. The church is a very large building in the form of a croſs, and the ſteeple, though now large, has been much higher than it is at preſent. This village has a fair on the 10th of October, for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep.

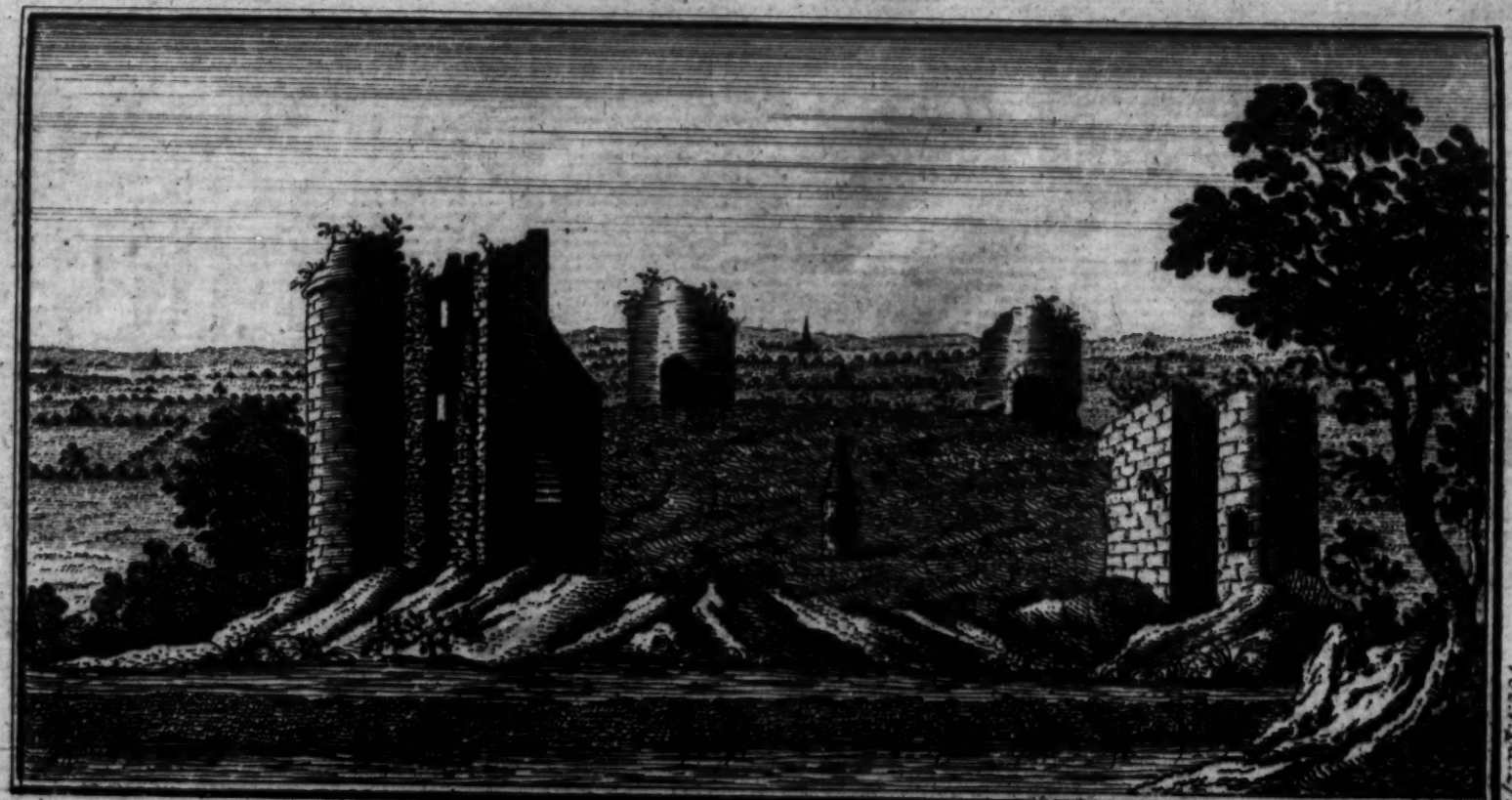
We now proceed ſouthward, through the low lands on the weſt ſide of the South Heath, from Lincoln to Grantham.

At EAGLE, a village ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Lincoln, and on the borders of Nottinghamſhire, was a commandery of the knights Templars, who enjoyed the manor of this place by a grant from king Stephen. It afterwards came to the knights Hoſpitallers, and at their diſſolution, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, was valued at 124l. 2s. per annum.

Seven miles ſouth-eaſt of Eagle, and eight miles ſouth of Lincoln, is SOMERTON, which is ſeated at the foot of the South Heath, and had a caſtle, built by Anthony Beck, biſhop of Durham, and by him given to Edward the Firſt, who beſtowed it on Henry de Bellomonte, from whom it deſcended to the family of the Beaumonts. Some affirm, that this caſtle was in being in the reign of Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, about the year 734, and that it was only rebuilt by the above biſhop in the year 1305. It is now in ruins, but at one end there are high walls ſtill ſtanding, and part of a round tower, of which we have given an engraved view.

GRANTHAM is ſeated on the river Witham, twenty-two miles to the ſouth of Lincoln, in the

road



The South View of Somerton Caſtle, *near Lincoln Heath.*

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road from London to York, twenty-one miles north by weſt of Stamford, fourteen ſouth of Newark, and a hundred and four north by weſt of London. It is a rich, neat and populous town, and being much frequented, has ſeveral good inns. The church is a lofty ſtructure, with one of the higheſt ſtone ſpires in England, it being eighty-two yards high; but is ſo conſtructed, that on which ſide ſoever it is viewed, it appears to incline from the perpendicular. The church is a handſome edifice, and the organ, which is finely ornamented, has a double front. The charnel-houſe belonging to this church is a large handſome building, in which may be ſeen near one thouſand five hundred ſkulls bleached white by the air, piled up, with great order, in rows one above another. Here are likewiſe ſeveral meeting-houſes of diſſenters, and a good free-ſchool, built and endowed by Dr. Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, who was a native of this place, beſides two charity-ſchools; and, about the year 1290, here was built a houſe of Franciſcan, or grey friars. On a neighbouring courſe are horſe-races. The town is governed by an ancient corporation, conſiſting of an alderman, a recorder, twelve common burgeſſes, a coroner, an eſcheator, twelve ſecond twelve men, who are of the common-council, and twelve conſtables to attend on the court. The alderman and burgeſſes have all power to act as juſtices of the peace for the corporation, and ſoake of Grantham. The members to ſerve in parliament are elected by the freemen of the corporation. There is a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horſes and ſheep; on Holy-Thurſday, for ſheep and horſes; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horſes.

Henry More, an eminent divine and platonic philoſopher of the ſeventeenth century, was born October the 12th, 1614, at Grantham, and educated firſt at Eton ſchool, and afterwards at Chriſt's college in Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Being naturally of a grave and contemplative turn of mind, he confined himſelf entirely to a college life; and ſtudiouſly avoided every preferment in the church, that might oblige him to quit his beloved retirement. Biſhopricks were offered him both in England and Ireland; but he could not, by any means, be perſuaded to accept them; ſo that, with great truth he might ſay, what is commonly ſaid by other clergymen only for form's ſake, *Nolo epiſcopari:* his friends, indeed, without diſcovering their purpoſe, once drew him to Whitehall, in order to kiſs his majeſty's hand for an Engliſh biſhopric; but he had no ſooner learned their deſign, than he ſuddenly ſtopt ſhort, and could not be prevailed on to proceed a ſtep farther. He accepted, however, of a prebendſhip in the church of Glouceſter; but this he did only with a view of conferring it upon Dr. Edward Fowler, who accordingly, by his intereſt, ſoon after obtained it. He was likewiſe a member of the Royal Society, both before and after its eſtabliſhment by the royal charter; and contributed, by his writings, to raiſe the character of that learned body. He ſeems, from his works, to have been a man of a ſtrong fancy, and a pious diſpoſition, but ſomewhat tinctured with enthuſiaſm. There was a ſublimity in his conceptions, which ſoared above the reach of ordinary capacities. Biſhop Burnet ſays, that he was a ſincere Chriſtian philoſopher, who ſtudied to eſtabliſh men in the great principles of religion againſt Atheiſm, which was then beginning to gain ground: and Mr. Hobbes was wont to declare,

" that,

"that, if his own philoſophy was not true, there "was none that he ſhould ſooner like than Dr. "More's of Cambridge." Though naturally of a ſerious, and even of a melancholy temper, he could yet be merry in his hours of relaxation; for being ſeized with a ſwoon, a little before his laſt illneſs, he ſaid, upon coming to himſelf, that his diſtemper was wind, but he hoped it would not carry him away in a ſtorm. He died September 1, 1687, in the ſeventy-third year of his age. He wrote a treatiſe of the Immortality of the Soul; *Conjectura Cabaliſtica*; *Enchiridion Ethicum*; the Myſtery of Godlineſs; the Myſtery of Iniquity; Philoſophical Collections, and other pieces.

About the year 1164, king Henry the Second gave the manor of HAUGH, near Grantham, to the abbey of St. Mary de Voto, at Cherburgh in Normandy, founded by the empreſs Maud, his mother, and himſelf; hence there was ſettled here an alien priory of Auſtin canons, ſubordinate to that foreign abbey.

At HERLAXTON, a ſmall village a little to the weſt of Grantham, was plowed up in the ſixteenth century a brazen veſſel, in which was found an helmet of gold ſtudded with jewels, which was preſented to Catharine of Spain, queen dowager to king Henry the Eighth. In the ſame veſſel were alſo ſome ſilver beads, and a parcel of writings, but theſe being rotten could not be read.

PAUNTON is a village about three miles ſouth by eaſt of Grantham, at the foot of the South Heath, and is famous for its Roman antiquities, particularly for the chequered pavements dug up there. Some affirm, that there was a bridge at this place, over the river Witham; on which account they would have it to be the Ad Pontem of Antoninus; but Horſley would have that ſtation

to

to be at Southwell in Nottinghamſhire, near the river Trent, over which he imagines there may have been a bridge.

BELVOIR Caſtle, commonly called BEVER Caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Rutland, three miles to the weſt of Herlaxton, has been already taken notice of in Leiceſterſhire, where it certainly ſtands, but the Benedictine priory near it was in this county; and was begun by Robert de Belvideir, or de Toreneio, lord of Belvoir Caſtle, in the reign of William the Conqueror, but not finiſhed. It was, however, afterwards compleated, and made a cell to the abbey of St. Albans. It had benefactions from ſeveral perſons, and was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 105 l. a year by Dugdale, but at 130 l. by Speed.

We ſhall now begin the South Heath, and, proceeding from the end next Stamford, ſhall take a view of the principal places on this eminence from ſouth to north.

BITHAM, a village ſeated on the South Heath, eight miles from Stamford, had a convent of Ciſtercian monks, who, in the year 1147, were brought thither from Fountain abbey in Yorkſhire, by William earl of Albemarle; but theſe monks ſoon removed to a more pleaſant place, called Vaudy abbey, a little to the north-eaſt of Witham. It was given them by Jeffry de Brachecourt, or his lord, Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Lincoln; and about the time of the ſuppreſſion had an abbot and thirteen monks, whoſe annual revenues were valued at 124 l. 5 s. 11 d.

At GRIMSTHORP, three miles north-eaſt of Bitham, is a pleaſant ſeat of the duke of Ancaſter's. The houſe is handſome and commodious, the park large and beautiful; and here is a fine lawn, on which is an annual horſe-race. In the middle

middle of this park ſtood Vaudy abbey, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

Three miles to the north-weſt of Grimſthorp is CORBY, a ſmall town, twenty-eight miles to the ſouth of Lincoln, and nineteen to the north of London. There is here a ſchool, erected and endowed for the ſons of deceaſed clergymen. The town has an almoſt neglected market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, held on the 26th of Auguſt, and the Monday before October 10, for horſes and horned cattle.

ANCASTER is ſeated eleven miles to the north of Corby, and ſixteen ſouth of Lincoln, and is a place of great antiquity. It is taken by ſome to be the Crococolane of Antoninus; but Horſley affirms, that this place was called Cauſennae; though Dr. Stukeley is poſitive, that Great Paunton muſt have been the Cauſennae of the Romans. But be this as it will, it is certain, that it has been a very ſtrong city, intrenched and walled round, as ſtill plainly appears to thoſe who are even but little verſed in thoſe enquiries. Dr. Stukeley obſerves, that the bowling-green, behind the Red Lion inn, is made in the ditch, and that when they were levelling the bank, they came to the old foundation. At that end of the town is Caſtle-cloſe, which is full of foundations, every where appearing above ground, and encompaſſed by the ditch and rampart. Prodigious quantities of Roman coins have been found here, and many people have traded in them for ſeveral years. They are alſo found in great plenty upon all the hills round the town, eſpecially to the ſouthward; and after a ſhower of rain, the ſchool-boys and ſhepherds have been accuſtomed to look for them on the declivities of the hills, and frequently with ſucceſs. Dr. Stukeley obſerves, that he ſaw an Antoninus Pius of baſe ſilver, found the morning

he

he was there, likewiſe many coins of Fauſtina, Verus, Commodus, Gallienus, Salonina, Julia Maeſa, Conſtantius Chlorus, Helena, Maximiana Theodora, Conſtantine the Great, Magnentius, Conſtans, Victorinus, &c.

The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, running north and ſouth along the road, and there is a ſpring at both ends of it, which was probably the reaſon of the town's being built in this place, for no more water is to be met with in the Roman road from hence to Lincoln. There is a road on the weſt ſide of the town, which was for the convenience of thoſe that travelled when the gates were ſhut. There are quarries about the town, and the rocks lie very near the ſurface of the ground. Ancaſter had a market, which is now diſuſed, as well as its fairs: but it gives the title of duke to the noble family of Bertie.

A mile and a half to the weſt, in the village of HUNNINGTON, which is ſeated upon a hill that affords a delightful proſpect, both towards the ſea coaſt, and into Nottinghamſhire; and is famous for its having been a caſtrum exploratorum, or ſummer camp of the Romans. This work is of a ſquare form, and double trenched, but of no great extent, and the entrance ſeems to have been on the eaſt ſide. In 1691 as many Roman coins were found in an earthen pot as would fill a peck; and ſome years ago were plowed up in this place bits of ſpears, bridles, and ſwords, with two urns full of coins, among which was a large braſs one of Agrippa, and Julia, daughter of Auguſtus. There is a charity ſettled upon ten poor people of Hunnington and Cathorp, of 20l. a year, and each of them has 40s. paid quarterly.

All the way from this road, upon Lancaſter Heath, you have a view of the ſea, and the towering

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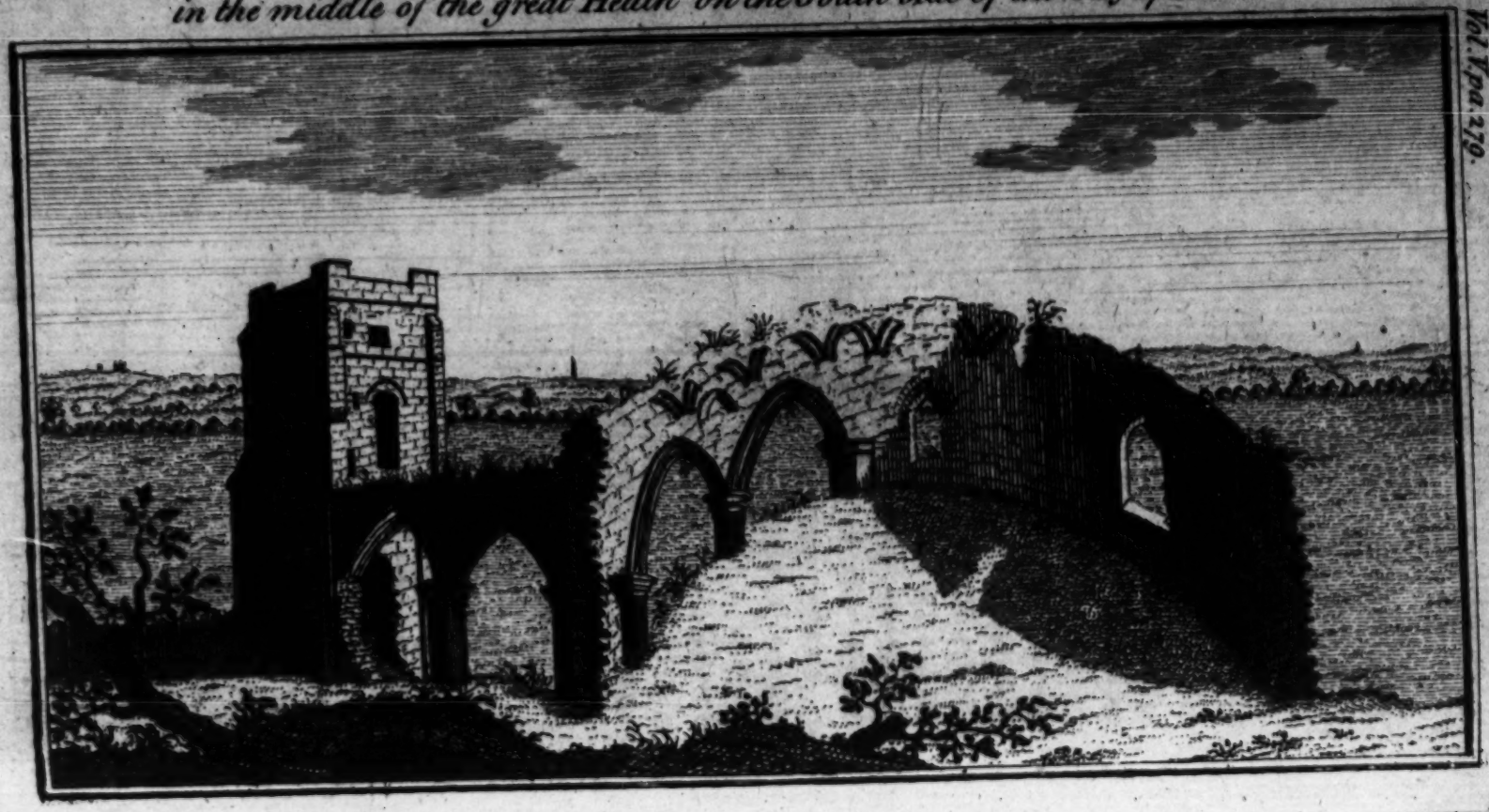
The North View of Temple Bruer
in the middle of the great Heath on the South side of the City *of* Lincoln.



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ering height of Boſton ſteeple. At TEMPLE BRUER is a croſs upon a ſtone, cut through in the ſhape of that borne by the knights Templars, and is ſuppoſed to be a boundary of their demeſne. Bruer, in this place, ſignifies a heath, it being ſeated near the middle of the Great Heath, on the ſouth ſide of Lincoln; and here was a commandery of the knights Templars, founded, or early endowed by the lady Matilda de Cauz, daughter of the heireſs of the lord Robert de Cauz, and was afterwards greatly enriched by many kings and noblemen. This church was built about the reign of king Henry the Third, in imitation of the temple near the holy ſepulchre in Jeruſalem; and of the remains of this ſtructure, we have given a view for the ſatisfaction of the curious reader.

Eleven miles north by eaſt of Temple Bruer is NOCTON, a village ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Lincoln, where was a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, founded by Robert de Arecy, or Arcy, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It had five canons about the time of the diſſolution, when its revenues were valued by Dugdale at 44 l. a year; and by Speed at 53 l.

The ſouthern end of this South Heath declines into a valley, to admit the paſſage of the river Witham to the ſouth-eaſt part of the county; and here is ſeated the city of Lincoln, which riſes on the north, up the ſide of a ſteep hill, termed the North Heath, and which extends almoſt to the Humber. The city of Lincoln was called by the ancient Britons Lindcoit, by Ptolemy and Antoninus Lindum, by the Saxons Lyndo-Collyne, and Lyndo-Cyllanceaſter, and by the Normans Nichol: from theſe names, which are ſuppoſed to have originally ſignified a colony, or town, ſeated on a hill, the preſent name is certainly derived.

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It is ſituated thirty-ſeven miles weſt-north-weſt of Boſton, in the ſame county, thirty-two miles north-eaſt of Nottingham, fifty-two north by weſt of Peterborough, and a hundred and twenty-eight north of London. To the weſtward of the city, the river Witham forms a great body of water, called Swan-Pool, from the multitude of ſwans upon it; and all round, the ground is marſhy, and called Carham, from Car, a fen. Here ſome ſuppoſe the Britiſh city ſtood in the early ages.

The Roman city was orignally built in the form of a large ſquare; the ſouthern wall ſtood upon the precipice or ridge of the heath, where it wanted no other fortification. Round the other three ſides was a deep trench which ſtill remains, except on the ſouth-eaſt angle. This city was then divided into four equal parts by two croſs ſtreets, that ran quite through upon the cardinal points. The two ſouthern quarters were taken up, one by the caſtle, and the other by the church afterwards built by Remigius. But when Alexander the biſhop projected a ſtructure of much larger dimenſions, the ſacred encloſure was carried beyond the eaſtern bounds of the city, and a new wall built farther that way, as it now is with towers and battlements. One of the Roman gates, now called Newport gate, is ſtill entire, and is the nobleſt piece of antiquity of the kind in Britain. It conſiſts of a ſemicircular arch of ſtone, ſixteen feet in diameter, not cemented, but only connected by the wedge-like form of the ſtones. On both ſides, towards the upper part, are laid horizontal ſtones of great dimenſions, ſome ten or twelve feet long, judiciouſly adapted to take off the ſide preſſure. This arch aroſe from an impoſt of large mouldings, ſome parts of which are ſtill diſcoverable; eſpecially on the left ſide.

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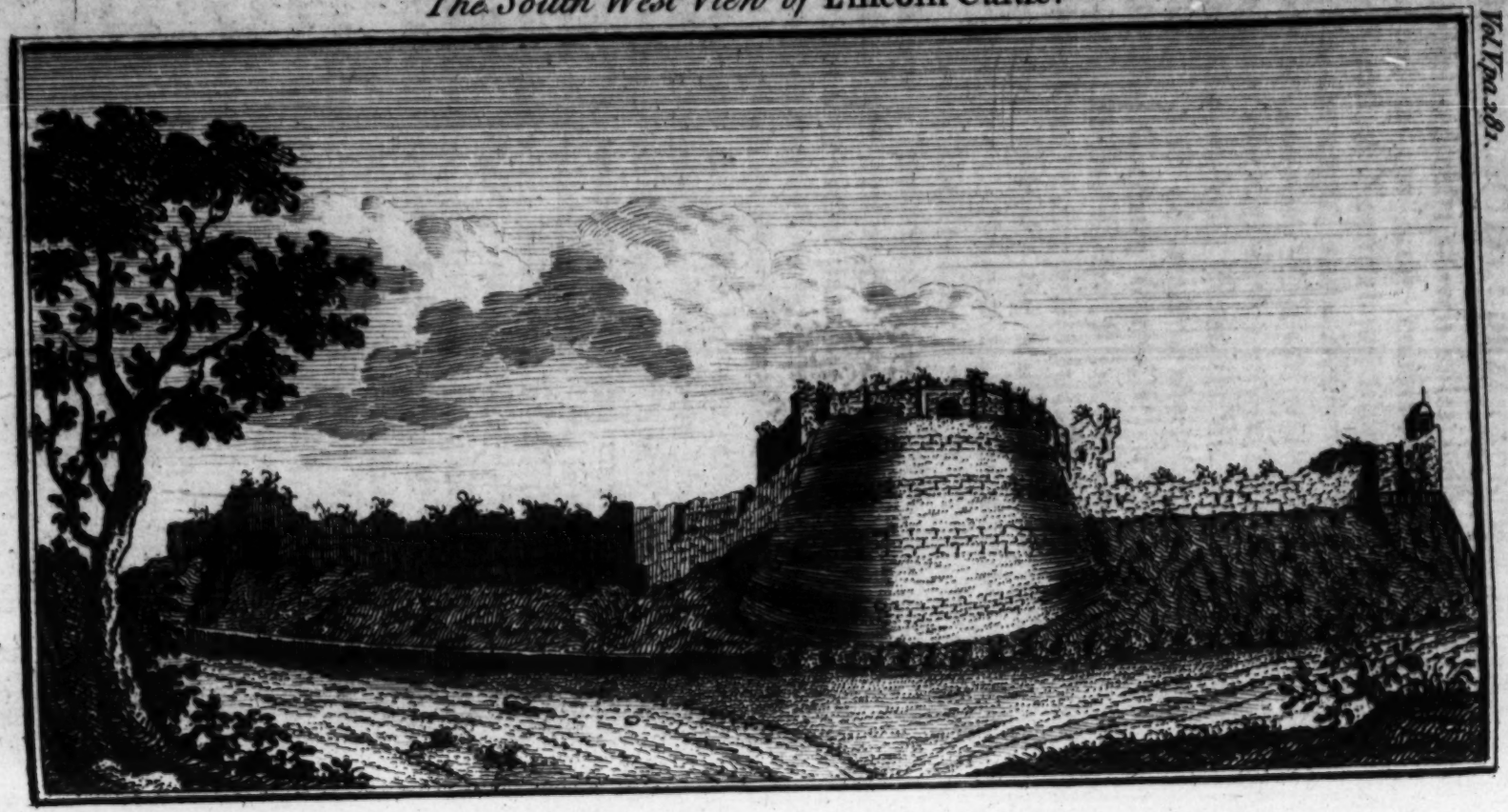
MUSEUM

The South West View of **Lincoln Castle.**



Vol. V. pa. 281.

Cloſe to this gate is another curious piece of Roman workmanſhip, called the Mint-wall, which conſiſts of alternate layers of brick and ſtone, and is ſtill ſixteen feet high, and forty long. Various fragments of the old Roman wall are to be ſeen round the city. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that as Lindum was ſeated on a navigable river, and was the chief thoroughfare to the north, it ſoon encreaſed to that degree, that the Romans were obliged to add another city, equal in ſize to the former; and that afterwards, two other great additions were made to the length of the city, one of which, now called Newport, or the new city, is five hundred paces long, and ſuppoſed to have been built in the reign of the Saxon kings. It lies on both ſides the Ermin ſtreet, and was fenced with a wall and a ditch, hewn out of the rock. At the two farther corners were round towers and a gate, the foundations of which ſtill remain.

There was a caſtle, with many forts built here by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons and Normans, in ſucceeding ages, as they ſtood in need, from the various ſieges they ſuſtained. The caſtle was, in particular, repaired by king William the Firſt, after his conqueſt over king Harold. Its ruins ſhew that it was a magnificent work, and of theſe we have given the reader a view.

John of Gaunt's palace, below the hill, was built by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, and earl of Lincoln, Leiceſter, and Derby, in the reign of Richard the Third. The above caſtle was his, but being much expoſed to cold winds, and being appropriated to the public ſervice, and frequently garriſoned, that prince, probably, built this place below the hill for warmth, and for the uſe of his family and domeſtics, while he reſided

in this ancient city, where, and at Bullingbroke, a caſtle of his highneſs's in this county, he ſpent great part of his latter days; he having married the lady Catharine Swinford, the widow of a Lincolnſhire knight.

In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the city is ſaid to have had one thouſand and ſeventy houſes, and in the time of the Normans, was one of the moſt populous cities in England, and a mart for goods of every kind, which gave occaſion to the following prophecy, as they call it,

Lincoln was, London is, and York ſhall be
The faireſt city of the three.

This they ſuppoſe to have been fulfilled after the fire of London in 1666.

King Edward the Third made it a ſtaple for wool, leather, led, and other commodities. But afterwards it ſuffered many calamities. It was once burnt; once beſieged by king Stephen, who was here defeated and taken priſoner, and once taken by Henry the Third from his rebellious barons. It is ſaid to have had fifty churches, which in the reign of Edward the Sixth, were reduced, by act of paliament, to eighteen, only thirteen of which are now remaining, and thoſe are extremely mean; but they have a ſtately Gothic cathedral, and ſeveral meeting-houſes of diſſenters. This cathedral, or minſter, is the chief ornament of the city; it is one of the largeſt in England, and the ground it ſtands upon ſo high, that it may be ſeen over five or ſix counties, fifty miles to the north, and thirty to the ſouth; but though it is inferior in beauty to ſeveral others in England, it was ſo admired by the monks, that they imgined the Devil could never look at it without frowns of malevolence; and hence aroſe the proverb, frequently applied to malicious and en-

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vious perſons; "He looks like the Devil over Lincoln." In this church are ſome curious circular windows, a chapter-houſe, cloyſters, and a library, that are much admired; as is alſo its famous bell, on account of its enormous ſize; this bell is called Tom of Lincoln, it is almoſt twenty-three feet in circumference; it weighs near five tons, and will hold four hundred and twenty-four gallons ale meaſure: it has a ſteeple to itſelf; but it is never rung, and only toll'd upon extraordinary occaſions. In the years 1072, 1075, and 1078, when the provincial ſynods decreed, that they ſhould be removed into cities and great towns, Remigius, then biſhop of Dorcheſter, fixed upon Lincoln, and in the reign of William the Firſt, bought the ground for this cathedral, the biſhop's palace, and the houſes for the dignitaries and officers, and began the buildings, which were not finiſhed till ſome years after, by his ſucceſſor Robert Bloet, who increaſed the number of prebends, which was twenty-one, to forty-two. Remigius died in 1092, only four days before the conſecration of the cathedral. It afterwards received many benefactions, and in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, all the jewels, and other riches, were removed to the jewel-houſe in the Tower of London. Theſe treaſures amounted to two thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-one ounces of gold, and four thouſand two hundred and eighty-five ounces of ſilver, beſides a great number of pearls, diamonds, ſapphires, rubies, carbuncles, and other precious ſtones. The revenues of this biſhopric were valued at the diſſolution at 2095 l. 12 s. 5 d. a year, and the common revenues of the chapter at 578 l. 8 s. 2 d. But many of the manors and eſtates being granted from the biſhopric, particularly in the reign of Edward the Sixth, it is now rated at only 830 l. 18 s.

18 s. a year, and the dividend money of the chapter, at 546 l. 2 s. 6 d. Beſides the biſhop, there belong to this cathedral, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a ſub-dean, ſix arch-deacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four prieſt vicars, eight lay vicars, or ſinging-men, an organiſt, ſeven poor clerks, eight choriſters, and ſeven burghurſt chanters.

Southward upon the very brow of the hill is the biſhop's palace, which was built, as hath been already obſerved, by Remigius, the firſt biſhop. After being demoliſhed in king Stephen's wars, it was granted to Robert de Cheſney, the fourth biſhop of this ſee, who laid the foundation, and built a great part of the new ſtructure; but Sir Hugh, the Burgundian, began the noble hall, which was finiſhed by Hugh Wallis, who alſo erected the ſpacious kitchen. The great tower and gatehouſe were raiſed by Thomas Bec, biſhop of this ſee, whoſe arms remain on the walls. It ſtands juſt ſouth of the Roman wall, and was a very expenſive work, for the foundations of it reach below the hill. The ancient biſhops of Lincoln being poſſeſſed of thirty-two of the beſt manors in England, were immenſely rich, and able both to build and fill ſuch palaces, wherein they were attended by knights, and young noblemen of the beſt families; were cloathed in purple, and ſerved at table in gold plate. This palace was ruined in the time of the civil wars; but a great part of it might be repaired at no very great expence.

The buildings of the city are for the moſt part very old, particularly thoſe at the bottom of the hill; but towards the top are many good houſes in the modern taſte. Here is the old ruinous caſtle, already mentioned, built by William the Conqueror;

queror, in the centre of which is a modern ſtructure for holding the aſſizes. The city is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, a recorder, four chamberlains, a ſword bearer, a coroner, and above forty common-councilmen. It is a county of itſelf, and has a viſcountial juriſdiction twenty miles round, a privilege enjoyed by no other city in England. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the noble family of Clinton. There are in this city four charity-ſchools, in which a hundred and twenty poor children are taught by the widows of clergymen. It has a communication with the river Trent by a canal, called the Foſs-Dyke, cut by king Henry the Firſt, between the Trent and the Witham, for the convenience of carriage. It has a very great market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on the ſecond Tueſday after April 12, July 5, the firſt Wedneſday after September 12, and on November 12, for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep.

The religious houſes in this city were very numerous. Before the minſter was built, there was a nunnery upon, or near the place where that cathedral ſtands. In the ſouth ſuburb was a priory of Gilbertine canons, dedicated to St. Catharine, founded in the year 1148, by Robert, the ſecond biſhop of Lincoln, and valued at the general diſſolution at 202 l. 5 s. a year. Here was alſo an hoſpital of the order of Sempringham, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, and under the government of the above priory. Here was likewiſe near the city a houſe for leprous perſons, ſuppoſed to have been erected by biſhop Remigius, who aſſigned it an annual revenue of thirteen marks. About the year 1230, the Friars minors, or Grey friars, of the order of St. Francis, came to this city, and had a houſe given them by William de Benningworth,

worth, near which the citizens of Lincoln gave them a piece of ground belonging to their Guild-hall, and upon it a houſe and church were built for theſe Franciſcans. A priory dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is mentioned as belonging to the city in the reign of Henry the Third. In the year 1269, a convent of White friars was founded here by Gualterus, dean of Lincoln. On the eaſt ſide of the city was a priory of Black, or Preaching friars, ſo early as the twelfth of Edward the Firſt. On the ſouth ſide of the ſuburb, adjoining to Newport gate, was a houſe of Auguſtine friars, ſo early as the year 1291; and a little without the city, on the north-eaſt, was an hoſpital dedicated to St. Giles, the maſterſhip of which was annexed by Oliver, dean of Lincoln, about the year 1280, to the vicars who performed divine offices in the cathedral. About the year 1355, Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe, Knt. founded a college of prieſts within the cloſe. In one of the ſuburbs of the city was a houſe of the friars de Sacco, or de Paenetentia Jeſu Chriſti; and, in the fifth of Edward the Third, leave was granted to the vicars of the above cathedral, to take the church of Reptowe, near this city, in mortmain, upon condition, that they kept three chaplains conſtantly to officiate in the chapel, which ſome time belonged to thoſe friars, for the ſoul of Edward the Firſt. In the thirty-ſecond of Edward the Third, Joan, who had been the wife of Sir Nicholas Cantilupe, had leave to found a college, or large chantry, for five prieſts, dedicated to St. Peter, upon the ground where formerly ſtood the houſe of the friars de Sacco.

We ſhall now proceed along the North Heath, from Lincoln to its northern extremity near the Humber.

SPITTLE

SPITTLE IN THE STREET, is eleven miles north of Lincoln, and certainly ſtands in the Roman road that runs directly from Lincoln to Winteringham. It will not be improper to take ſome notice of this road, which is called by the common people the High Street; it is thrown up on both ſides, with incredible labour, to a great height; but is frequently diſcontinued, and then begins again. It is ſeven yards broad, and in many places very firm and ſtrong. There have been Roman buildings upon it, as is evident from the tiles and bricks found thereon. At Hebberſtow, to the ſouth of Glandford bridge, ſome think there have been a city and caſtle; and to confirm it, we find two ſprings, the one called Julian's well, and the other Caſtleton well; likewiſe there have been great numbers of Roman coins dup up in this village. About a mile farther to the northward, and upon a large plain on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet, the traces of another old town are very viſible, though all the walls are deſtroyed; ſome have even been able to diſtinguiſh the ſtreets or lanes. From hence the ſtreet runs through Scawby wood, where it is all paved, and from thence cloſe by Broughton town end, near a hill, which may be taken for a barrow; for Broughton is as much as to ſay Barrow town. But be this as it will, there have been Roman tiles and bricks found there. At Santon there was a Roman pottery, on the weſt ſide the ſtreet; it received its name from the flying ſands, among which ſeveral Roman coins have been found. There are ſeveral ſand hills near the ſtreet, ſomewhat like barrows, and on the top of one was a great flat ſtone, now almoſt ſunk into the earth. In Appleby Lane, to the north of Winteringham, there are two places called Julian's Bower, and Troy Walls, where it is ſuppoſed Roman games

have

have been practiſed; and they are ſtill in part kept up. From hence the road runs ſtrait on towards Roxby, which it leaves half a mile to the weſt, and here a Roman pavement was lately diſcovered, together with Roman tiles, and the bone of the hinder leg of an ox, with many pieces of plaſter, painted red and yellow, that ſeemed to belong to an altar. About three or four miles farther, the ſtreet leaves Winteringham, about half a mile to the weſt, and extends to the Humber.

But to return from this digreſſion: at Spittle in the Street was a chapel and hoſpital founded before the ſixteenth of king Edward the Second, and dedicated to St. Edmund; it was augmented by Thomas Aſhton, canon of Lincoln, in the reign of king Richard the Second, and is yet in being, under the care of the dean and chapter of Lincoln.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

END of the FIFTH VOLUME.